WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CLOUDY TONIGHT AND TOMORROW; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, ...AND... IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEATH THEIR DOOM

SIXTY-FIVE MINERS HOPELESSLY IMPRISONED.

VICTIMS OF AN EXPLOSION

EFFORTS TO RESCUE THEM ARE SO FAR FUTILE.

LITTLE HOPE THAT THEY LIVE

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN THE ALASKAN MINES.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 16.—No news has been received today directly from the Union mines, where sixty-five miners were entombed yesterday by an explosion.

It is stated on good authority, however, that the efforts to rescue the men have, so far, proved fruitless.

The town of Cumberland, which lies across from Union bay, where all the Alaskan liners call to fill their coal bunkers, was shaken by a terrific explosion at 10:40 yesterday morning. The explosion was at shaft No. 6, Union mines, owned by the Welling Colliery company.

THE WORST IS FEARED.

From the force of the explosion, which covered the ground in the vicinity of the head with a layer of crushed and broken mine timber, men of experience fear the worst. Little hope is expressed that any of the unfortunates imprisoned below will be brought out alive.

No. 6 shaft is nearly 600 feet deep, and the workings are connected with the shaft of No. 5, which is a mile and a half away. A mounted man dashed across at once to that place and a search party was sent down into the workings from No. 5. After getting near the doors between the two shafts this party was forced back, having encountered fire damp, and they had to race with all speed backward in order to guard being overcome by the quick traveling gases. Between the two pits fire was found to be raging, but whether this is because the coal has been fired or the broken mining timber is burning is not certain.

Rescue parties tried ineffectually also from the pit of No. 6 to get down to the buried men, but they were unable to get to the bottom, the cage not being lowered with safety more than two-thirds of the way down. At this writing volunteers and the officials are straining every muscle to clear out the obstructions of the shaft and to reach the unfortunates below. All hope has been abandoned however, that any of the men will be got out living.

FAT WOMAN DIES.

Dresser, Ind., Feb. 16.—Mrs. John Jordon died today from paralysis. She weighed 676 pounds and was the mother of thirteen children.

BRILLIANT LONDON WEDDING

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER WEDS MISS SHELAGH WEST.

England's Wealthiest Man Takes a Beautiful Girl for His Bride —Many Rich Gifts.

London, Feb. 16.—The duke of Westminster and Miss Shelagh West were married at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, this afternoon. The edifice, which was beautifully decorated, was filled to its capacity with distinguished people. The service was fully choral. Col. William Cornwallis West gave his daughter away.

The bride wore a gown of soft white satin, with a chiffon over-dress richly embroidered with silver and a full court train of ivory velvet, embroidered with spray of roses. She wore the superb Westminster diamond and pearl ornaments.

Pages, in suits copied from Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," bore the train. There were eight bridesmaids in white satin, with wreaths of white roses and silver leaves on their heads instead of picture hats.

After the ceremony there was a reception at Countess Grosvenor's house. Subsequently the couple started for Eaton Hall, where they will spend their honeymoon.

An enthusiastic reception of the bride and bridegroom has been prepared by the tenants. There will be a torchlight procession and illuminations.

The newly married couple received over 500 presents. Among the donors were King Edward, Queen Alexandria and the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York.

A GOOD STORY DENIED.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The report from Philadelphia that Youngstown will be the site for a $35,000,000 tube plant has no foundation. The Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube company, with $1,000,000 capital, is now engaged in agreeing on a site and has practically obtained the American rights of the Perrins process of tube making. George D. Wick, president of the concern, is authority for the denial.

TALKED TO THE SOLICITORS

MR. THIEME OUTLINED PLANS FOR THE CANVASS.

Much Enthusiasm is Shown for the Auditorium—Big Meeting to be Held Friday Night.

To an audience which included many of the solicitors appointed to raise money for the auditorium, Chairman T. F. Thieme, of the soliciting committee, Friday night unfolded the plans devised by the committee for a speedy, thorough and exhaustive canvass of the city in the interest of the people's movement.

President Randall called the meeting to order and briefly outlined the need for an auditorium and told of the hopes of those who have taken upon themselves this monumental work of civic patriotism. He appealed to the masses of the people for their support, because it is to be the people's building, owned, managed and controlled by the masses and not by a few wealthy citizens. He introduced T. F. Thieme, the tireless chairman of the soliciting committee, who gave in detail the plans upon which the canvass for funds will be made.

He told of the division of the city into districts of from two to four blocks each, over which is placed a solicitor, who is to make a personal appeal to every resident. Every name will be listed and the effort is to first appeal to the masses, who are perhaps able to subscribe only moderate sums, without for the present going to those from whom larger subscriptions may be expected later. This is done in the hope that the auditorium may be, indeed, an institution of the whole people. For every subscription in cash an official receipt will be issued, redeemable in an equivalent number of shares of the capital stock of the association. Those who are not in a position to pay a cash subscription at this time may sign a note, providing for the payment in five monthly payments, and all subscriptions are made with the stipulation that in the event of the failure to raise sufficient funds the subscriptions are to be refunded to those who made them.

The ward chairmen will assign the solicitors to districts, and on next Friday evening all will be present at the Commercial club to receive blank notes, receipts, etc. It is designed that on the Monday following the solicitors begin the canvass and push it so vigorously that within a week the work may be completed. Previous to this time there will be placed in every Fort Wayne home a large circular explaining the project fully, describing the nature of the building, and answering an infinite variety of questions that may arise concerning it. It should be borne in mind that the stockholders themselves, after at least $50,000 has been subscribed, will meet and elect directors and choose a site for the building.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

In Justice Bullermann's court Jacob Madden has filed an affidavit against John Smith, whose true name is unknown, for assault and battery on John Madden. The case will be heard this afternoon. The parties to the suit live in the Fifth ward across the river.

Theodore Sorg was yesterday fined $1 and costs by Justice Bullermann for violating the quarantine laws. A similar charge preferred against Mrs. Sorg was dismissed. The parties live in Marion township.

John Smith is in trouble again. This time Conrad Frey filed an affidavit against him for selling liquor without a license. The affidavit was filed in Huser's court and affiant says he does not know the true name of the said John Smith.

Miss Ethel Hornsher pleasantly entertained a party of friends at a Valentine party Thursday evening.

AN EXTRA SESSION

CONGRESS TO BE SUMMONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

HAS TOLD CERTAIN SENATORS

THE CALL WILL ISSUE UPON RECEIPT OF THE

NEW CONSTITUTION OF CUBA

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The president told senators who called upon him today that congress would be called in extra session as soon as the Cuban constitution was received.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—At 1 o'clock the shipping bill was laid before the seante. Mr. Spooner moved to take up the oleomargerine bill. Mr. Stewart demanded a roll call and the motion was carried, 45 to 2.

Mr. Hale said in view of the almost unanimous vote to take up the bill that an immediate vote should be taken.

Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, said the vote on the democratic side was because they desired to "give a black eye to the subsidy bill."

Mr. Proctor, chairman of the agricultural committee, made a statement relative to the hearings upon the oleomargerine bill and the facts brought out.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—In retaliation against the action of Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committeee, yesterday in filibustering against the passage of private claims, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, today attempted to block the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill until a quorum was procured. When Mr. Cannon made the motion to go into committee of the whole to resume the consideration of the sundry civil bill, Mr. Richardson demanded a division.

The division showed less than 100 members present and Mr. Richardson made the point of no quorum.

"The gentleman from Illinois yesterday," said he, "insisted upon a quorum to pass a $100 claim. I think we should have a quorum today to pass a measure carrying $60,000,000."

"The gentleman may make himself responsible for an extra session," observed Mr. Cannon, in reply as the speaker directed a call of the house. Under the order the door was closed and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to bring in absent members.

Two hundred and one members appeared, all voting for Mr. Cannon's motion, and accordingly the house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

SHIP SUBSIDY KILLED.

Washington, Feb. 16.—That the opposition to the shipping bill in the senate will not permit a vote to be taken on the measure at the present session was made clear during the closing hour of yesterday's session. For several days it has been evident that it would be difficult to gain unanimous consent to take a vote upon the measure, but not until late yesterday was the frank assertion made that a vote could not be had. At the conclusion of several hours' consideration of the bill Mr. Teller, of Colorado, announced his purpose to prevent a vote at this session. In an impassioned speech he declared that he would not consent to any agreement to vote, and that it must be evident to the advocates of the bill that no vote could be had.

The statement of the Colorado senator elicited a sharp response from Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who insisted that despite the declaration of Mr. Toller the business of the senate would proceed in accordance with the wishes of the majority. Mr. Teller's statement also drew the fire of Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who asserted that the position of the opposition was preposterous. Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Teller in a forceful speech, in the course of which he became impassioned in his denunciation of the methods employed by the opposition to defeat the measure. The advocates of the bill, he said, were honestly endeavoring to advance the best interests of the country, and he resented the insinuations against their honesty of purpose.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 16.—Professor Wienzierl, of the University of New Mexico, conducting experiments under the authority of the university biological department, has evolved what he pronounces a complete cure for consumption. After long experiments, he has determined that the transitory effects upon the blood corpuscles of a person passing from a lower to a higher altitude are renewed by frequent changes of altitude. By occasional visits to the sea level, he says, the system can be reinvigorated, even when the effects of the higher altitude have been worn off.

WILL REFUND THE MONEY.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Nothing remains of the plans projected for the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight except the refunding of money for tickets next Tuesday. It is understood the wrecking company which has paid $5,200 for the Saengerfest hall will soon remove the structure. Next Friday evening a benefit will be given for the relief of the Saengerfest Athletic club. It will be held at the Music hall.

SLIGHT CHANGE MAY BE MADE

IN THE ROUTE OF THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.

May Proceed Westward on an Extension of Taylor Street—Commissioners Consider It.

The Fort Wayne Southwestern Traction company has indicated to the county commissioners a desire to change slightly its route in leaving the city, and the matter is now under consideration by the county officials. It will be recalled that the franchise as granted extends west on Taylor street, thence south on Lavinia avenue and over St. Mary's river by way of the Reithmiller bridge to the towpath.

It is now pointed out that the company would prefer purchasing a right-of-way through what would be an extension of Taylor street and across the river to the towpath, thus obviating the turn to the southward on Lavinia avenue. This would necessitate the construction of a new bridge across the river, and the county commissioners have indicated a willingness to put in the abutments for this bridge at a cost of $6,000 to $7,000, provided the company will execute a bond for such amount conditioned upon the building of the bridge and also deed the newly-purchased extension of Taylor street to the county as a public highway.

The new route would straighten the road materially, and would also open a considerable territory that is not now easily accessible.

ALL IS LOVELY AGAIN.

It transpires that the determination of the Huntington city council to reconsider the granting of a franchise to the Southwestern road was the outcome of a story in Wabash papers to the effect that the Southwestern was likely to abandon the project to extend lines to Warren, which is much desired by Huntington people. Mr. Reed met with the city council at Huntington last evening and matters were amicably adjusted.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Hanker will give a reception Tuesday evening.

A Traction company motorman fell from the roof of a Hanna street car late last night and sustained painful injuries.

Carl Centlivre entertained a party of young friends last evening in celebration of his twelfth birthday anniversary. Progressive pedro was played, and a delicious supper followed the games.

Miss Jessie McMurray, a cousin of Mrs. B. P. Penman, had the honor of receiving a letter by command of his majesty King Edward VII., from the private secretary, in recognition of a letter of condolence sent to his majesty on the occasion of the death of Britain's illustrious sovereign, Queen Victoria.

The dance given last evening by the junior class of the high school in honor of the senior class in Mulqueen's academy, was a very successful affair, and the young people spent a very pleasant evening. About seventy-five people were present and a fine dance program was enjoyed, the music being furnished by Will Young. The chaperones for the evening were Mrs. G. W. Beers, Mrs. A. E. Bulson, Mrs. S. M. Foster, Mrs. B. E. Hatteraley and Prof. and Mrs. Von Kahlden.

HATCHET BRIGADE

WROUGHT RUIN TO THE JOINTS AT PERRY, KAS.

DEMOLISHED MANY PLACES

GUTTERS RAN RED WITH THE LIQUOR POURED AWAY.

A DELUGE OF WASTED BEER

DRUG STORES RAIDED AND THE BOTTLES SMASHED.

Perry, Kas., Feb. 16.—Fifteen prominent women, led by the wives of a Methodist minister and a bank cashier, raided several "joints" here last night. With hatchets and axes they demolished fixtures right and left, entailing a loss in that particular alone of more than $1,000.

Twenty whisky barrels, sixty-two kegs of beer and twenty cases of beer were carried into the streets, where they were chopped into kindling wood and their contents flowed away in the gutters.

A drug store was the last place visited. The proprietor was accused of quenching the thirst of local inebriates and his stock was quickly destroyed. In striking at the shelves with her hatchet one of the women accidentally struck a bottle of carbolic acid. The deadly fluid bespattered her clothing and hands, burning her quite severely.

JOINTISTS WILL REMAIN.

Winfield, Kas., Feb. 16.—Intense ill feeling aroused here by the recent destruction of the "joints," and which led to dozens of street fights and the arming of many citizens for self-protection, apparently has died out.

"Jointists" are removing what is left of their property to places of safety but insist on remaining in the city. Their action may, it is feared, start the trouble afresh.

OVERCOME BY LEAKING GAS

MARTIN STEEL WAS NEARLY ASPHYXIATED.

Repairing a Leak When He Got An Overdose of Gas—Not Seriously Ill.

Martin Steel, an employe of the gas company, was overcome by escaping gas while working in a trench on Superior street. A leak in one of the gas mains was discovered this morning and Steel, with assistants, was sent to locate and repair it. A trench was dug, the leak found, and Steel was sent in to repair the pipe. He remained the trench for some time and the foreman noticed that the escape of gas considerable, as the odor was very strong. He told Steel to come out and get some fresh air, but Steel replied that he was all right and could stand it awhile longer. Presently he straightened up and topplied over. His fellow workmen lifted him out of the ditch unconscious. He revived sufficiently to be led and partly carried to the transfer corner, from where a call was sent for the patrol wagon, which speedily arrived and conveyed the man to his home. He was delirious on the way and emitted enough gas to inflate a balloon, but there is nothing serious in his condition.

FOUR MINERS DROWNED.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 16.—In the flooding of the Santa Rita mine in the Bacte mountains, 200 miles south of Hermisolo, four miners were drowned, including the superintendent. A blast opened a vein of water. The main tunnel was flooded and while miners in the upper end escaped, the workers in the lower end were caged like rats in a trap. Miners outside made a desperate effort to rescue their fellows, but without avail.

GOLD FOR THE TROOPS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—Carrying $2,000,000 in gold coin to pay the troops in the Philippines, the transport Sheridan will sail at noon today for Manila via Honolulu. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh infantry regiments, a number of recruits, and cabin passengers also will sail. Among the latter are Oscar F. Williams, United States consul general to Singapore, accompanied by his son and daughter; C. G. Abbott and an assistant, representing the Smithsonian institute bound for Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of the sun; Mrs. Bernard Moore, wife of Philippine Commissioner Moore, the wives of several officers of transport and of army officers in the Philippines. The Sheridan will take out 3,000 tons of supplies.

QUIET IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—All is calm here today, but the military and police precautions in the provinces, especially in Seville and Valencia, continue. Exceptional cold prevails throughout Spain. There have been snow falls in Barcelona and Bilboa.

REJECTED SUITOR SUICIDES.

Logan, Kas., Feb. 16.—Joseph Brenton, aged 22, a rejected suitor, today shot Magggie Spurtz, aged 17, and then himself. Both will die.

THEY WILL ASK FOR $75,000

WOMEN'S CLUB LEAGUE PREPARES TO MAKE A TOUCH.

Andrew Carnegie Will be Asked to Contribute to the Public Library Building Fund.

A representative of the Women's Club league called on Mayor Scherer this morning to get some official stationery for the purpose of writing to Mr. Carnegie to interest him in the building of a public library building in this city. The women's league has undertaken to push Fort Wayne's claims to the multi-millionaire's beneficence and they will do it thoroughly and systematically. They will write letters for the signatures of the mayor and a number of the councilmen and other city officials, as well as from many prominent citizens. Since Mr. Carnegie has volunteered to spend $12,000,000 a year for public buildings the Fort Wayne ladies believe that no more appreciative community nor more deserving spot could be found than Fort Wayne. They will strike him for $75,000 and will represent that that will be only part of a fund, the balance of which will be contributed by the public in taxes and by private citizens by donations.

CHANGE IN WELL KNOWN FIRM

WING & MAHURIN TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

Oldest Architectural Firm in the City —Has Built Many Prominent Structures.

Within a few days Wing & Mahurin, the oldest firm of architests in the city and widely known all over Indiana and adjoining states, will dissolve partnership by mutual consent and each member will continue in business individually.

This announcement will be somewhat of a surprise to the business world, for the firm of Wing & Mahurin has for nearly twenty years been prominent in architectural circles. Scattered all over Indiana and Ohio are a large number of fine buildings which have been constructed by plans from this firm, and it has always ranked high professionally. But a short time ago Wing & Mahurin were selected by the United States government as representative architects and invited to submit sketches in competition for the new postoffice building to be erected at Indianapolis.

It is understood that Mr. Wing will continue business at the old offices in the Pixley-Long block, while Mr. Mahurin will establish himself in a handsome suite of rooms in the Elektron building. Both are competent architects, substantial business men and clever gentlemen, and will doubtless be amply successful under the new arrangement.

A sleighing party of Douglas avenue young people drove to Wallen Friday evening, only to meet the disappointment of finding the friends whom they were to surprise absent from home and the house dark. The party returned to the city and enjoyed their oyster supper at a down town restaurant.

Mr. and Mrs. William Swickard and Mrs. James Ballah, of Ligonier, Major and Mrs. J. E. Miller, of Indianapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Holverstott, of Cromwell, are in the city to attend the funeral of the late C. H. Holverstott tomorrow.

THE VAULT LOST

DIFFICULTY FINDING TOMB FOR KING MILAN.

INTERMENT AT KARLOWITZ

BESIDE THE REMAINS OF HIS GREAT GRANDMOTHER.

CENTENARIAN FINDS TOMB

REMAINS OF DEAD PRINCESS MARVELOUSLY PRESERVED.

Karlowitz, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 16.—Large crowds assembled at the railroad station here this morning, awaiting the arrival of the remains of Former King Milan, of Servia. Funeral arches draped with black and flying mournful flags were erected at the entrance of the town, the principal square and elsewhere.

Many houses were draped and the patriarchal palace was profusely decorated with emblems of mourning.

A special train was in readiness at the frontier town of Semlin, to bring any guests of Servia desirous of attending; but it is understood the authorities at Belgrade were placing difficulties in their way.

Great trouble was experienced in carrying out King Milan's wish to be buried by the side of his great grandmother, Ljubicza Obrenovitch, wife of Milos, founder of the dynasty.

The whereabouts of the vault could not be located until a certain centenarian was discovered, who had attended the funeral of the princess.

When the vault was opened they found that the wooden coffin had fallen apart and that the corpse was exposed. It was in a most remarkable state of preservation.

The features were quite recognizable and the pearl ornaments and silk robes of the princess were intact.

WILL GO POLE HUNTING.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—Four portable houses, two steam launches, a complete photographic apparatus, fifty tons of dog food—this comprises the list of supplies which Evelyn B. Baldwin, Arctic explorer and meteorologist, expects to purchase in Philadelphia for the use of the Baldwin Ziegler polar expedition. Mr. Baldwin registered at the Hotel Walton last night and opened negotiations with local merchants. "Everything points to the middle of June as the date of our sailing from New York," he said. "The America is the permanent expedition ship and will carry thirty men in her crew. We shall go around the North cape, Norway, to some point in Russia, from which we shall strike northward, past Nova Zembla to Franz Josef Land. Here the two vessels will part company. The America will continue northward and the members of the expedition will struggle to attain the north pole by land or sea. We will carry provisions for two years."

COLONEL MICHIE DEAD.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Col. Peter S. Michie, professor of the department of natural experimental philosophy at the United States military academy, died today after a short illness of pneumonia. He was 75 years old and had been on duty here as professor since 1871. He graduated from the military academy in 1862 and stood second in his class. He entered the corps of engineers and served in the operations against Charleston in 1863 and 1864. He is survived by his widow and a daughter. One son, the late Lieutenant Dennis Mohan Michie, was killed at the battle of San Juan hill and less than a year afterwards his only remaining son died from pneumonia.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Huron, S. D., Feb. 16.—Owing to several cases of smallpox the town of Redfield has been quarantined and no one is allowed to enter or leave. Railway crews remain in their cars and no trains stop exceept for orders. H. P. Packard, who is here, says sixteen families are quarantined. Three of his children are affected. The president of the state board of health has been sent for to examine cases. Redfield is the county seat of Spink county and is one of the best business towns in this part of the state.

Mrs. G. R. Maupin, of Walnut street, charmingly entertained a party of friends last evening in honor of Miss Carrie Starkel, of Brookville, Ind.

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..AUW'S PRESIDENT COMES

V. H. A. GOBIN, D. D., WILL PREACH HERE TOMORROW.

ill Occupy Pulpit at Wayne Street M. E. Church—Something About DePauw University.

ev. H. A. Gobin, D. D., president DePauw university, eminent alike a preacher and an educator, will upy the pulpit at Wayne street M. church tomorrow, at both morning evening services.

r. Gobin is at the head of an In- ne educational institution that has rted a marvelous influence in this te, as indeed it has upon the whole untry. He follows in the presi- ncy such distinguished men as shops Simpson and Bowman and . Curry. Bishop Simpson will be membered for all time as an orator k most extraordinary power, and as e close friend and adviser of Abra- am Lincoln. Bishop Bowman, who [illegible] a tour of the east with them

DR. H. A. GOBIN.

still lives, is no less distinguished, and Dr. Curry is widely known as a orceful scholar and leader.

The graduates of DePauw are found every field of activity in every and. It will be a matter of informa- n and surprise to many to know at among the graduate and post- raduate students of this institution ave been Hon. James Harlan, gov- rnor and senator from Iowa and ember of Lincoln's cabinet; Senator wton Booth, of California; Senators Donald, Voorhees and Beveridge, Indiana; Senator-elect J. Ralph rton, of Kansas; Governor Booth, California, and Governor Porter, Indiana.

Then follow Congressmen Hitt, oringer, Matson, Faris, Watson and ers, who have and are now hon- rably serving their country in the ower branch of congress. Along ier lines, Dr. Lattimore, of Roches- r, N. Y., is famous as a chemist; Elkahna Williams, M. D., world-renowned as an oculist; Dr. Munsel, the psychologist, the late James Clark Ridpath, the historian, and Prof. J. B. DeMotte, who delights Fort Wayne lecture-loving people, all were graduated from DePauw.

DePauw is especially strong in history, English, Latin, laboratory work and oratory. More than half the prizes in oratorical contests have been won by her students. At Johns Hopkins her students excel in Latin and history. President Gobin is supported by an earnest and strong faculty, and the prospects of the institution are growing brighter each day. Fort Wayne is represented by several students there, and the people of this city will be glad to welcome the eminenet preacher and educator who is directing the affairs of this magnificent university.

TO SEND ATHLETES EAST.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The Olympic club proposes to send a large party of athletes east during the coming spring. The intention is to develope a number of boxers, swimmers and track and field men, and so as to learn how the athletes of this state and the eastern states compare

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ISSUES A TARIFF DECREE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—M. DeWitte, minister of finance, has issued a decree regarding the application of the increased tariff to certain imports from the United States. The decree is based upon the first paragraph of article 628 of the customs statute. The measure will become effective a fortnight after its promulgation.

U. S. Stamps at Ankenbruck's.
29eod-tf

M. E. Dessauer left last evening on a business trip to New York.

The Wail of the Back.

WELL KNOWN IN FORT WAYNE.

No wonder the back cries out for help. The back is to mankind what the mainspring is to a watch—take the tempering out and work is mighty uncertain. When the kidneys are sick they take the temper out of the back. Many a busy business man is forced to give up from the pains and aches of a bad back, and it's the same in every walk of life.

Doan's Kidney Pills

are Kidney Pills in all their varied forms, Backache, Headache, Dearliness, Rheumatic Pains, Urinary Disorders, Diabetes, Bright's Disease. They are indorsed by people you know; by Fort Wayne citizens. Read this proof:—

Mr. J. S. Tyler, of 115 Shawnee avenue, carpenter by trade, says:

I have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills and can highly recommend them as a most worthy remedy. I was afflicted with kidney complaint for a number of years. It differed somewhat from the dinary cases, for when I was up and around my back did not he, but as soon as I got in bed it started, and the only way I ould get relief was by getting up. Many a night I have spent eeping in a chair. When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, old at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I had become so bad that I d to get up nearly every night and could get no rest except in chair. The very first night after I started to use this remedy I pt as well as I ever did without feeling one touch of pain. I rdly believe that many people are affected with their kidneys t as I was, but whether they are or not they cannot make a stake if they give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

All druggists, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LIFE HAD GONE OUT

LOUIS GIBSON FOUND DEAD THIS MORNING.

WAS FRIENDLESS AND ALONE

IN MISERABLE QUARTERS ON EAST COLUMBIA STREET.

POLICE BROKE IN THE DOOR

GIBSON LONG A CHARACTER ON THE STREET.

Lying upon the floor of miserable quarters which he occupied in the old trucking barns on East Columbia street, the lifeless body of Louis Gibson was found by the police about 9 o'clock this morning. Gibson was 71 years of age and has for many years been a well known character along the street.

Coroner Barnett, who viewed the remains, believes that Gibson's death was due to excessive alcoholism. The building in which he died is used as sleeping apartments by a number of others, and Gibson was heard in his room at 6 o'clock this morning. He did not appear and when there had been no indications of life for some time later the police were notified. Failing to arouse Gibson the police forced in the door.

The dead man lay upon his back across the room from the miserable cot upon which he slept. He was fully dressed and it is believed was stricken after attempting to arise The body was removed to Peltier's undertaking establishment, where it is being held pending the effort to find relatives of the dead man. There are none in the city, but it is said there are some residing near Roanoke.

Little is known of the man save that he has for many years eked out an existence by doing odd jobs about the saloons on East Columbia street. It was reported that some time ago Gibson had sold his body to a physician, but the report could not be confirmed.

A BRILLIANT MUSICALE.

Mrs. Edward White, Mrs. Byron Thompson and Miss Thompson were hostesses at a musicale given yesterday afternoon in the Wayne club, the affair being one of the most brilliant of the season. The rooms were attractively decorated with many beautiful plants and flowers and the general effect was most pleasing. The alcoves were prettily arranged and beautified with vases of pink carnations. Miss Colerick and Miss MacDougal presided at the table where coffee was served. At 3 o'clock a musical program was given, the artists being Miss Eleanora Scheib, of Chicago, and Miss Marguerite Esther, of Evanston, Ill. Miss Scheib is a pianist of great ability and her numbers were given with excellent technique and great expression. Miss Esther is a mezzo-soprano and her songs were rendered in a most artistic manner. She has a sweet voice that has been carefully cultivated and her numbers were greatly enjoyed. The artists and the ladies of the assisting party were guests at supper at 6 o'clock and in the evening a dance program was enjoyed by the younger people. Reineke's orchestra furnished the music during the afternoon and evening. The decorations were by Miss Flick and the materials for the dinner were furnished by Kinsey, of Chicago. The ladies of the assisting party were: Mrs. H. T. Stapleford, Mrs. Will Morris, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. W. A. Evans, Mrs. Harry Metzger, Mrs. Calvin Reaman, Mrs. A. L. Grindle, Mrs. A. L. Randall, Mrs. L. P. Drayer, Mrs. Will Noble, Miss Margaret Colerick, Miss Eva Nelson, Miss Heller, Miss Griener, Miss MacDougal, Miss Emma Rurode, Miss Seabrease, Miss Hanna, Misses Margie and Gertrude Hanna, Miss Carnahan, Miss Olds, Miss Gertrude Morris and Miss Emma Ash.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE POLICE

TWO PLAIN DRUNKS APPEAR BEFORE MAYOR.

Dead Man at Jackson is Not Martin Hammond—Crowl, Smallpox Patient, Did Not Run.

There was a sort of familiarity about the odor which prevailed in the police court room this morning and the monotony of the past two days was broken by the appearance of two unfortunate gentlemen, who both thought there must be some mistake about their arrest. Tom Taylor was very shaky as he explained that he had been drinking some, but was not drunk when arrested. The officer said he found him lying in the snow near the Nickel Plate depot and that when he approached him he got up and started to run. He was locked up and the mayor sent him over for eleven days to get his nerves mended.

Jackson Brown is a gentleman from the country, living near Maysville. He was found in a wobbly condition yesterday afternoon by Officer Madden and locked up. Jackson said that while he walked rather uncertain, his uncertain locomotion was due to the fact that he had been driving out in the country and had got very cold. He took a big snort of whisky to warm up and followed that with a chaser of beer to hold it down. The mixture perhaps bred a little trouble, but he was not drunk. He was fined $1 and costs and judgment was suspended.

WAS NOT HAMMOND.

Officer Murphy, who went to Jackson Friday to identify the body of the man found dead there a few days ago, last evening telegraphed the superintendent of police saying that it was not Martin Hammond. "It is not Hammand; it is another man," is the way the officer put it. This leaves the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Hammond as deep as ever. He carried an insurance of $3,000. His family is extremely anxious to learn whether he is dead or alive.

CROWL STAYED HOME.

The story printed Friday morning about the disappearance of Crowl, the smallpox patient at 212 Fairfield avenue, and the running away of his wife, seems to have been the effect of a very long pipe. The board of health met Friday afternoon and heard a report of the case. It was learned that Crowl went directly home and remained there and that his wife has been at his bedside ever since and neither one has been out of the house. Just how the story originated no one seems to know, but the health officers are positive that the story was a fake. Besides allowing a few bills, no other business was transacted by the board.

The board of works will open bids for printing the city year book next Monday afternoon.

LOCAL NEWS.

Leo Yager, of Decatur, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McCracken have returned from a visit in Columbia City.

Mrs. D. S. Oakes and son, of Kendallville, were the guests of Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daugherty leave this evening for New York on a two weeks' business trip.

Mrs. Charles Pape gave a sleighing party last evening to the residence of Mr. Dickey, residing six miles in the country.

Mrs. F. K. Safford today received a telegram announcing the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lanier, which occurred Friday evening at their home in Statesboro, Ga., at the age of six months. Mrs. Lanier will be remembered as formerly Miss Luella Boles, of this city, and with her little daughter visited in this city in November.

The ladies of the Sans Souci club, with their husbands, enjoyed a sleigh ride through the city and into the country last evening. After the ride they were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Pape, where an elegant luncheon was served at midnight. Miss Blanche Smith, of Chicago, was the only out-of-town guest.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Platter—a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Platter reside at 46 Walton avenue.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

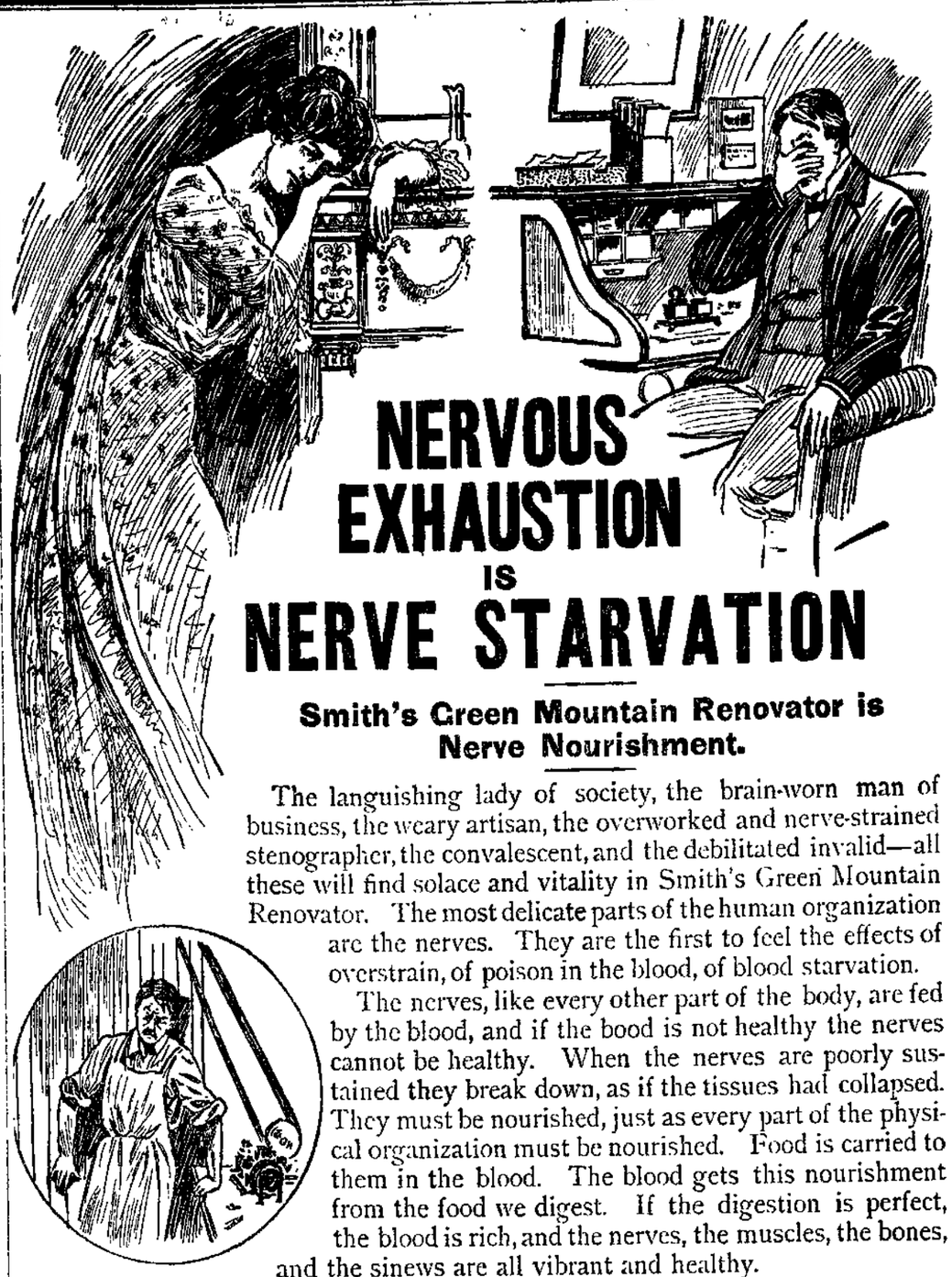
Lieut. William E. McLeod is somewhat improved today and his chances for recovery are more favorable.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

Architect Wing has been quite ill for several days at his home, on West Creighton avenue, but is slowly improving.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Lent will be appropriately observed at Trinity Episcopal church, commencing Wednesday, the 20th, Ash Wednesday. Special music will be given at times throughout the Lenten period.



NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IS NERVE STARVATION

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is Nerve Nourishment.

The languishing lady of society, the brain-worn man of business, the weary artisan, the overworked and nerve-strained stenographer, the convalescent, and the debilitated invalid—all these will find solace and vitality in Smith's Green Mountain Renovator. The most delicate parts of the human organization are the nerves. They are the first to feel the effects of overstrain, of poison in the blood, of blood starvation.

The nerves, like every other part of the body, are fed by the blood, and if the bood is not healthy the nerves cannot be healthy. When the nerves are poorly sustained they break down, as if the tissues had collapsed. They must be nourished, just as every part of the physical organization must be nourished. Food is carried to them in the blood. The blood gets this nourishment from the food we digest. If the digestion is perfect, the blood is rich, and the nerves, the muscles, the bones, and the sinews are all vibrant and healthy.

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is nerve-food, nerve-life, nerve-strength. It not only assists the stomach in properly digesting the food that is taken into it, but assists the organs beyond the stomach,—the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the bladder, the heart, the lungs, and all the glands and ducts and membranes and tissues and nerves that belong to them, so that they perform their work with ease and pleasure. When this work is well done the result is rich blood and strong nerves.

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is health for the blood, health for the nerves, health for the brain, and health for the body.

Do not expect it to inflame and excite you; for it will not do that. Its action is mild and gentle; but it is always at work, and steadily and subtly it puts every organ of the body into natural action and makes that action easy.

After you have taken a few doses of this great remedy you will begin to feel the delightful sensations of returning health—of increasing vitality.

Sickly and nervous men, women, and children can be made strong and well and happy by the use of Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS.
SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

WOLF.

Silas Wolf, a farmer whose home was near Ligonier, died at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. Wolf was brought to this city little more than a week ago, suffering from cancer of the stomach. He was sixty-one years of age.

Undertaker Kerr, of Ligonier, arrived in the city at noon and will accompany the remains home tomorrow.

STEISS.

Friends in the city have been advised of the death of Miss Mary Steis, which occurred Thursday at Chicago.

The remains will be brought to this city for interment, arriving this evening over the Nickel Plate.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Holverstott.—Funeral services of Charles H. Holverstott will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence, 519 South Broadway, and at 10:30 from the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. Rev. Z. A. Harris will officiate, assisted by Rev. E. W. Allen. The pall-bearers will be J. J. Bauer, M. S. Willson, S. W. Richards, W. E. Wurtle, M. W. Kemp and M. G. Kimmell.

Richards. — Funeral services of Philip T. Richards will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 41 Lavina street, and at 2:30 from Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman officiating.

Trentman.—Funeral services of Bernard H. Trentman will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 161 East Wayne street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church. Owing to the illness of a son of the deceased the service at the residence will be private.

Friends will be given an opportunity to view the remains at the church.

Zwick.—Funeral services of Carl Zwick will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Bingen, Adams county.

TWO MEN ARE INJURED.

George Grundtisch, a Pennsylvania brakeman, fell from a car at Warsaw last night, dislocating his right shoulder. He was brought to this city and removed to his home, 30 Baker street.

Joseph Barwiler, a Pennsylvania section man residing at 93 Green street, had two fingers of his right hand severely mashed this morning. Dr. W. E. Stemen attended both unfortunates.

NAMED A CORPORAL.

William O. Dobbins, of the Fort Wayne recruiting station, has been appointed a corporal, the rank dating from February 8. Willie E. Perkins, of this city, today enlisted in the regular infantry service.

PROBING REFORMATORY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—(Special.)—Superintendent Hurt, of the Jeffersonville reformatory, this morning testified before the investigating committee, denying any irregularity in the affairs of the institution. He says the accounts for maintenance of himself and the assistant superintendent are so mixed that they can not be separated. Hurt admitted that the library fund was expended for furnishings for the warden's house with the consent of the board of managers. Martin Ross, a Jeffersonville butcher, stated that he sold meat to the prison for two years, and gave Steward Jenner a 5 per cent. rebate. Jenner is now purchasing agent of the institution.

A MUSICAL SERVICE.

There will be a musical service at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening and the double quartet will render a number of sacred choruses, among them the St. Cecelia communion service, under the direction of Prof. William Miles. There will also be several solos and duets by members of the choir.

You will have a good time at the Mask Ball Shrove Tuesday. 16t2

About forty members of the local lodge of Knights of Columbus will go to Indianapolis tonight. There will be a class initiation of about a hundred at Indianapolis tomorrow which will be followed in the evening by a banquet. On Monday night there will be a big ball given under the auspices of the order.

U. S. Stamps are most reliable.
29eod-tf

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

"77"

GRIP—"77" knocks out the Grip, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies.

COLDS—"77" breaks up a Cold that hangs on and does not yield to treatment.

INFLUENZA—"77" cuts short a Cold in the head and thus prevents Catarrh.

COUGHS—"77" stops a Cough by allaying the inflammation and the tickling.

SORE THROAT—"77" cures a Sort Throat by healing and soothing the irritated membrane.

HANDY—"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket.

At all Drug Stores or mailed, 25c.
Dr. Humphreys' Book mailed free.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John Sts., New York.

GRIP

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence, 55 Wayne Street, FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Agents of the Prudential Insurance company in Fort Wayne district will hold their annual banquet at the Wayne hotel next Monday evening. Covers will be laid for fifty, and a number of the high officials of the company will be present.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

WANT A SYRINGE?

Of course, every well-regulated household wants one. But there are syringes and syringes—those that don't work and those that do. If you want the first we havn't them, if you want the last, the kind that work, and work well, and always work, we have them.

RUBBER GOODS.

We make a special feature and have constantly on hand a full, good and carefully selected line of hot-water bottles, atomizers, etc., which we sell at the lowest market prices.

Everything a well-stocked drug store ought to have, we have.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price!

$5.00 . . .

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Room 7, Arcade.
BURKETT & BAKER.
Telephone 627.
Open evenings and Sundays.

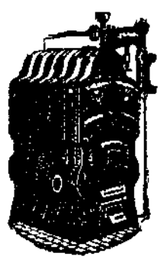
MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.



Plumbing AND .... **Gas Fitting**
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis Street.
'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

NEW FIRM.
J. K. McCRACKEN.
F. C. McCRACKEN.
J. K. McCRACKEN & SON,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

ATTENTION.

Best City Flour, $1.00 Large Sack.
Pure Buckwheat, 14c Sack.
Asbestos Matts, 2 for 5c.
Borated Talcum Powder, 5c can.
Choice Batting, 5c roll.
Best Table Oil Cloth, 15c yard.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.
S. Ganzer, Prop.
287 E. Lewis. 'Phone, 783.

DR. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1 30 to 4 (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 675, residence 674.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 10 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally once in 4 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY,
PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money!

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrased who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—A furnished room for gentleman; bath and telephone. 63 W. Jefferson St. 11-6t

FOR RENT—No. 142 Columbia Ave.; No. 4 Thomas St.; No. 401 Hanna St. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Two room cottage for light housekeeping, also furnished rooms. Apply 39 W. Washington Street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Three or four unfurnished rooms; also one furnished room; also a good barn. 114 Clinton St. 11-6t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with privilege of bath and board if desired, 15 Clay St. near Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms with bath, suitable for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished; at 148 E. Washington. 11-6t

FOR RENT—The two store room fronting on Berry street, in Nind block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

FOR RENT—Reasonable, very desirable furnished front room, use of telephone; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references required. 113 E. Washington, corner Lafayette. 15t2

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; 25 Baker Ave.; 280 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

LOST.

LOST—Tuesday night, a brown fur collar, with bunch of violets on, near Barr street, on Lewis street or Columbia Ave. Return to this office.

The Misses Maud and Marie Slagle entertained a company of friends last evening in honor of Stephen Welch, of New York city. Music was furnished by Messrs. Berlin, Phipps, Hendrix and Foster.

LOCAL LINES.

S. L. Kelly, of Stroh, is at the New Aveline.

Miss Florence Bricker, of Oliver street, has been confined to her home by illness.

Home-made bread, cake, pies, etc., are on sale in the Arcade today by the ladies of Westminster church.

Homer Smith, Associated Press operator at the office of the Journal-Gazette, is confined to his home by illness.

Miss Lou Traub entertained about thirty friends at a Valentine party Thursday evening at her home on West Jefferson street.

The Misses Corabel Timmons and Ethel Burdick won the prize in the cake walk given at the F. S. B. masquerade social at the Elektron building.

The revival service conducted by Rev. J. C. Breckenridge at Hubler chapel during the past week, closed last evening after a most successful series.

Rev. W. D. Parr left this morning for Sharpsville, Ind., where tomorrow he will conduct the dedicatory services in a handsome new $12,000 Methodist Episcopal church.

Miss Emma Coden, of Toledo, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Morris Goldberger, of 420 East Wayne street, has been called home on account of the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Westley Richardson and little daughter, Zoa, of 134 Horace street, are at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of a sister of Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. Montgomery Beaver, assisted by Mrs. Tom Snook, gave a valentine party on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Beaver. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms, ferns and carnations.

Mrs. Robert Strasser entertained a company of ladies at her West Washington street home Thursday, and the afternoon was spent in playing pedro. At the close of the games a delicious lunch was served.

Mrs. Ed Scheiman entertained the ladies of the Sansfacon club in a most charming manner on Wednesday afternoon at progressive hearts. Mrs. Tom Snook won the first prize and Mrs. Ed Hobroke the second.

William T. Wilson, a pioneer citizen of Monroeville, died February 9 at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, eleven months and three days. Mr. Wilson was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Allen county in 1849.

G. A. Harriett, of Grand Rapids will arrive in the city in a few days to visit his sisters, Mrs. Olinger, Mrs. Byanskie and Mrs. Coleman. Mr. Harriett is a boilermaker in the Grand Rapids and Indiana shops at Grand Rapids.

An error in the name of the bride occurred in The Sentinel's notice of the marriage of Herbert Bicknese and Miss Mary Mathews. The bride is an only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mathews, of New Haven avenue, and is well known in social circles.

The young ladies of the Jolly Eight club gave a progressive pedro party Thursday evening at the home of James Stillgus, 17½ Melita street First prizes were won by Miss Stella Rumsey and A. Burden, and after the luncheon a program of dancing was enjoyed.

Thursday evening Will Schnelker and Miss Odelia Reed chaperoned a sleighing party of twenty-five couples of young people from New Haven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, of Columbia street. The evening was spent in music and dancing. At midnight a delicious supper was served.

The members of the aid society of the Trinity M. E. church and a few friends called at the home of Mrs. E. J. Bouse, on First street, Thursday afternoon, reminding her of her birthday anniversary. Later in the afternoon light refreshments were served. Many presents were received.

The Misses Edith and Tillie Schwartz gave a delightful Valentine sewing party Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyers. The occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and a three-course luncheon was served. Assisting the Misses Schwartz were the Misses Sadie Rippe and Mamie and Clara Gerding.

Members of the Manhattan club, with their ladies, were delightfully entertained Thursday evening at a Valentine party given at the home of Walter Hoemig, 33 East Fourth street. The evening was spent with music, recitations and progressive pedro. First prizes were won by Miss Grace Simonton and William Stockman, while the booby awards went to Miss Edna Yarian and Fred Krueper. A splendid supper was served in courses at midnight.

Eight ladies met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bertha Lohmeyer, at Buchanan and Oliver streets, and organized a new social club to be known as the Acorn club. Mrs. Tillie Koegel was chosen president, and Mrs. Bertha Lohmeyer, treasurer. A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess and the occasion was a very pleasant one. The club will meet once every two weeks at the home of its members. Mrs. Zimmerman will entertain the next session.

25 Years Younger

"I am now seventy-two years of age and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I would be entirely bald or snow-white if it were not for your Hair Vigor."—Mrs. ANNA LAWRENCE, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1898.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair every time. And it is a wonderful food to the hair, making it grow rich and heavy, and keeping it soft and glossy all the time. It is also an elegant dressing.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

HE OBEYED THE LAW.

[Muncie News.]

There's a law-abiding saloon keeper over in Greencastle. A band of Carrie-Nationesque good women invaded his place of business and began to sing hymns. He couteously called their attention to the fact that they were violating the Nicholson law and politely informed them that he was compelled to prohibit their vocal demonstration. Naturally the ladies were much astonished at this reproof, but they graciously obeyed the saloonkeeper and the law.

GOT TIRED AND FIRED.

[Bluffton Banner.]

The local crew of the south-bound local freight always has a hard time of it in Bluffton and sometimes in Montpelier. The train leaves Fort Wayne at 5 o'clock in the morning and is often held here until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon to do the necessary switching. About two weeks ago one of the crews did the switching at Bluffton and then worked at Montpelier until 7 o'clock in the evening. They were too tired to go on with their train to Muncie and so side tracked it and went to bed at a Montpelier hotel. The whole crew was fired.

PRESIDENT RUTHRAUFF HERE.

Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff, D. D., president of Wittenberg college at Springfield, Ohio, arrived in the city today, and will preach at both services at Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church tomorrow. Rev. Ruthrauff is head of the principal college of the Evangelical denomination in the United States, and is said to be a most able pulpit orator.

CHANGING A RURAL ROUTE.

Some slight changes are being made in rural mail route No. 7, which extends from this city into Adams township. Under the new arrangement about fifteen additional families will be served without materially lengthening the route.

Mrs. John Andrews left at midnight for Richmond in response to a telegram notifying her that her husband, who is a patient at the hospital for the insane, was in a critical condition and was not expected to live. Mr. Andrews was formerly local representative of the Polk directory house.

"SWEET" EATERS.

Way to Correct Children's Taste.

Sometimes children become willful and refuse nourishing food, demanding sweets, candy, ice cream, etc., much to their detriment. It is a great help in such cases to have a food that is naturally sweet and attractive. A case in Philadelphia will illustrate.

The daughter of Mrs. M. E. Searles, living at 1330 Mifflin street, was a delicate child from infancy and had been indulged in many things. She gradually got thinner and more fretful daily, refusing food other than sweets, etc., finally contracting whooping cough which undermined her health to such an extent that her attending physicians agreed that her cough had developed into bronchial catarrh, and that only a short time would ensue before consumption would relieve her sufferings.

In despair, the child's aunt was sent for, and knowing the wonderful nutritive value of Grape-Nuts food, she prepared some and induced the little one to eat it. At the first taste she said: "Oh auntie, this is so nice, I want some more." From that time the child acquired an appetite and began to improve. She was fed on Grape-Nuts steadily until now she is a perfectly healthy, strong child, attends the Girls' Grammar School, and is a bright and apt pupil.

GOT IT A LITTLE HIGH.

The Ligonier Banner says: "Fort Wayne can hardly be called a 'dry' town. There are nearly 1,000 saloons in the city."

The estimate of the Banner is slightly high. The records at the office of the city comptroller show that there are now 198 saloons and groceries where liquors are sold in the city and its environments.

MISS WILLARD'S BIRTHDAY.

Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold an interesting service at the Plymouth Congregational church in memory of the birthday of Miss Frances Willard, and the public is invited to be present. The program is as follows:

Song—"Rock of Ages" .....
Devotional services .....
Anthem ..... Choir
Reading of "Our Declaration of Principles" .....
'A Tribute to Miss Willard"....
..... Rev. Motschman
Solo .....Mrs. William Miles
'The Recessional"..... Miss Philley
'The Personality of Miss Willard"
..... Rev. Bailey
Recitation ..... Miss Hazel Cowdrey
Song ..... The L. T. L.
Thank offering .....
Benediction .....

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP IS SURE
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

Ask your grocer for Tresselt's "Hungarian" flour, in striped sacks only. 9-11-16-18

Uncle Sam Stamps never fail. 29eod-tf

USE THE BEST

Hungarian Flour is the best. All grocers sell it. 9-11-16-18.

U. S. Stamps are good anywhere. 29eod-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Deafness cured or no pay. C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 16, 23, 2, 9

WANTED—Young lady stenographer. Address Stenographer, care Sentinel. 16t2

WANTED—Young man stenographer. Address Stenographer, care Sentinel. 16t2

WANTED—A delivery boy, about 13 or 14 years of age, at Keil & Keil, 116 Calhoun St. 16-tf

WANTED—Carpenters—Call Monday morning at 114 Columbia avenue. Alfred Lackey.

WANTED—A competent stenographer; permanent position to the right party. Apply at once, Box 8, Sentinel office, city. 16t2

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman to sell a high-grade Chewing Gum; one to act as a jobber in his territory. Apply Kola Chemical company, Reading, Pa. 16-3t

WANTED—An Idea.—An adjustable stopper which will fit bottles of various sizes would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A first-class furnished room by two gentlemen, not more than eight blocks from postoffice; heat, bath, etc. Reply, with particulars, to Doctor, care Sentinel. 16t2

WANTED—Agents for successful substitute for corset; a boon for medium and slender women; gives a perfect figure without padding. Wright Bust Form Co., factory, Newark, N. J. f16-26t

WANTED—Agents located in or covering unoccupied ground granted line by high rated manufacturing company; season lasting four months, now opening. "Mfg. Co.," Box 1371, New York.

WANTED—Bright man for permanent position; advertising and traveling in Indiana; $80 monthly and all expenses to start; advancement; self-addressed envelope for particulars. Edward Wimmer, 358 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Educated, refined gentleman of 42, railroad president and mine owner, property valued at $25,000, desires acquaintance of lady of refinement; object, matrimony. Mr. G. H., Grand Station, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Male Help—Positions under the government—Thousands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held everywhere in March and April. Catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 16-23

WANTED.

WANTED—Washings to do at home; will call for and deliver same. At 155 Wallace. 19-tf

WANTED—A woman to do family sewing by the day. Call at 164 St. Joe boulevard. 14-3t

WANTED—$100 monthly; new patent Metalic Bread Boards; sample free. S. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. Apply at 133 W. Washington St. 8-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see 'ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Ladies—To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery for us at their homes. Steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel for old established, reliable house; positively no canvassing required; salary $780 and expenses; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 385 Caxton building, Chicago. 2-9-16-23

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., have first-class girls and good housekeepers wanting places, in or out of city; places waiting for dining room girls out of city; good stenographer wants place. 16-tf

WANTED—Coins, gold dollars, halves, quarters and $3 pieces, U. S. fractional currency, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c (paper); large U. S. cents and half cents; flying eagle cents 1856; rare old U. S. stamps. A good premium will be paid for any of these. Apply, Dr. J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., upstairs. 12-14 1mo

WANTED—Manager; energetic man to manage branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly; salary $125 month and extra commissions; yearly engagement; chance rapid advancement for man of ability; experience not necessary; must furnish good references and $800 cash. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Ct. 26-26t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

WANTED—An established $250,000 Illinois corporation, composed of business men rated upward of $5,000,000 (furnishing highest banking and commercial references), operating on the Carnegie co-operative plan, whereby employes holding responsible positions are financially interested in the company, desires correspondence and personal interviews with high-class men of broad experience, strict integrity and ability to handle finances and subordinates for the position of district manager, upon a salary of $150 per month and a commission on business in territory asigned; to comply with co-operative plan and to obviate giving of bond, a cash investment of $1,000 to $2,500 absolutely necessary. Address Auditor's Dept., 521 to 525 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Iron Molders—25 light green sand molders, 35 heavy green sand molders, 20 dry sand molders, 10 loam molders. Apply in person promptly to Fraser & Chalmers' foundry, W. 12th and Washtenaw Ave, Chicago. Steady work to competent men. All union iron molders' attention is directed to the following letter from President Fox, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America:

—Office of the—
Iron Molders' Union of North America.
Cincinnati, January 31, 1901.

Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen:—The action of the molders, declaring a strike in your foundry, is an assumption of authority which has no official recognition from the IRON MOLDERS' UNION of North America, or Local Union No. 233, of Chicago, Ill., of which they are members. Said action was illegal and a violation of our rules and laws, and the members of the IRON MOLDERS' UNION are authorized to accept employment in your foundry pending investigation of the alleged grievance and decision of conference committee, as provided in the New York agreement. To all members of our union who go to work we will guarantee the fullest recognition and support of our organization. Respectfully yours,

11-6t MARTIN FOX, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fresh cow and calf. Jacob W. Keller, guardian, 295 Maumee ave. 15t2

FOR SALE—Driving horse, harness and buggy. Call or address, "H. K. E.," 37 Wefel St., city. 15t2

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rolland, Rural Route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Fine large buffalo robe, lined; one fur overcoat suitable for motorman or coachman. Enquire at 39 Douglas Ave. eod2-9-1m

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, with barn, West Williams street; pavement paid; only $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will sell the Updike residence, 46 Huestis avenue, for Ohio parties, regardless of value. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-one acre farm, suitable for dairy, three miles s. w. of city, near McMaken farm; only $55 per acre. W. E. Doud, over old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A grand bargain; a fine upright piano, used but little; must be sold at once; price no object. Call at or address No. 118 Jackson St., city. 15t2

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 11 room, thoroughly modern residence, on West Main St., first block east of bridge; will go at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Good 7 room house, with lot 36x149 feet; one block west of Calhoun, between Berry and Brackenridge; $2,600. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Watch this ad, as it will change every day in the week and we will soon have our goods classified and can then quote you some prices, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 East and 23 West Main street.

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; five-room cottage on Boone street; choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain—No. 176 Griffith St.; also 27 lots in Bloomingdale; houses erected on same on monthly payments; property for sale in all parts of the city; money to loan; also represent a number of the best fire insurance companies; property bought and sold. Office at drug store, 51 E. Main St. K. J. Bauer. 2-12-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class brick house on Baker street; must be sold. Also two good seven-room houses on Walton Ave. These houses are new. Well sell on part payment down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 262 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens, and plenty of good buildings; 280 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 3 acre tract, good buildings; one brick hotel of 24 rooms, at Avilla, Ind. All in Allen county, Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 6-26-d&w-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

RURODE'S....

A Trip Around the Store

Will be found very interesting these days. There is always something happening here. Every day has its story to tell of the arrival of new goods, the changing of styles, the fashionable fancies and popular fabrics. Unless you keep in touch with the daily news of this store you will not be up-to-date.

Today's Story

IS OF

The Muslin Underwear.
The New White Goods.
The New Laces and Embroideries.
The New Wash Goods.
The New Dress Goods.
The New Silks.
The New Trimmings.

Come and see them.
You will be well repaid.....

Second Floor News.

The Cloak and Suit Room is in line with some exceedingly swell things in New Tailor-made Suits, Taffeta Silk Skirts, Cloth Skirts and Spring Jackets, and more coming every day.

China and Glassware.

This attractive department is brim-full of good things at very low prices. New Dinner Ware, New Glassware, New Lamps, etc.

The Carpet Room.

Extensive attractions just completed gives us the finest Carpet Room in the state. Encouraged by our increasing trade, we have bought for this season the largest and most complete line of

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains and Draperies.

We have ever had in store It will be our pleasure to show you the improved Rug and Drapery Room and our magnificent stock.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Fort Wayne Trust Co

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, ecretary.
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DIRECTORS:
Samuel M. Foster, Andrew E. Hoffman
Charles S. Bash, John C. Peters,
George W. Pixley, William J. Vesey,
William L. Mossman, Louis Fox,
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Charles A. Wilding, David Studebaker.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....
| One Dollar |
AND UP
LOANS - Made on farms and city properties at low rates.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET
A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent Interest on stock
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. It's a friend to Rich and Poor.
Assets $600,000.

CLAIRVOYANT.
MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures, who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c, gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main

Will Make It Easy for You

To patch up your winter suit with a pair of new trousers. We will during this month close out our heavy-weight trouserings that sold at $7 and $8 for six dollars. They are strictly pure worsted, the latest patterns, and twenty styles from which to make your selections. See our window display of these trouserings.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Forecast for Indiana: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; moderate temperature; variable winds, shifting to southerly.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. J. W. White is ill with grip.

Miss Julia Emmanuel returned yesterday from a visit at Cleveland.

Fred Vordermark will entertain the Crescent Mandolin club tomorrow at his home.

There will be a meeting of social democrats at the Elektron building Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. McMullen, of North Calhoun street, are entertaining William Beattie, of Cohoes, N. Y.

The Misses Carrie Roth and Lenore Kalbacher gave a sleighing party to a number of their friends Wednesday evening, making the drive to the home of Mr. Bashlier, on the Lima road.

C. C. Robinson, representing a Toledo furniture firm, was the guest of his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of Thomas street, this week, and has now departed on a trip to western cities.

The finance committee of the city council met last evening to verify that portion of the work of checking up the comptroller's yearly report, which had been gone over by members of the committee.

Rev. C. E. White of Trinity M. E. church, is out of the city, and his pulpit tomorrow morning will be occupied by Rev. M. C. Cooper. In the evening Secretary J. W. Burns, of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., will preach.

Bids were opened today in Architect Riedel's office for the construction of a residence for the teacher of the Lutheran school on the Coldwater road. The school is conducted under the auspices of St. Paul's church in this city.

The M. F. C. and D. C. S. clubs enjoyed a sleighing party north of the city Friday evening. Dancing and cards formed the amusements of the evening. First prizes were won by Miss Hahmeyer and Will Lenz, while Miss Emma Becker and Louis Kramer secured the boobies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rohan entertained very pleasantly last evening in honor of Miss Fitzpatrick, of Allegheny, Pa. First prizes were won by Mrs. Barney Fitzpatrick and Michael Kehoe, and the consolations were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. William Rohan. Nice refreshments were served after the games.

Mrs. R. P. White, who lectured on Mormonism at the First Presbyterian church last evening, left this morning for Bluffton, where she lectures tonight. Mrs. White travels under the auspices of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, and her home is in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graster entertained a party of friends at progressive pedro last evening at their home on East DeWald street. First prizes were won by Mrs. J. V. Reul and W. H. Wenger, second prizes to Mrs. George Dunfee and A. L. Bond, and the consolations were given to George Dunfee and Mrs. A. L. Bond.

The Union Veteran legion, No 51, will hold its regular monthly meeting next Monday night in the headquarters in the Bank block. Business of importance concerning the recent national encampment will come up, committees for the ensuing year will be appointed and there will also be a number of initiations.

FRESH EGGS, 20c DOZEN.
BEST ROLL BUTTER, 24c lb.

Garrett Flour, best quality, $3.75 bbl
All City Flour, best grades, $4 bbl.
Large Michigan Potatoes, 50c bush
Home Grown Potatoes, 45c bush.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 40c peck.
Best Danver Onions, 30c peck.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Bacon, 12½c lb.
Shoulders and Picnic Hams, 8c lb.
Large Spanish Onions, 5c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

THE NEW KEYSTONE.

All City Flour, $4.00 per bbl.
Keystone Flour, $4.40 bbl.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 50c per bu.
Best Ginger Snaps, 5c lb.
Best Crackers, 7c lb, or 4 lbs for 25c
Fancy Naval Oranges, 30c doz.
Fancy Lemons, 20c doz.
Best Select Oysters, 25c can.
Best Stewing Oysters, 20c can.
We give you Uncle Sam Trading Stamps.
Our store will be open Monday night.

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Benz, of 203 Nelson street, a son.

Dr. L. B. Davis is transacting business in Chicago today.

W. H. McIntyre, a prominent Auburn capitalist, is in the city.

W. D. Jones, of the New Aveline, is at Crawfordsville to spend Sunday.

The annual meeting of Bethany Presbyterian church will be held Monday evening.

The Twentieth Century Dancing club will meet this evening at the parlors of the Mulqueen Dancing academy.

Revival services at the A. M. E. church will continue during the coming week, conducted by Evangelist George Bell, of Detroit.

The Bruederliche Unterstutzungs Verein will meet tomorrow evening in Harmony hall and elect officers for the coming year next Monday evening.

Evening services at the First Presbyterian church, which were discontinued for several weeks owing to the illness of Dr. Moffat, will be resumed tomorrow evening.

Hon. W. P. Breen, M. V. Walsh, F. J. Vollol and Rev. P. J. O'Reilly go to Indianapolis tomorrow to attend a banquet of the Knights of Columbus to be held at the Denison hotel. Mr. Breen will respond to a toast.

Miss Estella Heyman entertained the W. W. W. Cooking club Thursday evening. In the contests first prizes were won by Miss Jessie Haberkorn and Henry Engleking, and the consolations were awarded to Miss Charlotte Haberkorn and Ed Pinegler.

Last evening Frank Merz entertained a number of friends at his home, 37 Pine street. Progressive pedro was played, first prizes being won by Miss Lillian Grimme and Harry Zoellers, while the consolations went to Miss Nettie Hetzler and Theodore Witte.

Mrs. W. H. Noll and five little children, residing at 325 East Creighton avenue, were overcome by the fumes of burned gas at their home Friday and for some time were in a serious condition. Physicians revived them, though one of the children is still quite ill. Mr. Noll is a Pennsylvania brakeman and was out on the road at the time.

The synodical committee, of which Dr. J. L. Leeper, of Westminster Presbyterian church, is chairman, met at Westminster church yesterday and elected Dr. R. S. Hartley, of Laporte, to succeed Dr. Leeper. The committee was appointed at the last regular meeting of the Indiana synod, and there is every prospect of its being a success. Its work will be to arrange to fill vacancies and to find pulpits for Presbyterian pastors who come from other synods. The synods of Illinois and Ohio will be asked to appoint similar committees, and to co-operate with the Indiana committee in its work.

See the contests close at the Olympia Band Fair Monday night. This is the closing night.

MISS LOWRY'S OPENING.

For the opening of her new store at No. 98 Calhoun street, Miss Lowry has again secured the services of Mr. Katow, the expert Japanese teacher, who will give his third yearly course of free lectures in embroidery in this city. For particulars inquire this week at Miss Lowry's present room in the Arcade or at the new store, 98 Calhoun St., opposite the Fruit House.

NOTICE.

To the officers and members of Kekionga Council No. 93, National Union: The funeral of our late friend, P. T. Richard, will occur tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, No. 41 Lavina street.

H. J. HARMEYER, President.
W. S. CUTSHALL, Secretary.

U. S. Stamps give reliable goods. 29eod-tf

SLAUGHTERED!

All kinds of best California canned goods.

Peaches, Apricots, Green Gage and Egg Plums now

12 1-2c can

These originally sold at 20c per can.

Our store will be open Monday night.

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

Attend the Grand Mask Ball at Randall Hall Shrove Tuesday. 16t2

U. S. Stamps always good. 29eod-tf

Human Pin Cushion, Glass and Poison Eater at Olympia Band Fair tonight.

THE PASSION PLAY

AT THE WEST CREIGHTON AVENUE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

By John L. Brandt, Lecturer and Traveler—"The Prince of Orators."

On the evening of February 27 Mr. Brandt will give the world's greatest panorama, The Passion Play, at the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ. Mr. Brandt has traveled extensively. He visited Ober Ammergau in 1900 and witnessed the famous Passion Play. The idea of making a continuous panorama of still and moving pictures originated with Mr. Brandt and he is the first lecturer to perfect and use instruments for this purpose. His outfit is the finest than can be procured. Mr. Brandt needs no introduction to an American audience. He has lectured in nearly all the large cities of the country

The Journal of Fine Arts, Chicago and Philadelphia, says of him: "Upon the lecture platform he has but few equals. He has been enthusiastically received from Boston to San Francisco."

The Boston Music hall meetings have been held every Sunday for twelve years. We have had able and eloquent speakers from all parts of the republic and foreign lands Among the speakers Dr. John L Brandt has spoken four times and is engaged for another lecture."—B. F. Bradbury, president, Boston, Mass.

Tickets on sale at the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 18, 19, 20; both afternoons and evenings. Reserved seats 50c.

MONDAYS' AND TUESDAYS' SALE.

Boiling Meat, 4c lb.
Beef Roast, 7c lb.
Pork Chops, 8c lb.
Boiling Pork, 7c lb.
Leaf Lard, 8c lb.
Picnic Hams, 7½c lb.
Sugar Cured Bacon, 11c lb.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 45c bu.
All Brands City Flour, $4.00 bbl.
Granulated Sugar, 5c lb.
Rolled Oats, 8c package.
Country Dried Apples, 7c lb.
High Grade Butterine, 18c lb.
THE RICH GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.

ATTENTION, A. O. U. W. NO. 50.

All members of Maumee Lodge No. 50 are requested to meet at A. O. U. W. hall, on East Berry street, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles H. Holverstott.

M. R. HUTCHINSON, M. W.
JOHN REINEWALD, Recorder.

NO. 36, A. O. U. W.

All members of Summit City Lodge No. 36, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the hall Sunday morning, Feb. 17, at 9 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother Charles H. Holverstott, of No. 19.

M. W. KEMP, M. W.
N CONOVER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F., NOTICE.

All members of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room February 17th at 1 p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Philip Richards. All members of Harmony Lodge No. 19 and Concordia Lodge No. 228, also all sojourning brothers, are requested to attend.

F. T. BENOY, N. G.
GEO. FRANZ, R. S.

LOOK FOR "FOX"

On the crackers before your grocer bags them. Insist upon getting Fox's "Forex" Butter Crackers. But what's the use of telling you to do this? You are sure to do it if you know how good they are.

U. S. Stamps good as gold. 29eod-tf

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27tf

TO THE MEMBERS OF BETHANY CHURCH.

There will be a congregational meeting held at Bethany Presbyterian church, Monday evening, February 18th, for the purpose of electing two trustees and the transacting of other church business. All members are urgently requested to be present.

J. H. BEYERLEIN,
President Board of Trustees.
JNO. SNODGRASS, Sec. 11-7t

TONIGHT AT . . .

Falts
Fort Wayne's Greatest Bargain Store

Underwear.

All our baest $1.25 Wool Underwear ..... **Go at 98c**

All our best $1.00 Wool Unwear ..... **Go at 75c**

All our best 75c Wool Underwear ..... **Go at 48c**

All our best 50c Wool Underwear ..... **Go at 39c**

All our best 39c Wool Underderwear ..... **Go at 25c**

All Children's Wool and Fleece-lined Underwear ..... **At 1-3 off**

Hosiery.

All Ladies' and Children's 50c Hose ..... **Go at 39c**

All Ladies' and Children's 39c Hose ..... **Go at 25c**

All Ladies' and Children's 25c Hose ..... **Go at 19c**

All Ladies' and Children's 19c Hose ..... **Go at 15c**

All Ladies' and Children's 15c Hose ..... **Go at 10c**

Another Price Cut in . . . Cloaks and Furs.

Prices will not stand in the way if you find a garment that fits you—buy it in a hurry.

98c
For Children's $1 50, $1.98 and $2.50 Jackets.

$1.48
For Children's $2.98 and $3 50 Jackets.

$2 50
For Children's $3.75, $4 50 and $5.00 Jackets.

$1 50
For Ladies' $5.00 and $6.00 Jackets.

$2.50
For Ladies' $7 50 to $9 00 Jackets.

$3.98
For Ladies' $10.00 to $12.50 Jackets.

$5.00
For pick and choice of all Cloth Jackets, worth up to $18.00.

GOLDEN THE HATTER..

Has received all the newest styles of Hats in all shapes.

Fedora Hats, Stiff Hats, Wide Brim Hats, at all prices, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, etc. See the new patterns in Ties and Shirts in our window.

Golden, THE Hatter,
COR. CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

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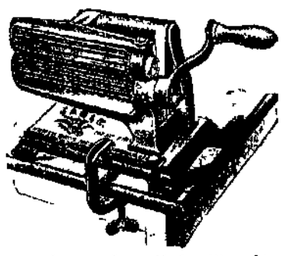

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CORONATION OF EDWARD

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPLENDID RITES WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

If "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players," there is certainly vouchsafed to us one scene, one stage-setting wherein stagecraft and splendor reach a pinnacle of achievement—a coronation. And now the drama of the world is moving on to the time when it shall be right and proper for the stage manager to call for the setting and the cast to play the coronation of Albert Edward as king of England, which will be probably the most magnificent ceremonial in modern history.

The ceremony to be performed when Edward is crowned will differ from that by which Victoria was made queen only in the substitution of the word "king" for that of "queen." Whether there is to be a coronation banquet is not yet known. There has been no such banquet since the reign of George IV. This is the only feature, and withal an important one, in which the last two coronations that Great Britain has witnessed, those of William IV. and Victoria, have differed materially from those preceding them. So, aside from the question of the coronation banquet, what follows is an accurate description of the ceremony soon to be performed in Westminster abbey.

Before the arrival there of the sovereign, the peers and peeresses and those to whom tickets of admission have been issued, are conducted to the places assigned to them in the abbey. In the Jerusalem chamber, which adjoins the deanery, the great officers of state assemble with the archbishop, the bishops and such peers as are appointed to be bearers of the glittering, jeweled regalia of the crown.

By this time the sovereign has begun his joyously attended passage from the palace to the abbey. And this is when London sees him in his hour of greatest glory. As the sovereign proceeds thus in state, he is accompanied by the princes and princesses of the blood royal and attended by the high officers of state, household and military, and crack military organizations, the line being headed by the high constable of Westminster and including all the chief representatives of foreign powers, both resident and extraordinary.

Upon his arrival at Westminster the sovereign is received at the entrance by the great officers of state and the noblemen designated as bearers of the royal regalia and conducted in silence to the robing chamber. When the sovereign has been robed in a surcoat of crimson velvet with a mantle and hood of the same material, trimmed with ermine and bordered with deep gold lace, and the cap of state has been placed on his head, he advances up the nave into the choir. The choristers immediately begin the anthem.

Reaching the end of the choir, the procession disbands, as it were, those forming it passing to the places in the abbey appropriated for them according to their official position or to their rank in the peerage. The sovereign moves to the south side of the throne and passes to a chair of state named the recognition chair, where, for a few moments he gives himself up to private devotion upon the footstool. The prayer ended the sovereign takes his place in the recognition chair, the bishops standing on each side of him, the peers bearing the four ceremonial swords being on the right side. The peer carrying the sword of state has the position next to the royal person.

Now the actual ceremonies of the coronation are begun, the first office being the recognition.

At the conclusion of the anthem which is sung during the procession and the taking of places, the archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the sovereign, says to the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and the earl marshal, standing, respectively, in the east, west, north and south sides of the abbey:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm, wherefore, all of you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

The sovereign stands while east, west, north and south respond in union. This is the recognition. The sovereign then resumes his seat. The first offering is the next part of the ceremony, the king passing immediately to the altar, where he offers to the archbishop an altar cloth of gold, which is laid on the altar.

Then the king delivers an ingot of gold weighing one pound, which the archbishop takes and places in the oblation basin, repeating a moment later the prayer beginning, "O, God, who dwellest in the high and holy place." At its conclusion the king returns to the chair of state and the peers who bore the regalia place them on the altar. Two bishops then read the Litany and the archbishop, assisted by a bishop, hold the communion service.

A short sermon by the archbishop of York or the bishop of London is then preached, and after it the oath is administered to the king. This is in the form of a question by the archbishop of Canterbury and in the course of it the king swears to govern his realm according to the laws, to uphold "the Protestant Reformed religion" and to preserve the "rights, possessions and privileges of the clergy." A copy of this oath engraved on parchment is laid before the king and to it he applies the royal sign manual. As the parchment leaves the royal hand the choir sings the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the archbishop reading the first line. The hymn ended, the archbishop reads the prayer "O Lord, Holy Father, who, by anointing with oil," etc., which is succeeded by the anthem. "Zadok, the Priest, the Nathan, the Prophet." With the commencement of the anthem the king proceeds to the altar and there is disrobed and seated in St. Edward's chair, while four knights of the Garter hold above his head a richly embroidered canopy. When the king rises, the archbishop anoints the royal head and hands in the form of a cross, with consecrated oil.

The spurs of gold are presented to the king and the royal sword having been laid prayerfully upon the altar, is placed in his hand with the words "Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God." Here a quaint and ancient ceremony is performed. The king offers the sword upon the altar and it is at once redeemed by the prime minister for 100s. As soon as he receives it, the prime minister draws the sword from its jeweled scabbard and bears it naked during the remainder of the coronation ceremonies.

The dean of Westminster and the Lord Great chamberlain then place about the king the imperial mantel or dalmatic robe of cloth of gold. Then the archbishop delivers the orb, the ruby ring is next put on and, another survival of the past, the lord of the manor of Worksop, presents his majesty with a pair of rich gloves.

Although the sovereign is already heavily burdened, the two scepters, the scepter royal, or scepter with the cross and the virge, and the scepter with the dove, are successfully placed in his hands. One represents "kingly power and justice," the other "equity and mercy."

The actual crowning follows. The crown, which is usually formed according to the sovereign's taste in the matter, is consecrated by the archbishop, who, assisted by the other bishops, places it on the royal head. This is a signal for all the peers and peeresses to put on their coronets, the bishops their caps and the kings of arms their royal crowns. Simultaneously the royal salute is fired and there is a loud blast of trumpets. And this is when waiting London learns that the king is crowned.

Next comes the presentation of the Bible, the pronouncing of the benediction by the archbishop and the singing of the Te Deum, during which the king passes to the recognition chair. By the assistance of the archbishop and his bishops, the monarch is placed on the royal throne and the exhortation "Stand firm and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal dignity" is pronounced. The formula of the homage, another relic of the past, is repeated by the archbishop, then by other lords spiritual, the royal dukes, and then the senior of each rank in the peerage for his own degree; each peer repeating after the premier, and successively touching the royal crown and kissing the sovereign's hand. The treasurer of the household at this juncture distributes the medals struck to commemorate the occasion.

The administration of the holy sacrament and the benediction conclude the ceremony which takes several hours.

For a short time after this the king passes from view, being conducted to King Edward's chapel, where he exchanges the robe of state for the royal robe of purple velvet which is trimmed with ermine and gold lace. The orb and scepter royal are then placed in the king's hands.

During the robing the heralds and officers of arms have reassembled the great personages in procession and when the monarch has received his scepter he is conducted out of the abbey and he returns to the palace in the same great state as in the triumphal progress to the abbey.

TEACHING MICE ODD TRICKS.

Out on Forest avenue is a mouse fancier whose residence, lest he lost caste with his neighbors, is withheld. In a pen he has half a dozen or so ordinary field mice. "They are the most sociable pets I ever had," he remarked, "and any one of them will rise to attention as he hears my step approach the pen. I have had these young ones about six months. They don't live long when cooped up, and they will come freely to my hand to eat or drink. Some of them are so tame that they will climb to my shoulder and display not the slightest harm at being touched. They havn't acquired so much faith in all humanity, however, and have refused to trust anyone else so far.

"While mice eat a great deal for an animal so small when food is abundant they can exist for a surprising long time with next to nothing. Anyone whose house has been infested with mice and who had passed weary weeks when everything that possible could serve as food was carefully under lock and key, finally calling to service an active ferret, will apreciate this fact. He is a mighty aggressive and tireless forager after food, not hesitating at walls or similar obstructions, through which he patiently gnaws a path. As a test of perisstence in this line I hung a basket of food from the ceiling by a rope, and after a week's fast placed a mouse at a hole in the ceiling above the basket. He descended some eight feet or more on a slender cord and safely reached the haven, later climbing up again.

"All of my mice I have taken from nets about the premises, and notice that they invariably seek shelter below or behind something, never in so exposed a locality as almost any other animal would select. For a nest paper, cloth or any soft material seems to satisfy, and the exceeding fineness with which it is chopped sugests some mighty artistic work with their teeth."

A FIANCEE DINNER.

A "fiancee dinner" was the novel entertainment given a few nights ago by an up-town hostess to four engaged couples, says the New York Tribune. The dinner cards each had a blood red heart in one corner, in which was imbedded the first name of the prospective life partner.

The table decorations were unique and original with the hostess. Two sashes of holly and red ribbon were draped from the chandelier to either side of the table center, and were ornamented their entire length with papers of needles and strips of pins, to call to mind the jingle:

Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a man's married his trouble begins.

Standing beneath the drapery were the bride and bridegroom in miniature, and dangling at the bride's side were tiny scissors in sugar, to indicate that she would always have "the last word." At her feet lay a broom, her weapon of defense, while in front of the bridegroom stood a candy coal scuttle and shovel, to show he would be the one to build the fire.

After the desert there was served with the coffee an enormous pie, enveloped in white tissue paper and decorated with sprigs of holly. The top was covered with a paste, which the ingenious hostess proceeded to cut open in the usual manner. Then with the pie knife she drew forth every known utensil for housekeeping, as well as miniature furniture, which was passed on plates to the guests, with a view to giving them a fair start in life.

The favors comprised boutonnieres for the men made of selected sprigs of holly tied with red, and gold tissue hair ornaments holding sprays of mistletoe for the fiancees.

YEARNING FOR UNDEFINED.

Society bids us to be ever finding novelties, says the Lady's Pictorial, without which it languishes. So far tableaux vivants and private theatricals have had it all their own way. These are always played when society is in doubt But we really want something to arouse us from our lethargy this winter. We need something in the nature of a fashionable winter amusement, which is frankly and freely sociable, and in which all can engage to a greater or less extent. It does not much matter what it is so long as it keeps everyone busy and makes an excuse for bringing young people together. We cannot begin the new century in the dumps.

EMITS PERPETUAL LIGHT

Half-Pound of Radium Will Light a Room for 1,000,000 Years and Give No Heat.

That the alchemist's dream of a magic lamp which never goes out will shortly be realized is indicated by some remarkable experiments lately made by Washington scientists.

Some months ago Secretary Langly, of the Smithsonian Institution, received from Europe a mysterious little box which he took to the dark room of his astra-physical observatory, and there opened in the presence of several savants invited to inspect the valuable contents. The removal of the lid revealed two small cylinders of strawboard aglow from what appeared to be fire, hidden within. Inside these wrappings were discovered two hermetically sealed vials—about the size of a man's little finger—from which issued an unceasing greenish-white light, which gave the surrounding packing a peculiar glow, like that from X-rays. These vials had remained hidden from light at least two months before they had been opened. Brought to the light, one was seen to contain a white, starchlike powder, finely pulverized; the other, a similar substance, broken up into little cubes about a tenth of an inch in dimension. Returned to the darkness both bottles continued to glow sufficiently bright for a page, held nearby, to be easily read thereby. Yet the glass of the containing bottles was cold.

The precious substance was "Radium," a mineral lately discovered by Mme. Sklodowska Curie, a Polish chemist studying in Paris. Mme. Curie found radium to be contained, as a supposed impurity, in the salts of another mineral known as uranium. Chemists have thrown it away for years, never dreaming that it was destined to become one of the most valuable minerals known to science.

PRODUCES PERPETUAL X RAYS.

Radium, with its mysterious source of light, emits two distinct sets of rays, one like those of ordinary daylight, the other like X rays. Just as she stored in the lodestone all the complicated mechanism of the electro-magnet, nature has compacted into this earth-born material a new substitute for the intricate Crookes tube and its inquisitive flame.

T. W. Smillie, in charge of the Smithsonian's photographic department, was given for examination the two vials of radium each containing about a dram of the powder. He took them to his darkroom and there made a series of interesting experiments therewith. He first placed one of the glowing vials in front of a covered plate-holder, such as is used in an ordinary camera. Inside the holder was a sensitive plate, just as used for making photographs. The slide covering the plate was drawn out a half inch at a time at intervals of a minute, for five minutes. When the plate was developed it showed five stripes of different colors, proving that the strips of exposed plate subjected thereby and vice versa. Thus was proven that the radium light has the effect of sunlight upon a photographic negative.

That radium has X ray powers was next corroborated by placing one of the little tubes two and a half inches from a plate-holder, whose closed slide was covered by X ray proof tinfoil cut in an open work design. After an hour's exposure, during all of which time the slide of the holder had remained closed, the plate was taken out. When developed it distinctly showed the outlines of the tinfoil, which had been photographed through the cover of the plate-holder. Then the X ray negative was printed. Upon the paper used in this operation was seen the tinfoil, in black, the openings cut in it in white, just as in a usual X ray print. Had Mr. Smillie had sufficient radium he could have made an X ray print showing the bones of his hand and similar effects customarily produced with the Crookes tube and electric current.

To prove that radium has the sun's power of printing photographs the experimenter next took one of these minute tubes and with its light made a number of sharp prints from ordinary negatives upon bromide paper. Had he had an ounce rather than a dram of the powder he could have directly photographed faces or objects in its surrounding light.

COSTS $1,000 AN OUNCE.

Radium costs $1,000 an ounce. Its great expense is due to its present scarcity. As soon as chemists learn how to extract it readily it will grow much cheaper. Moreover, only a small percentage of it contains the mysterious luminous element. When the raw material can be more cheaply obtained and more completely concentrated it will certainly become a much-sought commercial article. Geologists will meanwhile locate the earth's deposits of uranium, the crude material from which radium is extracted. It can probably be found in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand. A half ton of the residues of uranium minerals now produces only a little more than two pounds of the radiant powder. But this loss is due to the fact that no one yet knows how to extract radium economically.

Radium will revolutionize all lighting methods when cheaply produced. If a mere drachm of the crude powder will show such power as Mr. Smillie observed, a hundred pounds of the refined materials will doubtless work marvels. Mr. Smillie estimated that a half pound of the powder will light an ordinary room This it will do if thinly spread out. Its visible light radiates only from the particles upon the outer surface of the powder, stored in glass vessels. The radiance of those within is, therefore, practically wasted when the powder is packed in an ordinary bottle.

Like a magnet, radium retains its energy indefinitely. It will give off light for years without showing any loss. It appears impossible for it to lose its intensity. Some chemists think that its rays are infinitesimal particles thrown off by the mineral. If so, the strongest radiation would require probably millions of years to remove one milligram of the substance. This estimate is made by Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, a well-known Washington chemist, who has made tests of the material obtained by Prof. Langley.

Rays from radium have also the power of transforming oxygen into ozone. Rooms lighted thereby will perhaps receive in this way purer, more wholesome and more refreshing atmosphere, stimulating the dweller to greater agility of thought and action than rooms lighted by lamps breathing out carbonic acid gas. Moreover, the radium rays, unlike those from present artificial light, do not raise the temperature of surrounding space. They cannot produce heat or set fire to any inflammable material. They would therefore increase the safety of houses from fire.

When radium is cheaply and abundantly produced it will be a simple matter to illuminate the streets with globes coated with its radiant film. Watch faces similarly treated will be visible in the blackest darkness. Ships gliding under the inky canopy of night will perhaps be made as brilliantly visible as the fiery vessels of fairyland. What need of headlights upon bicycles, automobiles, street cars and railroad trains if these space eliminators can be adorned with radium paint? Who can gainsay that the wonderful mineral will ultimately become so cheap that country roads and byways can be lined with fiery fences, leading the rural plodder safely on his dreary way? And may not cities themselves stand out from the earth's sable crust in burning constellations, striking awe and admiration to the Martians?

But, seriously, when radium can be found in abundance it will undoubtedly afford man his cheapest light—a light which will never fail.

SILVER SHIP IN A CHAPEL.

To testify her gratitude for the safe return of the Duke of Abruzzi from his Arctic explorations, his aunt, the Dowager Queen of Italy, has placed a fac-simile of his vessel, the Stella Polaire, in the chapel of the Consolata, at Turin. This votive offering to the "Mother of Consolation" is linked in the mind of the pious donor with memory of "King Humbert, her venerated consort and lord." Queen Margherita was present at the ceremony of dedication.

NO CHOICE.

"What is your husband's favorite fiction?" asked the inquisitive person.

"I can hardly say at a moment's notice," said the patient wife, "whether he prefers the sick friend story or the detained-at-the-office-on-business narrative.

AVOIDING THE RUSH.

Politician—Tell me the best way to get out of politics.

Friend—Turn prohibitionist.

Politician—Oh, that's too sudden; I want to get out gradually.—Smart Set.

The site of the "old fort," where the first settlers of Springfield, Mass., took refuge from the Indians, has been marked with a bronze tablet. The plate is two feet wide and three feet high, bearing on either side the Pynchon arms in relief of the original fort.

SOLEMN INDIAN ORDEAL

GHOST DANCE, A STRANGE RITE OF THE WICHITAS, A DRAWBACK TO CIVILIZATION.

Indian life is many-sided. Optimist and pessimist can find ample proof with which to verify his extreme views of what he believes the Indian to be, the story of one tribe being equally applicable to all, varied only by place. A fair example is cited in the Wichitas, who live on the Wichita reservation in the eastern part of Oklahoma. Their earliest recorded history dates to 1540, when they were discovered by the Spanish under Coronado. An Indian, who had been hired by the soldiers to guide them on a buffalo hunt, betrayed them, by leading the army on by his stories to a supposed El Dorado, which proved to be an Indian village of grass houses, the homes of the Wichita Indians. These are the only Indians who make and live in grass houses. They are an agricultural tribe. They prepare the dry corn for food by grinding it between stones. They also raise great crops of squashes, which they cut into strips and dry for winter food. In every garden there is a melon patch. They are a peace-loving people. Among them are some Indians who have tried to keep up with the march of civilization, and others who cling tenaciously to the superstitions and habits of the past.

Indian dances are serious drawbacks to the civilization of Indians. One very warm day during the past summer when the thermometer registered 94 degrees in the shade, it was rumored that the Wichitas were going to give a dance, that was to be both a war dance and a ghost dance. As the camps were approached, a voice called attention toward one of the grass houses, and from the enclosure came forth a company of at least fifty Indians, painted and dressed most gorgeously, with feathers and other loose Indian finery waving on the breeze as they came galloping on their ponies, two by two, hooting and yelling. The women and those about the camps began crying and mourning, while at the foot of the hill was a group of Indians, painted and dressed in a similar barbaric fashion and singing, while six men, who sat on the ground around a big drum, beat it most vigorously. Those on horseback rode 'round and 'round in gradually decreasing circles, till they came to a stop in front of the group awaiting their arrival.

Jumping from their ponies they stood facing the sun, and all joined in the singing. After this first song, it was repeated with greater volume, the drum was beaten with increased force and the dancing began. This wild confusion was increased by the wailing and mourning of those who had gathered about, forming a circle. It was a bewildering spectacle of color, noise and confusion, and the quiet, lonely prairie seemed transformed to a veritable pandemonium. The attitude of prayer was frequently assumed, either while dacing or standing still, by looking directly at the sun and extending the hands in supplication.

The dancers kept it up till it seemed they must drop dead from sunstroke or sheer exhaustion. The medicine men went in and about the dancers, blowing upon this or that one to keep off the evil spirits, stamping upon the ground and waving the hands before the eyes or behind the head of some dancer. The person thus noticed would become greatly excited, shaking and swaying till a final stamp upon the ground by the foot of the medicine man could not be resisted, and then the dancer would fall over in a trance, lying upon his back, with the broiling sun shining full upon his face.

One dancer after another, mostly women, dropped upon the earth amidst the noise, crying in an apparent tumult, though doubtless to the devotees of this religious performance every sign and motion was full of meaning. Those lying in trances were unnoticed and undisturbed. Suddenly the unconscious one would sit up, fully awake, and tell of wonderful messages from the spirits of departed friends. Others got up from the ground unconcernedly and danced again. Tewaconi Jim, the chief, did not dance, but stood in a wagon talking continually in a very loud tone, evidently preaching. Nearby some women were busy preparing coffee for the feast of beef, bread and melons. There have been missionaries among these Indians as early as 1873, when the Friends worked among them. Through their influence, the Indians built for themselves a little church, where they still worship. They choose one of their own number as pastor. At the present time he is John Wolf, a full-blood, who is clerk in a trader's store. The preaching and whole management of the church is conducted by the Wichitas.

There are Indians who try to take a middle course in religion, and who, at the same time, want to be Christians and ghost-dancers. The young Indians believe implicitly what the older ones tell them, and when an Indian declares he has been to "the world beyond," and has seen departed friends, they are convinced. Their prophet, Wovoka, who caused the greatest revival of Indian religion that ever occurred, and who instituted the ghost-dance, says: "I went up to heaven, and saw God and all the people who had died a long time ago. God told me to come back and tell my people they must be good and love one another, and not fight or steal or lie. He gave me this dance to give my people."

A NOBLE WOMAN.

Pundita Ramabai is one of the nineteenth century's noblest women, says the Philadelphia Press.

By her personal and indefatigable energy she has saved, fed, clothed, taught and sheltered nearly 2,000 women and girls, teaching them both how to care for themselves and for others, and preparing them to become "object lessons to India in what Christianity, education and honest work can do for its women, especially its despised widow." The following graphic picture of Ramabai and her work from Mr. McConoughy is well worth quoting:

"How interested you would have been if you could have called with me today, on Pundita Ramabai at her Widows' home in Poona, where there are 200 child widows! At her Famine orphanage at Khedgaum, about thirty-five miles to the west, there are 750 orphans depending upon her. I found her on her cot with fever, which had not left her for four days, but praising God and trusting Him fully. Talk of heroes! I doubt whether the eleventh chapter of Hebrews contains the record of any finer faith."

A pathetic interest attaches to the announcement in the last report of the Ramabai association that Ramabai's daughter, Manorama, who was graduated last June at the Chesbrough seminary of North Chili, N. Y., at the head of her class, who was awarded a prize by the board of regents of New York university, and who had earnestly hoped to enter college, has resigned this hope and the intellectual prize which awaited her in this country to join her mother in India and share in that splendid and self-sacrificing work which her mother has been carrying on so nobly and successfully until now. There are nearly 1,600 girls in her charge.

PRAYERS FOR EDWARD VII.

The chief rabbi, according to the London Express, has ordered special prayers for the new king, to be said in the different synagogues. The following is a translation of the Hebrew version:

"May he Who dispenseth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes; Whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom; Who delivered David His servant from the destructive sword; Who maketh a way in the sea, and a path through the mighty waters; may He bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt and highly aggrandise our sovereign lord, King Edward the Seventh, Queen Alexandra, the duke of York, the duchess of York and all the royal family. May the supreme King of Kings, in His mercy, preserve the king in life, guard him and deliver him from all trouble, sorrow and hurt. May he make his enemies fall before him; and in whatsoever he undertaketh may he prosper. May the supreme King of Kings, in His mercy, put a spirit of wisdom and understanding into his heart and into the hearts of all his counselors, that they may uphold the peace of the realm, advance the welfare of the nation, and deal kindly and truly with all Israel. In his days, and in our days, may Judah be saved and Israel dwell securely; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion; O that this may be His will, and us say, Amen."

THAT TAKES TIME.

Wife—Breakfast won't be ready for twenty minutes yet, John.

Husband—Why, I thought the cook had everything ready.

Wife—So she has; everything except that new instantaneous breakfast food.—Philadelphia Press.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

SCRIBES OF OLD DAYS

News Reporters Were in Existence Before the Christian Era—Some Anecdotes.

The ubiquitous reporter was known among the ancient Romans, the tribe being then designated actuarii. A newspaper styled the "Acta Diurna" was published in Rome long before the Christian era, the items resembling the contents of our modern journals and embracing the proceedings of the courts of law and public assemblies; descriptions of public works and buildings in progress; lists of deaths, births and marriages, and trials for divorces, which were of frequent occurrence among the Romans, were very fully reported. Julius Caesar, upon entering upon his consulate, B. C. 59, authorized the publication of the proceedings of the senate, upon which there had been previously an injunction of secrecy. The following items extracted from one of these early journals furnish a specimen of their contents:

"On the 26th of July, thirty boys and forty girls were born at Trimalchi's estate at Cumae.

"At the same time a slave was put to death for uttering disrespectful words against his lord.

"The same day a fire broke out in Pompey's gardens, which began in the night in the steward's apartment."

Coming down to more modern times the reporter is found in England in the sixteenth century, and even earlier, but he was then known as a newsletter writer and his services were in demand only by a limited number of persons who had the leisure and money to avail themselves of his services. These were principally country gentlemen who, desirous of learning the news of London, had sent to them the newsletter, which was written in manuscript and consisted of such local gossip as could be obtained by the writer at coffee houses or by interviewing prominent persons. Such parliamentary intelligence as was conveyed by the newsletter writer was gained by him without the aid of notes taken in the spot. A manuscript called the "Votes of Parliament" was circulated daily in 1691, but was a very meagre account. Remarkable debates or the history of special sittings of parliament were published occasionally as personal reminiscences, but often years after the occurrences described. More authentic reports were issued in the "Historical Register," during the reign of George I., but the first effort to produce debates currently was made by Cave in the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1736. Cave had been interested previously in providing the manuscript reports for country circulation and determined to introduce the speeches of parliament as a feature of his magazine, hoping to avoid any legal penalty by publishing only the conclusion of the session, and with the initial and final letter of the member's name. In order to do this Cave and one or two friends obtained admission into the gallery, taking notes when possible, and holding a consultation together afterward, thus obtaining a crude abstract of the proceedings.

Cave was brought before the house of commons in 1738 for this offense against the privileges of the parliament, but continued his publication, omitting names, under the title of "The Debates of Great Liliput." During the turbulent period of 1746 Cave engaged Dr. Johnson to prepare, or rather rewrite the debates, the substance of which was furnished by Cave himself and a few others—Johnson never entering the gallery himself. Henceforward the public were at once surprised and delighted by the oratorical brilliance displayed in print in the paper, and which they had but in rare instances been accustomed to hear from the lips of the honorable members themselves. Cave was again summoned for infringing the parliamentary rules in 1747, and his publication met with such obstacles that when William Perry assumed the editorship of the "Gazetteer" in 1783 he found the parliamentary debates several months behindhand. Being a journalist of progressive ideas he introduced a system of relays of reporters and in a short time was enabled to present in his morning edition the debates of the preceding night.

Perry is fairly entitled to rank as the founder of the modern newspaper. His name is indissolubly connected with the Morning Chronicle of London, although there was connected also with that journal in an editorial capacity William Woodfall, called popularly Memory Woodfall, from the fact that when a parliamentary reporter, before the privilege of taking notes was allowed in the gallery, he had been able to sit through a sixteen-hour session and write immediately afterward a report sixteen columns long, without a particle of assistance.

Mark Supple, an Irishman of brilliant talents and Herculean physique, was also a reporter on the staff of the Morning Chronicle. Under the treatment of his rich imagination and sportive fancy the parliamentary debates fairly sparkled with wit and eloquence. Of Supple the following story is told. During the speakership of one Addington, who was chiefly remarkable for his prim propriety of demeanor, there occurred, during the course of a debate, an interval of absolute silence, in which, to use a common expression, "one could hear a pin drop." Every member seemed waiting for someone else to break the awful pause, which Supple, however, unable to stand any longer, accomplished in a decidedly unlooked for manner. In a ringing tone, which had in it, however, a suggestion of genuine conviviality, he called out from the gallery,

"A song from Mr. Speaker!" Addington, astonished, sat in grim consternation, while the house, led by Pitt, broke into peal after peal of inexpressible laughter. When at length a sergeant-at-arms was sent to the gallery to arrest the culprit, Supple, with a gravity rivaling that of the outraged speaker, pointed out a very fat Quaker as the offender. The Quaker was taken into custody, but eventually succeeded in shifting the responsibility to the right shoulders, and Supple, after a couple of hours arrest, was allowed to escape upon promises of amendment.

Charles Dickens was a reporter for the Morning Chronicle and did excellent services in the exercise of the stenographic art, the difficulties of which he has so humorously described in "David Copperfield." It is also said that the marquis of Salisbury, the present premier of England, gained his first parliamentary experience as a newspaper reporter in the gallery.

The American reporter represents, perhaps, the most progressive ideas in his province of journalism, a province which, in many cases, covers a diversity of subjects which in all likelihood the ordinary newspaper reader does not fully appreciate.

Doubtless the biggest assignment ever given to a reporter was that conveyed to Stanley by a distinguished New York editor in the sentence, "Find Livingstone." Stanley, a true reporter, asked a few questions and started at once. One would have supposed he was going across the street to look for a missing confrere. As a matter of fact he was going to seek a man who was supposed to have perished long since in the unexplored wilds of Africa. And he found him.

PROFITS BY ENGLAND'S LOSS.

The death of the queen of England has given an immense impetus to certain branches of French industry. Orders estimated at 5,000,000 francs, have been received at St. Etienne alone. It has been the same with other towns enormous quantities of black ribbon, lace and crape have already been forwarded and large orders for the coronation of Edward VII are arriving every day. The loss to England has been quite a windfall for many of the ribbon manufacturers of France. They had large stocks of black ribbons in stock; these have been cleared out, and the manufacturers have in addition, been able, by a process of rapid dry dying to convert large quantities of colored ribbon into black ribbon, thus getting rid of stock which was looked upon as "dead."—Paris Messenger.

FEEDING SOLDIERS.

In order to be able to feed the soldiers in the Philippines as they are fed it is necessary to keep a kind of procession of supply ships on the waterways from New York to Manila by way of the Suez canal and across the Pacific from San Francisco. It will not do to store immense volumes of supplies in Manilla, for that is a tropical climate, and all food is more or less perishable in so hot a climate. Therefore, ships are going all the time, and never in one shipment are supplies for more than one month sent. We have 70,000 troops there but that is not the total number dependent in a great degree upon the commissary supplies. The civilians connected with the army in any way have the privilege of buying from the commissaries.—Harper's Weekly.

RECOVERIES FROM GRIP.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modella, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

SLEEP WALKING DISEASE.

The feat of the young Illinois student who walked twenty miles while asleep is certainly a remarkable one of its kind. Usually somnambulists make short trips and, unlike the subject in question, awake to find themselves in curious and oftimes alarming positions. The weirdness of the exploit and the unnaturalness of its accomplishment give that becoming air of mystery which naturally appeals to the ignorant and the superstitious.

In reality, however, the phenomena are very satisfactorily explained on the assumption that certain areas of the brain are for the time being awake, while the other portions are asleep.

Thus, speaking center may be active and the dreamer may carry on a connected conversation with a listener and be perfectly oblivious to any other impressions. Very often, under such circumstances, a secret most carefully guarded during waking hours may be disclosed to an alert and inquisitive roommate. Not infrequently, also, poems have been thus composed and mathematical problems solved when the respective cerebral lobes involved are on extra sentinel duty.

The same can be said for somnambulism in many of its forms, the muscular sense pertaining to walking being in a curious condition of exalted activity. Strange to say, the victims of this distressing malady have no recollection of their adventures, although it is maintained that they appear to see obstacles and avoid them and their various movements indicate intelligence and reason. In many respects the condition represents some of the varieties of hypnotism, differing from them only in the matter of absolute auto-suggestion, as against the domination of an outside party.

The causes of the trouble are quite obscure—at least no definite ones are given by medical authorities. It is reasonable to infer, however, that in the aggravated cases the disorder has a cerebral origin akin to some of the varieties of epilepsy and requires the usual treatment applied to the latter affection.—New York Herald.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE QUEEN.

Curiously enough the great mass of Englishmen knew little or nothing of the sovereign as their ruler. They had only the vaguest idea of the part she took in the government of her realm and her people; they knew practically nothing of the controlling and dominating force she exercised in international and domestic politics. But about this they cared nothing. It was sufficient for them to know that she was a good woman, a woman whose heart always went out to her people, who shared with them their joys as well as their sorrows, who was keenly interested in everything that could make them better and happier. And perhaps more than anything else was the knowledge that she was a woman who had suffered much, whose heart had been sorely wrenched, and whose spirit often tired, and yet through it all she had remained serene, hopeful, always an example of right living, always an inspiration to the weary and the afflicted.—Harper's Weekly.

TALL GIRL'S MISTAKE.

Gallantry, like virtue, is often its own reward. An illustration of the truth of this occurred in a car in Philadelphia the other day. At Broad street an abnormally tall young woman entered the car, and as there were no vacant seats she was forced to stand. She must have been over six feet high, for she had to duck her head as she passed through the door. Before the car had gone a block, says the Philadelphia Record, a dapper little fellow, dressed in the height of fashion, but so diminutive as to attract as much attention as the tall woman, arose, and, lifting his hat, motioned her to his seat. The contrast, as they both stood, was ludicrous. He didn't seem to come up to her shoulder.

Scarcely glancing in his direction she said: "Thank you, little boy!" Several passengers laughed outright, and the rest smiled broadly. The young man grew crimson and bit his lip. For the first time the tall girl seemed to realize the situation, and then made matters worse by exclaiming: "Oh, I beg your pardon. I thought you were a little boy!" He made a rush for the rear platform and jumped off in the middle of the block.

FOR SHATTERED NERVES.

A remedy that will soothe, build up the wasted tissues and enrich the blood is indispensable. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound has been wonderfully successful in cases of nervousness, as thousands of grateful people will testify. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

MARGUERITE SYLVA AND "THE PRINCESS CHIC.

Whether conservative Philadelphia and effete Boston were right when they said that "Princess Chic" was the most delightful opera of the season is to be proven on Monday, February 25, when Marguerita Sylva, as the royal maid, and her extensive retinue appear at the Masonic Temple theater.

Kirke La Shelle, the librettist and proprietor of "Princess Chic" is more and more occupying the public eye as an enterprising and successful manager. It is not many years since he followed in the footsteps of many of his fellows and left an editorial desk on one of the great dailies of Chicago to go out on the road to exploit a star. He was successful from the start, but he was not content with the usual meed of success. His second season found him ahead of the famous Bostonians. Here his ability went beyond that of an ordinary agent, and when in a venture requiring the best sort of judgment, the owners of the company permitted him to act upon his judgment rather than theirs, and the venture succeeded beyond their fondest anticipations.

MARGUERITA SYLVA,

In "The Princess Chic."

They promptly made him their general manager. After some time spent in their employ he boldly took the managerial bit in his teeth and secured Frank Daniels as a star, organized a company to support him, had an opera written for him, and began that which has proven a continuous career of success.

Kirke LaShelle is one of the very few managers, if indeed, not the only one, who has never made a failure. After establishing Frank Daniels firmly as the best money making star in comic opera without excepting any of the other popular favorites, he looked about him for something else with which to busy himself. Turning his attention to the drama he sent for Augustus Thomas, and the issue was the play, "Arizona," which has been one of the greatest dramatic successes of the times, now playing to crowded houses at the Herald Square theater, New York.

Kirke LaShelle is the first manager in several years to have the courage to attempt to give the public something the critics have been demanding for some time past—a return to the legitimate opera comique and a consequent abandonment of the prevalent farce comedy style of comic opera devised especially to permit of the fooleries of some comedian. The best attempts in that direction in several years was "Robin Hood," and "The Highwayman" was another, but the music was not up to the requirements. When Mr. LaShelle determined upon this exhibition of his nerve, he looked about for some one to provide him with a suitable book for the purpose.

Not satisfied with what he was able to find, he made the plunge himself and wrote a book which aimed to tell a romantic and interesting story in which the comedy element should be developed naturally and incidental to the story. Then he secured Julian Edwards to write the music, because Edwards is undoubtedly one of the very best musicians indentified with the writing of light opera scores. The result is the new opera comique, "The Princess Chic," exploiting a reputed beautiful and magnetic songstress, Marguerita Sylva, and a support of sixty artists. How well the work has been done may be determined.

THEATRICAL JOTTINGS.

"The Village Postmaster," the title of the rural drama which has met with so much success in New York at the Fourteenth Street theater, where it had a run of 150 nights, will come to the Temple soon. The quaintness and simplimity characterizes this New England drama. Comedy and pathos, we are told, are happily blended, while the cast includes many metropolitan favorites, including Mr. Archie Boyd in the title role, who was seen in the play during its long run at the Fourteenth Street theater.

Jackson & Sharp, the noted car builders, of Wilmington, Del., have just completed for the John W. Vogel and Arthur Deming's big minstrels what is said to be the finest private car in the world. The car is seventy-five feet long, is finished in white mahogany and satin wood, inlaid with pearls, and is furnished with every luxury and convenience found in first-class hotels. Fifteen thousand dollars was said to have been paid for this palace on wheels.

"A Ride for Life" is proving to be a perfect bonanza for its manager, Mr. Jeff D. Bernstein, as the play is being greeted with crowded houses at every performance. The locomotive scene is something to be long remembered, as it is the most perfect piece of mechanism ever produced on any stage.

Tim Murphy, who will appear at the Temple soon, does not believe in plays written to fit the actor. In an interview recently he was asked if a certain play was not written for him. "No, I am glad to say it was not. I have a personal prejudice against plays written to fit. Far better it is, to my mind, for an actor to rise to the part than for the dramatist to write up to or down to the actor. The made-to-order role is the easiest to assume, of course, but it inspires the actor with no fresh ambition. Rather does it chain him down to his traditional methods and personal eccentricities." Mr. Murphy will be seen here in "A Bachelor's Romance." He is supported by Miss Dorothy Sherrod and the "Sol Smith Russell company."

"The Girl From Maxim's," a French farce that created a great deal of talk last season and which was the big comedy success of New York, will soon be seen here with the big company and entire production from the Criterion theater, New York.

"The Girl From Maxim's," which is described as a comedy farce, was written by George Feydeau, author of "The Gay Parisians." It has been running in Paris for over two years and has been the biggest kind of a success in this country. It is to be seen here very soon.

VICTORIA'S STORES OF GOLD.

The colony of Victoria, the smallest division of the continent of Australia, has produced, during the last half century, more gold than any other country in the world, with the exception of California, says the Youth's Companion. James Stirling recently informed an audience at the Imperial institute in London that there is a gold mine at Bendigo in Victoria which has reached a depth of 3,434 feet, and that deep leads of gold exist over an area of about 400 miles. Victoria also possesses extensive coal fields.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"

ABBEY'S Effervescent SALT

The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits.

Nervous Depression -- A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (not iced) night and morning.

T. H. E. Hart, M. D., Nashua, N. H., says: "I have had occasion to use your Salt while in the British Provinces and found it indispensable to the practitioner who anticipated success. I prescribed it for all chronic cases of Constipation and have had good results from such. In Jaundice it restores biliary secretion when everything else fails: in nervous diseases it is indispensable; for Headaches and migraine it is also good."

Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail. 25c., 60c., $1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 11 Murray Street, New York.

Booklet free on request.

Masonic Temple....

Tonight

"Darkest Russia."

DAVIDSON STOCK.

Club League Entertainment.

Temple Theatre

Monday, Feb. 18.

The Rogers-Grilley Recital

Charles T. Grilley, Entertainer—

—Van Venchten Rogers, Harpist.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 CTS.

NEEDED A CHANGE.

Tramp—What! Turkey again! Madam, aint you got no roast beef?

SIZING HIM UP.

Maud—Edith says her fiancé writes for a living.

Agnes—Yes, to his father, twice a month.

GOING TO REMAIN.

He—Did your father seem pleased when you told him of our engagement?

She—Yes; he had always been afraid that I would leave him.

On board the Russian cruiser Variag, lying at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, ready to leave for Russia, 5,000 cigarettes are smoked daily. They are smoked by officers and men alike, and are served out, just as bread or meat, with the other rations.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

FEATURES OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

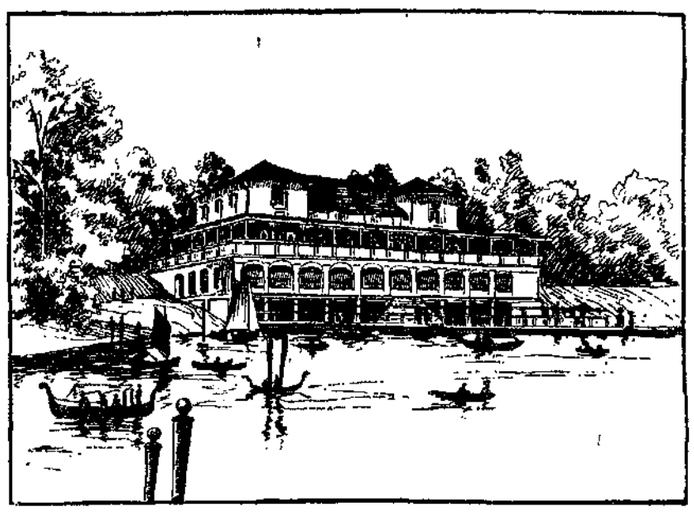
CYCLE TOUR CLUBS.

FORMED TO WHEEL TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Valuable Information For Those Who Contemplate a Trip to Buffalo and the Great Show Which Will Be There Next Summer.

The chief pleasure which a bicycle affords is to be found by touring in congenial company, over good roads, through an unfamiliar country abounding in fine scenery of interesting historical associations.

The central location of Buffalo brings it within easy touring distance of the principal cities of the Eastern and Middle states and the Dominion of Canada. Within a radius of 500 miles are the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee and many other thriving and populous towns. Over one-half of the population of the United States and over two-thirds of the population of Canada reside within this radius. The reputation which Buffalo has for being the coolest city in the country in summer time, its many miles of smoothly paved and heavily shaded streets and avenues, the fine buildings, magnificent electrical effects, beautiful landscapes and the multitudinous attractions displayed by the exhibitors of the Pan-American Exposition will make Buffalo the cyclists' Mecca next summer. Cyclists living within this distance of 500 miles from Buffalo are not living up to their possibilities if they fail to visit the Pan-American Exposition.



CASINO AND BOATHOUSE—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Valuable information on the most important subjects of human interest will be freely disseminated to all visitors. Knowledge of great interest and of unsurpassed value may be had for the price of admission. It will be a vast school of learning, where expensively illustrated information may be had for the asking. Concentrated experience of a lifetime, from which all the froth and foam of experimental failure has been skimmed, will be freely offered to the public. It is easy to make a mistake, and life offers plenty of opportunity for regrets, but it will be easy to attend the Exposition and avoid this unfortunate consequence.

It will be impossible to visit the Exposition grounds even for a day without deriving both pleasure and profit. It will be impossible to conceive through a neighbor's description an adequate idea of the Exposition's wonderful beauty, its rare plants and flowers, its numerous patios, its elegant proportions, its odd scenes representing distant lands, its sparkling fountains and more than all its general comprehensive utility.

Cyclists who contemplate visiting the Exposition should begin making their preparations this winter in order to fully enjoy an enterprise of such importance. Histories of the different Pan-American countries should be read and descriptions of exhibits collected and studied in order to select those pertaining to subjects of the greatest interest to individuals. It will be impossible to see everything without staying all summer, but by systematically laying out an intelligent plan much may be accomplished in a given time.

These winter evenings may be profitably employed by forming a club with a view to carrying out this idea. This club should be planned to include the financial arrangements for a tour awheel to Buffalo, in which case it might be officered by a treasurer and secretary. The duty of the secretary would include all necessary correspondence in regard to information for the benefit of the club as well as arrangements for hotel and other accommodations while the party is en route and during its stay in Buffalo. If each club member should pay into the treasury a stated amount each week, a sufficient sum would soon be realized to meet the necessary expenses of the trip. The treasurer of the club should pay all bills while touring, while to another should be delegated the care of the baggage.

To make the tour thoroughly enjoyable the organizer of the club must before starting out carefully plan the routes to be followed, choose his companions for the trip and so arrange matters that he and his fellow tourists shall enjoy the maximum of pleasure without appreciable fatigue and at the smallest possible expense.

Bicycle touring cannot be enjoyed without the personal comfort of each member of the party being largely considered, and the more experienced riders regulating their speed to the pace set by novices. As soon as riding becomes hard labor one might just as well dig a trench or break stones on the roadside and call it sport. If this little maxim was borne in mind by old riders when out with those of less experience, we should see fewer weary and mud bespattered men and women toiling homeward late in the evenings and averring that holidays spent awheel make the so called pleasure more disagreeable than a day spent in the office or factory.

The strongest and most experienced rider in the party should bring up the rear to assist the more inexperienced in case of accident and to encourage the weak or tiring rider. A trip of eight or ten days will satisfy most riders, and if there is a spare day sandwiched in the middle on which rest is taken the enjoyment of the tour will gain zest. The object of a tour is not the mileage covered, but the amount seen and the enjoyment derived from it. Much will depend on the nature of the country and the condition of the roads. Fifty to 75 miles a day should be the maximum distance even over the very best roads, and if the tourists are to get the most satisfaction from their outing and mount every morning full of ardor for the day's ride they will content themselves with from 40 to 50 miles a day. Early starts in the morning are a feature rather of speculative than actual touring. People who have really tried one speak enthusiastically of the joys of a daybreak ride, but it is to be hoped that no tenderfoot will be beguiled by these siren voices into getting off without his breakfast. The advisability of a rest in the middle of the day of at least two hours is admitted by most if not all tourists.

The first essential toward a successful tour is to start in proper condition. The neglect of this consideration spoils more holidays than any other cause, making the work a toil instead of a pleasure and too often doing harm instead of good to the health of the rider. The intending tourist should practice steadily for at least a fortnight before the start, beginning at very short stages and increasing the work daily till he can do with ease the maximum distance which he proposes to cover. During the earlier stages of his training he will probably find himself at the close of the day very stiff and sore and at night feverish and unable to sleep. It is a good rule for the tourist to use nothing absolutely new. Each article should have been tested by experience and should have had full time to accommodate itself to the idiosyncrasies of the rider or vice versa. A new saddle in particular is a fertile source of discomfort. However perfect in itself, it is sure to feel more or less a "misfit" for the first few days, and the same may be said of almost every part of the riding outfit. Each garment worn should have had time to adapt itself to the figure of the rider and should have become as easy as the proverbial "old shoe" before the cyclist trusts himself to its tender mercies for a lengthened absence from home.

If not found desirable or convenient to make a bicycle tour to Buffalo, all cyclists are advised to take their wheels with them. Transportation by rail or water will be so cheap and efficient that a very small outlay in time and money will enable even those living at a distance to make the trip. From any section of the city the Pan-American Exposition can easily be reached by wheel over smooth asphalt pavements or parkway cycle paths, while the magnificent scenery of the Niagara frontier is also within easy cycling distance of Buffalo.

Arrangements will be made for the comfort and convenience of cyclists attending the Exposition.

Any additional or special information will be furnished on application to the Bureau of Publicity, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. SHELDON BULL.

TREMENDOUS FORCE.

Power of the Electric Current Cabled From Niagara to Buffalo.

To look upon the cables of the transmission lines that extend all the way from Niagara Falls to Buffalo one fails to get any idea of the power of the force that is being transmitted by these conductors. The cables hang like any other cables; drawn taut, there is no swaying in the wind. They stretch from pole to pole for mile after mile, but throughout their entire length there is nothing that gives an intimation of the wonderful work they are doing. L. B. Stillwell, who has been prominently connected with the Niagara development, points out that the power that is so silently and invisibly transmitted along the six copper conductors, less than one inch in diameter, would easily break six steel cables of equal diameter moving at a rate of 10 miles an hour. Such is the wonderful force of the electric current from Niagara of which the Pan-American Exposition is to receive 5,000 horsepower.

STOCK AND STABLE.

STUDY OF VENTILATION OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN.

Necessity of Cleanliness, Fresh Air and Sunlight to Procure the Best Results—System to Be Used at Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American Exposition will prove to be of more genuine benefit to those interested in the proper care of live stock than any previous effort in this direction. Stable construction is a question that appeals with great force to every farmer who is anxious to secure good results. The question of expense is a great barrier to the proper building of this necessity. Unfortunately some of the early examples of good stables were built by men of large means, regardless of what the cost might be. As a result practical farmers were slow to take the matter up, as the idea of a properly constructed stable became at once associated with great expense.

One object of Mr. F. A. Converse, who has charge of the live stock and dairy products at the Exposition, in building a model stable at the Exposition is to counteract this erroneous impression.

A properly constructed stable is not necessarily an expensive one. Cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight, with a modulated temperature, may be obtained in a building of ordinary cheap construction if properly arranged.

A light, cheap framework covered with paper which is protected with a sheathing of very common boarding and covered with a good roof makes a very good start. This should stand on ground that is well drained and exposed to the sunlight, but protected from cold winds. The floor should be of cement and carefully designed to facilitate cleanliness in every particular. Double doors, fly screens and dark blinds should be provided and made to fit properly.

A system of ventilation should be provided that will ventilate. Anything will not do. By excluding the cold and the light ordinarily we also shut out the fresh air, without which no animal can thrive. Many stockmen are careful about the quality of the food, though careless about everything else in connection with the stable. In this manner they are protecting their stock in one direction while leaving them exposed in many others.

Stable air is devitalized by passing through the lungs, it is also being contaminated by chemical decomposition of the excrementum as well as the fumes arising from the fermentation of damp bedding, etc.

To thoroughly understand how to properly ventilate a stable it is necessary to study the circulation of air at changing temperatures, which is governed by fixed laws and may be easily understood. Warm air is lighter than cold air. Generally speaking, foul air is heavier than fresh pure air from the outside, even at the same temperature. Starting from this well known principle, ventilation should be arranged accordingly. Fresh air should be let in at the top and the foul air taken out at the bottom.

By experimenting we find if we smoke a cigar in the middle of a room the smoke goes first to the ceiling, where it spreads in every direction until it reaches the side walls, when it will descend.

This would indicate that we should admit fresh air at or near the center of the ceiling and draw the foul air from the different sides of the room near the base. There are two systems in use in our best stables. One forces the fresh air in, the other, the King system, draws the foul air out. As Mr. Converse prefers the latter, that is the system he will demonstrate at the Exposition.

It consists of an air stack with a hood, the opening of which is turned away from the direction from which the wind is blowing. To this main air pipe are attached feeders from different parts of the stable. These feeders have slide openings to admit and carry off the foul air from near the floor at the sides of the stable. Fresh air is admitted through a central opening in the roof.

As the draft that is created by the hooded stack is sufficient to draw the bottom air from the stable, fresh air must go down through the central opening to take its place, and a change of air is a certainty. To prevent the intake from striking the animals too strong a shield is placed under the opening which assists in directing the flow of fresh air along the ceiling. In this manner it mixes with the warm air that naturally rises in the center of the stable, and all is intermingled and diffused.

With a good stable well ventilated and good feed intelligently fed the winter care of stock should be profitable as well as pleasant.

Epidemics have no bad effects on such stock, and a visit from the board of health has no unpleasant consequences for the owner.

HERBERT SHEARER.

PROFUSION OF LIGHT.

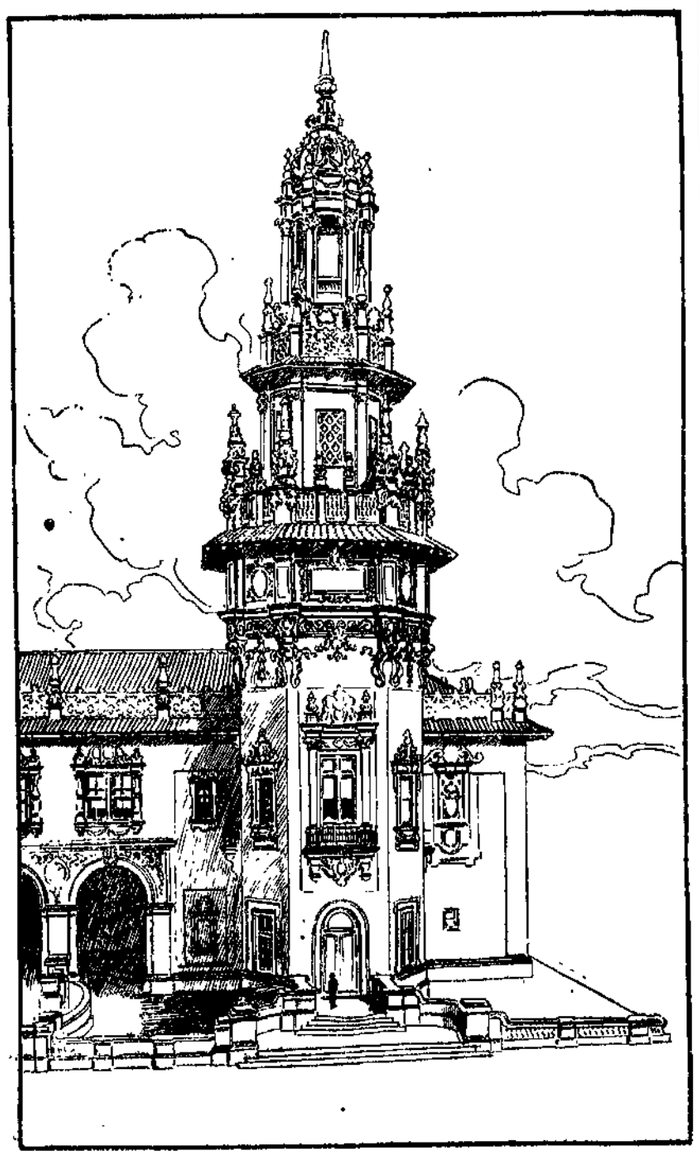
More Than Three Hundred Thousand Lamps at Pan-American.

It has been said that the Pan-American Exposition will be a Rainbow City by day and City of Light by night, and if this be true it should prove the most beautiful sight of its kind ever created for the delectation of the human vision.

Much has been written about the illuminations of the Exposition, but the public is scarcely aware of the magnificence of the scene which is to be created by the use of incandescent lights in such generous profusion about the main court of the Exposition and the buildings immediately surrounding it. When one says that 300,000 of these lights are to be used, the figures look large, but they are nevertheless true. Nor does this include all the lights that are to be used in the general illumination of the Exposition, for on the Midway several concessions, such as the Thompson Aerie Cycle, Streets of Mexico and some others will use as many as 2,000 lights each. In the buildings and about the border of the grounds will be arc lights, while incandescent lamps will also be used by many individual exhibitors. Thus the figures 300,000 will be considerably increased. The illumination of the Electric Tower is going to be not only astonishing and novel, but truly artistic.

Automobile Exhibit.

The automobile has won such favor that the construction of these vehicles has become one of the important new industries of the world. In any new and prominent field like this the United States, with its wealth of active inventive minds, is expected to take the lead. That this country does lead will be demonstrated by the exhibit made at the Pan-American Exposition.



TOWER ON THE PLAZA—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

An Instructive Exhibit.

On the street, in the stores, in dwellings, all about, there is evidence of the advancement of that wonderful force, electricity. Is it any wonder that people in all walks of life, of all classes, want to know about it? This is why the electrical exhibits of the Pan-American Exposition are destined to interest and instruct so many.

A YANKEE SEA KING.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM SAILED AROUND THE WORLD IN A SLOOP.

The Bold Navigator and His Famous Craft, the Spray, Will Be at the Pan-American Exposition In Buffalo Next Summer.

The nautical adventures of the Vikings of old, which have been celebrated in song and story, are overshadowed in importance by the remarkable voyage of Captain Joshua Slocum around the world in a sloop 36 feet 9 inches in length over all and nine tons net burden. The solitary Yankee sea king cruised 46,000 miles on all the oceans, ten times the distance ever claimed for a Viking ship. It was the first and only successful attempt to circumnavigate the globe alone in a small boat. The extraordinary character of the voyage can only be gauged by those who have devoted their lives to sailing the seas and know their varying moods, and they one and all regard it as a most remarkable exploit.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM AND THE SPRAY.
[To be at the Pan-American exposition.]

Captain Slocum and the boat in which he made his around the world voyage will be at the Pan-American Exposition next summer. The craft will ride upon the waters of the Beautiful Park Lake, where it may be viewed or boarded by Exposition visitors. That it will prove to be a great attraction goes without saying.

The intrepid Yankee globe circler is a slender man, not above the medium height and is somewhat bald, but there is little gray in the fringe of surviving hair or in his full beard. He has blue eyes, which are frank and direct. He possesses a dry humor which is very amusing. That he is daring and plucky is attested by his long and solitary trip.

The boat in which Captain Slocum made his voyage is named the Spray. It was originally a fishing boat, supposed to be a century old, and when it came into Captain Slocum's possession was in process of decay. Unaided, he rebuilt it upon the original lines, and the splendid manner in which it behaved on the long tour is sufficient evidence that he builded well.

Captain Slocum sailed from Boston on April 24, 1895, and his voyage consumed 3 years and 2 months, coming to a close during the Spanish-American war. In lieu of a chronometer he had an old tin clock, but he was rarely at fault in his longitude. The voyage was attended with many unusual incidents. The first occurred after the Spray had left her first port of call, the Azores. The Captain had eaten freely of plums and a native cheese, and they did not agree with him. He was attacked with stomachic cramps. He double reefed the mainsail and with a full jib put the sloop on her course, lashed the wheel and went below to the cabin, where he rolled in agony on the floor. Becoming delirious, he imagined that a strange man came on board, announced himself as "one of Columbus' crew" and guided the craft. A blow came up, and the Spray ran like a deer. When the Captain regained his full senses and was able to go on deck, she was holding true to her course. She had made 90 miles during the night in the rough sea.

The Spray went through the very dangerous Straits of Magellan, whose shores are strewn with wrecks and inhabited by pirates, without accident. But after weeks consumed in the passage was driven by a furious gale southward and thence eastward around Cape Horn, necessitating a second passage of the Straits.

Captain Slocum was received at every landing place with the most cordial hospitality, for his name was known the world around among seafaring men, and the cabled news of his progress went before him. In Samoa Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson visited him. In Tasmania Lord Hampden was a caller. At the Cape Sir Alfred Milner saw him. A pass over the Cape railways permitted the skipper to pay his respects to President Kruger of the Boer Republic. While he was cruising the Spanish-American war broke out, and his first intimation of the fact was gleaned from the United States cruiser Oregon, which signaled, "Are there any Spanish men-of-war about?" Captain Slocum knew of none being in that locality. He dippantly replied, "No, but let us keep together for mutual protection!"

It was on June 27, 1898, that the Spray cast anchor at the moorings she had left on her voyage around the globe.

To see the skipper and the craft of globe circling celebrity will be a treat which all Exposition visitors will want to enjoy.

ELBERT L. LEWIS.

OUTDOOR MACHINERY.

One Class of Engine That Is Not Housed to Protect It From the Weather.

The oldest type of engine represented at the Pan-American Exposition is the windmill. The earliest mention we have of a windmill being employed to do any work was in Alexandria 150 B. C., when an invention driven by wind power was employed to operate a musical instrument. As even this must have been the product of evolution it leaves us entirely in the dark as to the actual origin. However, we know that windmills were employed in useful labor in many parts of Europe long before Columbus discovered America.

These old windmills were quaint affairs. Some of them floated on water and were turned by hand to meet the vagaries of the wind. A later development was built on a post, and still later the roof of the building was pivoted, which allowed the building itself to remain stationary.

It remained for the engineers of the nineteenth century to construct a wind engine that was at once simple, useful and practical. The amount of power developed and usefully applied by this time honored invention amounts in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of horsepower.

At the Pan-American Exposition a group of windmills will be gathered together and planted in a corner of the grounds, where they will be required to pump water and in other ways demonstrate their usefulness. These will comprise many different types, showing the evolution of the engine from the old fashioned four sail pattern down to the ordinary multitudinous sprocket plan in which the sail area is automatically adjusted to the wind pressure and the speed is regulated by a governor. Some of these engines will develop a tremendous power, while others are simply devised as a cheap and reliable means of working a farmer's pump.

Experiments extending over a period of years have been conducted for the purpose of generating electricity by this means. Developments along these lines so far have not been entirely satisfactory, though indications point to ultimate success. The difficulties met with are principally owing to the inconstancy of the wind, which must be overcome by storing up the energy of the gale to be given off as required. As the slow development of the storage battery retards this important achievement we await with impatience the improvements in this direction that we know ought to be made. The time will undoubtedly come when electric lighting will be done in this manner—in fact, the electric light plant in a village in Scotland is now partially operated by a wind wheel which is built on the horizontal principal.

To those unfamiliar with the production of the wind engine as used at the present time a visit to this section of the Exposition will be a revelation. Hitherto this early invention has been useful merely to the farmer and stockman. Possibilities in the immediate future point to a much wider and more extended usefulness when power from this source will be bottled up in storage batteries and shipped to distant points to be used in the mechanic arts.

HERBERT SHEARER.

ALPINE VANDALISM.

The rarest flower in Europe, the edelweiss, to obtain which Alpinists will often risk their lives, is becoming scarcer every year, and unless measures are taken to prevent indiscriminate gathering it is likely to disappear altogether, writes a Geneva correspondent. The edelweiss only grows 2,500 to 3,000 yards above the level of the sea and under special climatic conditions. Unfortunately the edelweiss has become the "fashionable" flower in Germany since the emperor commenced wearing it, and large quantities are forwarded to Berlin and other German towns every week, where it brings high prices. There is also a factory at Interlaken, where the flower is pressed and used in decorating picture frames, albums, etc., for which there is a great demand, especially in England. It is the tourists who do the real damage, as they pluck the whole plant instead of the flower only.

Two Belgian specialists, who were sent to Glasgow to study the plague question, decided that, under proper sanitary conditions, the plague is not a serious menace in any European cities.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nihells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

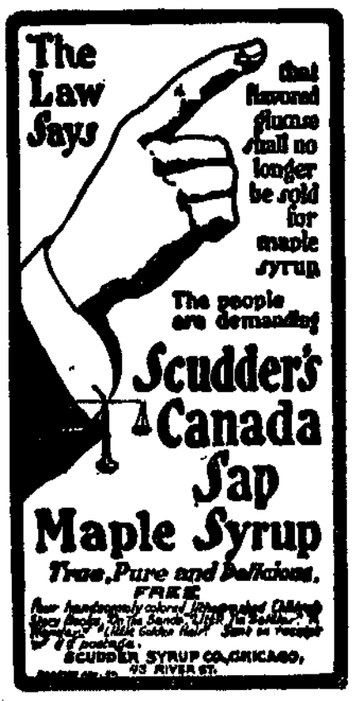
Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the threescore mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked he, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER ..
48 WEST MAIN STREET.



MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.
Cor. Berry and Court Street.

FROM FAR OFF PERSIA

Miss Lillie Beaber Writes of the Shah's Arrival in the City of Tabriz.

The following letter furnished The Sentinel by Mrs. J. O. Keller, is from Miss Lillie Beaber, of this city, who is a missionary student in Persia. The first part of the letter was written by Dr. Mary Bradford, an American lady who is one of the best known Missionaries in Persia, and describes geographically the arrival of the Shah in Tabriz en route to his capital from his European sojourn.

Well, to-day we have had a fine holiday. We have spent it seeing the Shah return from his European trip. I think he has caught a little of the western hustle (though U. S. A. could have shown him something better) for he came down from the Prussian border in four days which is the length of time ordinary people often take and a Persian king would usually take a week at least. It was a surprise to hear yesterday afternoon that the king was coming in today and we wondered how to get a lunch ready and start early this morning to get to the place to see him. Through favor to Dr. Vanneman, a Persian had given us a roof all to ourselves. It was true it seemed a little shaky and we had to climb a ladder to get to it, but when rugs were down and camp chairs ready we were too absorbed in what was passing to think of any thing else. Dr. Vathe, heavyweight of the party, sat near one wall which he said he hoped would catch him if the thing went down

As the place happened to be over two miles out the question was how to get there with the little ones, as hired horses or carriages were not to be had for love nor money. There is one slow but sure means of transportation in Persia, which is a last resort, and that is the donkey. Agnes was on one with Esther in front of her and Rose plodded along on another. Mrs. Rhea rode my gentle Walton and I mounted Mr. Wilson's more uncertain grey. The rest came on foot, all of us reaching the appointed place by nine o'clock. We had avoided the crowded streets, but just at the last we had to mix in the throng, and finally it was more than Mom could do to keep those stupid donkeys from mixing up with mules and boxes, so he seized the children and carried them out, Esther in the meantime having been transferred to me. Probably since daylight loads had been passing just as they were then and continued to do all day. Long strings of camels, sometimes 300 following each other in single file, loaded with tents, rolls of bedding, big pots for cooking food, and big waiters for serving it. All of them were decked in the fantastic way a Persian's brain would devise. Both sides of the head covered with gay colored wool tassels, some even with a string of tassels around each knee and always a tuft on the end of a stick at the back of the saddle. One of these tufts was very high and arranged to revolve with the motion of the camel. The large deep-toned bell is the only sound as they pass, for their feet fall noiselessly in the sand or dust, and only occasionally one gives an angry squeal. Mixed in with the camels were lines of mules, arranged in the same way but not so many in a bunch, for the mule is a mule here as elsewhere. These had each a large box on each side or big saddle bags, and over both a Persian rug or cover of scarlet cloth. The variety was endless and out from the city during the first part of the day were streaming the officials who had not already gone to meet the shah at the Persian border. Here would be a governor from some distant city with a fine company of mounted men in scarlet and playing as they passed. Another company in black uniforms with gilt trimmings, another in blue with white and on white horses. Several companies of foot soldiers with fife and drum all right, but not a single one in step or time. They were dodging loads, donkeys and horses, jumping mud puddles, laughing and talking. It was no small show to all to see the "Frangi" ladies and gentlemen on our roof. How the Kurds stared as they went by; they were the most picturesque of all in their baggy trousers of every hue, their bright girdles and the turban made up of a shawl wound around the head with the fringes hanging about their faces. Their long white shirt sleeves which touch the ground when they stand, were turned back over the outer coat and often tied around the arm above the elbow. In the crowd singly or in groups were the big white turbans denoting the priests, or the green turbans indicating the descendants of the prophet. A company of dervishes with long matted hair and dirty clothes swing by chanting as they go. The roofs are covered with people and the sides of the street, wherever possible, are lined with them, but there is no mixing of men and women. The places of the latter are distinctly marked by the white face veils, and then again nothing appears but the black lamb skin hats of the men. About half past 11 the loads thin out somewhat as a special effort is made by horsemen and footmen with long switches to clear the streets. We know the harem is coming and the people speak of it in a low tone as of a forbidden subject. Five or six carriages with many outriders pass and we can scarcely believe our eyes, for the broad windows of the carriages give us a view of everyone within and the ladies sit there only charshob and face veil, while not a single man is required to turn his back. Is this the first evident result of the shah's visit to Europe? Will he give his women greater freedom? Would that Persian women might be worthy of it! It is not six months since this same harem entered Tabriz, and then we saw how not a man was allowed to stand with his face toward the carriages, and I have never seen them pass but with the curtains drawn over the windows. After an hour the road is again cleared in the same way and the rest of the harem in eight or ten carriages and an endless number of red covered kajawas filled with serving women pass. Dr. Vanneman, who took the harem to Tehran on the accession of the present king five years ago, told us that the chief wife always traveled an hour or two ahead of the rest and therefore they went in two divisions. I believe the king brought but two wives from Tehran. They spent the summer in Tabriz and had gone to the Persian border to meet him. About noon, in order to lay the dust, a stream of water was turned down the street; thereafter things were very muddy. The cannon told us when the shah crossed the bridge, which is the limit of the city, and soon the double line of red-uniformed soldiers and the red pennant bearers appeared. It had to be like Persia for two unwieldy camels to break loose from their line and get directly in the way across the street. How the soldiers pitched on them and started them in a liveley trot, driving them before them. The king was in an open carriage and, everyone says, looks much better than when he went away. We did not get a view of his face, for his carriage was surrounded by the crown prince and chief officials on horseback and they had just then spattered some mud over his majesty. He was so busy wiping the back of his neck and addressing some remarks to one of them that he saw no one. Our gentlemen stood with hats off and we ladies waved our handkerchiefs, but I fear Musaferidin is not aware of it. I never saw a Persian crowd receive anyone with acclaim except those who are returning from a pilgrimage. Someone afterwards remarked that he neither gave a "salaam," nor did he get one. He entered this city, where he lived from boyhood till he became king, was greeted by those whose absence would have been conspicuous, but for the thousands who lined the streets he had no bow or smile and they let him passin perfect silence. Even more is true, for the officials of the various quarters of the city sent word that all shops must be closed and the people must go out to see the shah. Such it is to be the head of a government in which the people have no part, and yet the king is warm-hearted, kind and sympathetic, and everyone is grateful for his safe return. We may not soon see results, but many have been the earnest prayers that a great blessing might come to him and his land through this European trip.

Yours truly.

Mary E. Bradford.

Dr. Bradford copied the foregoing on the hektograph to send to different friends and kindly gave me a copy, which I have again copied and send you. She did not speak of the celebrated camel drum corps. The men in handsome scarlet uniforms, trimmed with silver and gold lace, and beating drums which are so simply made that on the edges of the skin, which is not trimmed, the hair is still seen. As a slight shower of rain was falling the bands were not playing as the shah passed. Nor did the doctor mention the chief eunuch, a big, fat, good-natured looking fellow, who seemed to entirely fill up one of the carriages with the harem. Last summer when the chah came to Tabriz Miss Holliday and I were riding to our place of observation and we met the harem in the bazaars. As the streetways in the bazaars are only about seven or eight feet wide and there being no sidewalks, you can imagine how our horses were in a crowd of men, womeen, children, soldiers and the carriages of the harem. As the doctor said at that time all the men had to turn their backs, but the ladies seeing us in "Franzi" clothes (all Europeans and Americans are "Franzis") bowed very profusely and said, "Peace be with you." I was so close I could have touched them. As they passeed on I snapped the back of the carriage. This time the rain and cloudy weather prevented picture taking, but I am sending some prints of pictures I took of his entry on his way to Europe.

Also, you must not imagine that all of the men were in fantastic clothes. The king himself wore a black uniform, cut similar to European clothes, trimmed in gold braid, and a helmet with plumes and gilt braid. The crown prince and other high officials wore black, trimmed with gold.

Yesterday I was dressed in Saturday morning garb, dressing jacket of white, large blue Swiss tie, blue calico skirt and big blue checked gingham apron, superintending the assorting of stoves, pipes, etc., for winter has come upon us very suddenly and I had but one heating stove up. As our house requires ten stoves you may imagine the disorder that reigned supreme. A porter and one of my men had just carried one of the stoves onto the porch preparatory to taking it through the low window into my office, when the knocker banged on the street door. The men set down the stove and I, supposing it to be but Hassan returning from his marketing, stood waiting his return. Imagine my surprise when in upon me walked three fantastic Kurds. I was speechless for a second, then remembered that Sheik Baba had come to the city to see the shah and that he professes to be a Christian, so I said, "God be with you." They returned my greeting, saying, "God give you blessing." I asked the leading man if he was Sheik Baba, and when he said he was I took them into my parlor. Imagine how it would be if the governor of some state, with a nephew and servant, should drop down upon you in the same sort of disorder and you knew only a few words of his language. Fortunately Mrs. Vanneman happened to be in, running over some new songs. I hurried up the servants to prepare tea for them. How I longed to pounce those men into our parlor at home so that you, too, might have enjoyed them. They saw my guitar in its case by the organ and inquired what it was. I was glad of anything to entertain them until the tea was ready, so took it out, played for them and then gave it to them to try. They were delighted with it and asked if it were possible to learn to play on it in fifteen days. I answered evasively, for I did not want to lose my guitar, and if they had gotten that idea and asked me for it courtesy would have demanded that I give it to them. I showed them some pictures of Persian scenes. Then they asked if I had not one of my own. My heart sank within me, for I did not want to give them a picture of me. I asked Mrs. Vanneman in English what I should do; so I brought in one of those new ones that Mr. Arter took and then, after he had duly admired it (ahem!) and had begged for it, saying he wanted to take it to his mother, I thanked him and said I could not get any more like that; that a friend had taken it for me. They said get him to take another, but I told them he was not here now; he had gone to Europe. Then the younger man proposed that I take one myself for them, when Mrs. Vanneman laughingly explained that I could not. They said then let them take one I am explaining this in detail to show you some of the difficulties we are placed in. They were delighted to have me take their pictures. They wrote our names out with great care and wanted us to write their full names. When I did so with my fountain pen, which I always carry with me, they were amazed again and had to take it apart to see how it worked. I do hope the picture comes out well, for I want to copy it in water color if it does and I can remember the coloring of the wardrobe. If they would not want the sketch I would ask the younger brother to sit for me. (Nothing delights these Persian men more than to have their pictures taken.) "Fakridin," a name meaning "the glory of his religion," wore a light golden green robe reaching from neck to his ankles. The under vests were bright colored and the girdle was white. His white shirt sleeves, which are very full, sometimes showed when his hand was lifted, thus throwing back the full flowing sleeve of the green garment. His face was tanned and a delightful ruddy brown; his beard, eyebrows and hair jet black and curly. On his head he had a green shawl, not folded up like a turban, but caught up some way by his russet-colored turban. The others were not dressed so delightfully, but the broad military blue trousers, trimmed with rosettes of silk braid, of the servant would be the object of bewilderment of any street crowd in the United States. They stayed about an hour and a half. Then I had to rush to get over to doctor's in time for dinner, and then at 2 started with Dr. B., Mrs. Wright and Helen Easton for a call on a wealthy Persian lady. It was a long, muddy walk, for snow has fallen and melted with the summer dust.

I must not describe this call, for I must gather in my girls for a little "sing" and prayer meeting. I can only say that when we entered within the wall the yard and house was one mass of color. Before us was the garden, with the brilliant red and yellow autumn flowers still covered with patches of snow; then beyond, the big red brick house, adorned with blue tiles bearing Persian inscriptions in white and also with great squares of white plaster and stucco, the windows of all colors of glass reaching all across the front of the house and curtained with white. These beautiful Persian colors and the wonderful ability of the Persians to always make the most wonderful harmonies! I can't understand it, for the Americans who live under the same skies and in sight of the same ever varying mountains are exactly the opposite. They have the same love for brilliancy of coloring, but seldom have a harmony.

I see I should have explained who Sheik Baba is:—a very wealthy and influential Kurd—a sort of governor of one of the provinces. When with us they profess Christianity, but he said, "Of course, when I am with them (the Moslems) I do not talk this way." The king gave him a decoration and some sort of honor.

Lillian Beaber.

PHYSICIANS AND MOPHINE.

That accidental opium poisoning has repeatedly cut off a useful professional career is unfortunately true. But a morphine habit which controls one in every ten or twenty men is certainly not known to exist in the medical profession. Such a habit if it does exist, must be quite exceptional. It is probably unknown among practitioners engaged in active duty. We observe that the writer speaks of the morphine habit as if it were merely a disease and nothing more. It has been customary with many persons to refer to this and other aggravated forms of self-indulgence in similar terms. They are regarded as vices which have ceased to give pleasure—as master passions which are hated but which will be not denied. Against this tyranny the will is supposed to have lost its power of resistence.

There are doubtless cases of habitual excess, the character of which is fairly so described. We are, however, of the opinion that too much has been made of such cases It cannot be and it is is not true that a vice even after long indulgence is always master and cannot be withstood..

It is equally certain that apparently confirmed inebriates and morphine takers have been enabled to release themselves and have remained in a state of freedom. The force of habit whether innocent or hateful, is very great, but this by no means implies that it must necessarily, even after long duration, annihilate the other controlling forces of will. To what extent it may have been done so remains in many cases an unsolved problem, and in this way uncertainty lies the germ of hope. Unless we recognize this potent fact all prospect of reform, all reason for the efforts of temperance even, may be abandoned. No amount of therapeutics will make a bad man good, or a drunkard abstemious, unless he is allowed credit for such will power as he has and is assisted or obliged to use it for his moral reclamation. While, therefore, we do not deny the existence of the states known as dipsomania or morphinomania, we depreciate as pessimistic and subsersive of rational treatment the too eral tendency to apply these and like terms to all aggravated forms of self-indulgence.—The Lancet.

SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

The moral advancement of the south keeps pace with its material expansion. In that section more than four hundred million dollars has been expended for educational purposes since 1865, and the outlay these days is greater than ever before There are twenty-four lecture courses in Texas this winter, Mississippi has twenty-two and the other southern states are not far behind in this particular The south's progress—material, social and intellectual—in recent years has been one of the marvels o the age, and its future holds forth an even brighter promise—Leslie's Weekly.

COLD CURE FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Many people neglect a cold because they say they have no time to attend to it. Krause's Cold Cure is a remedy which can be taken without danger while performing your daily duties, and will relieve the most aggravated case in 24 hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazed with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Photo by Klauber, Louisville.

HENRY WATTERSON.

The distinguished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal is making his mark as a lecturer. His talk on Abraham Lincoln, which he has recently given in several cities, is considered a just estimate of that majestic figure.

Photo by Downey, London.

LADY DE GREY.

One of the most prominent women at the new court of King Edward VII will Be the beautiful Lady De Grey, who has long been a favorite of Queen Alexandra.

Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

MRS. SENATOR FORAKER OF OHIO.

The engagement of Mr. Foraker's two daughters has just been announced. The double wedding will be one of the brilliant social functions at the national capital and is to occur early in the spring.

THE INCREASE OF CITIES.

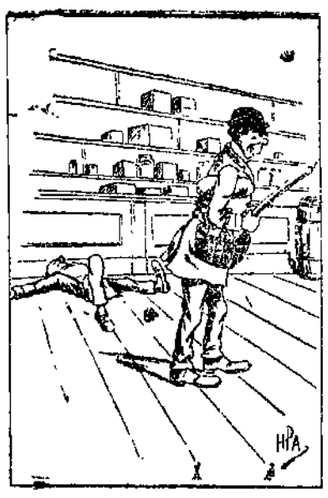
A comparison of the roll of cities now with the time of our first census, in 1790, discloses some strange mutations of fortune, says the Saturday Evening Post In 1790 the fourth city of the United States was Charleston, S. C., now the sixty-eighth. The seventh was Salem, Mass., now the one hundred and tenth. There were only six cities of over eight thousand inhabitants; not even a village west of the Alleghanies had a place on the census roll, and even in the east there was no Jersey City, Newark or Washington.

A NEW USE FOR BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

1. Knocker Out—Before I pay for these groceries, I'd like a nice hard boiled sausage.

2. Grocer—Is this one hard enough for you?

3. Knocker Out—Yes, I think it is. How does it strike you?



4. Good day. It's a peach.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

CHRIST WITH HIS DISCIPLES CELEBRATES THE FEAST OF OF THE PASSOVER AND ESTABLISHES COMMUNION.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 17, 1901

Topic—"The Lord's Supper."

Text—Matthew xvi, 17-30.

ORIGIN OF THE PASSOVER.

Abraham and his offspring dwelt in Egypt (Exodus xii., 40) 430 years. At the end of those dolorous days "it came to pass that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt, because the Lord brought them out "with a strong hand and a stretched-out arm." First there were appalling plagues that fell upon Pharaoh and his people as retribution when he refused to release or lighten the burdens of bondage which crushed these children of Abraham. These plagues made but an evanescent impression upon the proud monarch. When (Exodus vii., 29) the doom of destruction fell upon "all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead;" then Pharaoh ordered Moses and the children of Israel to be put off. He actually drove them out, in dread of some still greater judgment which might overtake him if they remained. Of that event (Exodus xii., 42) we read: "It is night to be much observed unto the Lord for bringing them out." And as the method of memorializing it there was instituted (Exodus xii., 1-27) the Passover supper, to be called "the Lord's Passover," who passed over the house of the children of Israel (hurting none) when He smote the Egyptians. In succeeding centuries there were many feasts, festivals and celebrations established in Israel, but no one of them was ever reverenced as was this Passover feast

When Jesus passed from private into public life He did not conform to all the ceremonialsism which was dear to the Jew of that day. He was not careful to attend all the feasts they celebrated at Jerusalem but to this Passover feast He was so devoted that no duty elsewhere or distance separating Him from the capital could keep Him away. In our lesson He has come to Jerusalem to observe this feast for the last time. Turn to Luke (xxii., 14-16) and you catch the sentiment He had at the moment, for when He and His disciples had sat down to the supper He said: "With desire I have desired (that is, desired greatly) to eat this Passover with you before I suffer." The time was Thursday evening of Passion week. Jesus and His disciples had come in from Bethany, where they had been lodging for a few nights previous. It was the first day (lesson verse 17) of unleavened bread Bread with no yeast in it had ever been used at that supper. The lamb was prepared between 3 o'clock and the end of the day, at 6. The supper was served at that turning point, "between the evenings" of the 14th and 15th of the month. Matthew (lesson verse 17) tells us the disciples (naming no one) came to Jesus sometime during Thursday, saying, "Where wilt thou that we prepare for Thee to eat the Passover?" Luke (xxii., 8) particularizes that Jesus took the initiative and sent Peter and John, saying: "Go prepare us the Passover that we may eat." The impressive thing in this is that Jesus should have still honored Peter, making him His messenger, although in the Lord's omniscience He must have known how soon — within twelve hours — Peter would basely desert Him and deny that he knew who Jesus was. Passing now beyond the historical feature and the preparatory events connecting our lesson piece with the past, we should observe the company at the supper with Christ.

MEN WHO SAT AT THE TABLE.

The ritual required that the "company at the Passover table might not be less than ten persons." It often included more. That night there were thirteen until Judas Iscariot departed leaving twelve. They were typical of the companies which have constituted the Christian church in all subsequent times They knew in one sense much more of the Master than any Christians of today can know; in another sense they knew less. More, because, as John (i., 13) subsequently wrote, "we beheld His (Christ's) glory, the story as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth;" and less, because the Master was a perplexing mystery to all of them, one day doing as Deity does, the next displaying a weakness and dependence which made Him appear as an ordinary man. Whether in the end He would be victorious over His enemies or be vanquished by them the disciples could not tell. Also we should nt concerning this company that they were all far short of perfection as friends of Christ.

If anything could fill with shame professing Christians who fall to quarreling among themselves, should it not be when we read (Luke, xxii., 24) of this little company contending among themselves who should be the greatest?

Another ominous incident was the presence of Judas, the traitor. He was present, no writer disputes that. Whether he participated in the sacrament which Christ instituted we cannot be certain. That he did share the Passover meal preceding the sacrament (lesson verse 23) appears plain. According to John (xiii., 26, 31), Judas received a morsel at the hand of Christ, but is not said to have eaten it; "having received the sop, went immediately out, and it was right." Only Luke "appears to presuppose the participation of Judas in the full (sacramental) supper of bread and wine." Possibly he withdrew after Jesus had distributed the communion bread, and before the communion cup had been passed around. Whether that bad man was a full sharer or not, his presence indicates several things. We are taught that if in these days there comes one to the communion whose character is low and lawless, this should not be charged against the whole church. There was one Judas at the first sacrament, for a perpetual warning. If Jesus the Lord, who "knew what was in man," permitted that vile traitor a place among His close followers, and His cause did not perish through poison of his presence, we need not despair when bad men are found out in the fellowship of Christ's followers now.

PETER'S PROMISE OF LOYALTY.

Another incident in this connection discloses the modesty those disciples had concerning their constancy. Peter alone had made loud boast of loyalty. The others had merely assented to Peter's promise of steadfastness. When at the supper (lesson verse 21) the searching eye of Jesus swept along the company reclining at the table, and He said, "Verily I say unto you that one of you shall betray Me," they were exceeding sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto Him: "Lord, is it I?" It is one of the safest signs of a sound man when he suspects himself sooner than any one else.

Thus far we have considered the occasion of the supper in its historical connection, and the company that constituted the first communicants. The next and last topic is "The Communion as a Christian Sacrament." While they were eating (lesson verse 26) the Passover meal, the Master seems, without notification, change of attitude or any ministerial motions, to have taken up a bit of the unleavened bread that lay on the table (verse 26) and blessed it. He did not invoke the blessing of God upon it, as we do. He pronounced divine blessing upon it, and so set it apart from a common to a very sacred use. Into the strife of tongues which has waged over the question whether the bread and wine then and there became His very body and very blood it would be unprofitable for us to enter. Without controversy, we may teach our classes that what Christ did then and there was intended to bring Him very near and keep Him very dear to those who would be His disciples. Of His four biographers in the Bible, John had the deepest spiritual nature, we suppose, and the strongest personal affection for Christ. When John (vi., 48-56) wrote of what Jesus taught concerning closeness of communion with himself he used the strongest expressions that can be put into the words: "Whoso eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath eternal life." "for My flesh is meat indeed and My blood is drink indeed."

This is getting at one with Jesus in His way of thinking of things and doing things. It is to "have the mind of Christ." It is to have "My words abide in you," He said. We may know all that any have ever known of the theory of Christianity; we may be conversant with all the ceremonialism of religion; we may have been baptised and confirmed and enrolled with the true followers of Christ and yet have no life, no real spiritual life in us. And we will not, unless the life which manifested itself in the conduct and character of Christ is reproduced more or less completely in us.

It is much to be feared that many of those who are nominally Christian do not have this vital oneness with Jesus which begets life forevermore in man. "He that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." There is such a thing as having a name to live while one is yet dead, saith the scriptures. And so the first great thought in the sacramental act of Jesus was of drawing His disciples into intimate vital union with Him that they might have life and "that they might have it more abundantly." We do not reach the climax of this sacramental act of Jesus until we come to verse 28. Man is a sinful creature. Without dispute of a theological character, it is a plain and everywhere a present fact that man is a sinner. He has always shown this to be a fact by a dread of offended spirits. Devil worship has everywhere been found in heathen lands. And in semi-heathen, as also wherever there is only half-developed bible religion, the thought of Deity has been more one of dread than one of delight. It is one of the most difficult undertakings to convince people that God loves them. It is easy to induce them to dread God, but hard to incline them to come to Him with boldness. This being so, there is no rational reason except that a sense of sin is associated with a sense of ill-desert. It is an inborn belief of every morally sane soul that sin ought to be punished.

COVENANT SEALED WITH BLOOD

Work out this historic fact as fully as time allows and then lend an ear to the word of the Lord (verse 28): "This is My blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sin." The rendering of those words in the revised version of the gospel is closer to the original and more impressive: "This is My blood of the covenant, which is shed for many unto remission of sins." A covenant is an agreement between two or more persons, binding them to do certain things. It may be oral or it may be written. Being written a sacred seal may be set upon it as security for its sacredness. Orientals use blood to bind all sorts of covenants between people. More common than seals on legal documents among us and exceedingly more sacred are their covenants sealed with blood. Bear this in mind when you think of the "blood of the new covenant," which Jesus said was to be "shed unto the remission of sins." The divided parties are God and man, the Creator and the creature. Jesus is the mediator.

We should have a clear understanding of the significance of Christ's shed blood. It was the seal on the agreement He made with God that He would "suffer the just for the unjust;" that He would shed it in the stead of man, and so man's sins could be forgiven on that account. And for this He suffered and died and rose and ascended to heaven, and at the right hand of God He pleads our cause, as the one ever successful advocate.

NEW PROOF OF EVOLUTION.

The latest proof of the correctness of Darwin's assertion that there is near relation between man and ape is furnished by a discovery of the correspondence between the blood of man and the ape.

Blood exposed to the air coagulates forms a jellylike mass. After a time the coagulum contracts and expels clear fluid called serum. Lately experiments with this natural serum showed some queer results. When the serum of a rabbit was mixed with the blood of an animal not closely related to it, for instance a guinea pig, the blood corpuscles of the guinea pig were thereby dissolved. But the serum of the rabbit mixed with the blood of a closely related animal, a hare, for instance, did not affect the blood of the hare at all.

The serum of the horse works no change in the blood of the donkey, but destroys (dissolved) the blood corpuscles of the rabbit, lamb or man. The dog, fox and wolf readily permit exchange of blood, while the blood corpuscles of the dog are dissolved by cat serum. This, then, seemed to furnish a new and sure means for establishing blood relationship between animals. Experiments with human serum showed that it dissolves the blood corpuscles of all vertebrates, also those of the lower ape. But the experiments with the higher apes gave different results. Neither the blood corpuscles of the orang-outang nor those of the gibbon were dissolved by human serum, and human blood was carried into the blood course of a chimpanzee without in the least affecting the latter's condition.

These experiments serve to show that the blood of man and that of the higher apes must be looked upon as identical. It is absolutely sure that none of the tested serum of animal resembles the human blood as closely as does the blood of those three apes —the orang-outang, chimpanzee and gibbon. This highly interesting scientific discovery furnishes new proof for the probability of man's evolution from lower animals. It throws some light on the sorry experience had with transfusion of animal blood in the blood of suffering human beings. Some scientists maintain that the sheep and man, the calf and man stand too far apart in the order of descent to permit intermixture of their blood without harmful results.

YACHT SAILORS IN DEMAND.

There has been a great demand for crews from the east coast for racing yachts during the coming season. Sir Thomas Lipton set the fashion when he decided to have nothing but Colne men for Shamrock I. and Shamrock II., and the Messrs. Connell have followed his example in appointing east coast men for the sixty-five-footer Tutty, which they have bought. The Distant Shore, which was built at Henderson's yard, at has now been bought by Kenneth M. Clark, the owner of the sixty-five-Glasgow, for C. Dry Rose, and which footer Khama, will, however, have a Clyde skipper and crew and be one of the exceptions of the season. She will next year be sailed under the title of Kariad. There is at the present time a brisk demand from America for east coast skippers and men.—London Telegraph.

A CLOSED COUNTRY.

Greenland is governed in a grandmotherly way by Denmark, but, as it consists of a group of colonies which would not, under any circumstances, attract many tourists or traders, no outsider complains of the exclusiveness of the Danish authorities. In the London Board of Trade Journal it is remarked that the trade always has been and still is monopolized by the state and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. For foreign travelers, also, Greenland is a closed country, unless the traveler in question has, beforehand, obtained the rare distinction of obtaining the permission of the Danish government.

The monopoly of the trade is said to protect the Greenlander from being deceived by unscrupulous merchants The administration sets a fixed price both for the goods the Greenlanders purchase and for the products they sell. In this way all are treated in the same manner, and the business being carried on by the state is a guarantee that the natives are not imposed upon.

Furthermore, the members of the administration are enjoined to take care that the natives do not leave themselves short of produce by selling more than they can dispense with, so that they are not destitute of the needful food and clothing when the short time arrives. The native Greenlander never has been, neither is he now, able to purchase a single drop of spirits from the administration.

The exchange of goods between Greenland and Denmark is, as a rule, carried on exclusively by means of the nine vessels belonging to the Greenland company, viz., five brigs, three barques and a small steamer, having a total register of about 2,000 tons net. Several of these vessels, which are suitable for sailing through drift ice, make two voyages a year, and the steamer, as a rule, three voyages. One of them, the brig named the Whale, is nearly 100 years old.

NEW CHURCH HISTORY.

From Rome and from Persia come two discoveries of the greatest importance to church history and the study of the bible, says a London newspaper. M. de Morgan and Father Scheil have excavated the palaces of the Elamite kings in western Persia and have found there the oldest Semitic inscription from Babylonia. Its importance is shown in the bearing it has on the genealogies in the tenth chapter of Genesis. The second discovery fills up the blank in the history of painting between the first century frescoes at Pompeii and the work of the early Italians. Mr. Rushforth and his assistants at the new British school at Rome have discovered the remains of an old church decorated with the paintings of the eighth century. They include a crucifixion of extraordinary brilliancy.

AMERICAN SPIRIT IN CONGRESS.

You wouldn't expect to hear exclamations of "down in front" in the house of representatives, but you sometimes do, in the same kind of a tone and in almost the same strong chorus as at a foot ball game. Twice this session big maps, or charts, have been brought in and displayed before the speaker's rostrum to illustrate some phase of the bill under discussion, and twice men have been seen to group themselves in front of the maps, eager for enlightment, to the exclusion of the gentlemen in the rear seats. "Down in front" was the unerring and effective cry in each instance and the seekers promptly dispersed. Such a procedure would shock the dignity of the senate chamber.—National Magazine.

THE IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

Light travels from Jupiter's satellitees at the same rate as it does from our gas lamps. A few years ago, says a London newspaper, a star suddenly came into sight, burst into first-order brightness and then in five or six weeks died out of sight. Difference of opinion existed between spectroscopists like Huggins and Lockyer as to what it meant, but there was a general agreement that what we saw was something that happened in the time of Queen Elizabeth, only that the light had taken 300 years to reach us. It was the "latest news," in fact, from that part of the heavens. The rate of transmission no one questioned.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES.

M. Maiche, a well known French electrician, has just constructed the first wireless telephone. He recently tried the invention successfully in the woods of Saint Germain. The transmitting apparatus was placed in a house on the outskirts of the forest. It communicated with the earth by means of a metallic cable, described as similar to the chain of a lightning conductor, which was driven a certain depth in the ground. About half a mile away in the woods two iron posts, connected by a conducting wire, were planted in the ground ninety feet apart, a damp spot being preferably chosen. To one of these posts was attached an ordinary telephone receiver. The voice of a man speaking into the transmitting apparatus at the house was then distinctly heard. The ticking sound of a special instrument, consisting of clockwork moving a needle which struck a bath of mercury, was also clearly perceived.

M. Maiche has not disclosed the secret of his invention. He states, however, that the communication in his wireless telephone is established, not as in the case of the Marconi wireless telegraph by a wave current, but by a circuit current. The importance of this fact is understood when it is explained that M. Maiche in some manner is able to direct the current traveling in a straight line from the transmitting apparatus, and, as it were, to aim at a given spot. If the receiver is not placed exactly in the direction given to the current no transmission is obtained. Receivers placed on either side of the line followed by the current are not in any way affected by the latter.

As yet M. Maiche has not been able to transmit messages over a distance of more than 1,000 or 1,200 meters, but his experiments have proved that the principle of the wireless telephone is now an established fact.—London Telegraph.

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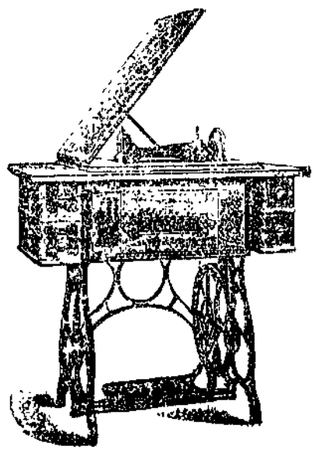

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WONDERS OF PLANT LIFE.

Vegetable ivory is the fruit of a tree closely allied to the palms, and of similar habit. It is a native of South America and may justly be called one of the wonders of plant life. The fruit consists of a group of seeds in a cluster as large as a man's head, containing from six to nine seeds. Outside the seed is a covering composed of a sweet, oily pulp. When the nuts are ripe the fluid has become a hard, white substance which compares very favorably with the ivory obtained from animal sources. And yet, under the proper conditions of heat, light and moisture, this ivory-like substance will send out its rootlets, sustain the embryro and produce a plant of Phytelephas macrocarpa.

The Egyptian reed, which was used for making the pens found in Egyptian tombs, is a hard variety growing to about the diameter of an ordinary goose quill. Pens made from it are said to last for a day or two and do excellent work.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE CALLS FOR WORDS IN BEHALF OF RIGHT—SILENCE GOLDEN SOMETIMES, BUT SOMETIMES A CRIME.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls for a more demonstrative religion, and a hearty speaking out on the right side of everything. Text—Mark, ix., 25: Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him.

Here was a case of great domestic anguish. The son of the household was possessed of an evil spirit, which, among other things, paralyzed his tongue and made him speechless. When the influence was on the patient he could not say a word—articulation was impossible. The spirit that captured this member of the household was a dumb spirit—so called by Christ—a spirit abroad today, and as lively and potent as in New Testament times. Yet, in all the realms of sermonology I can not find a discourse concerning this dumb devil which Christ charged upon in my text, saying: "Come out of him."

There has been much destructive superstition abroad in the world concerning possession by evil spirits. Under the form of belief in witchcraft, this delusion swept the continents. Persons were supposed to be possessed with some evil spirit, which made them able to destroy others. In the sixteenth century, in Geneva, 1,500 persons were burned to death as witches. Under one judge, in Lorraine, 900 persons were burned to death as witches. In one neighborhood of France 1,000 persons were burned. In two centuries 200,000 persons were slain as witches. So mighty was the delusion that it included among its victims some of the greatest intellects of all time, such as Chief Justice Matthew Hale and Sir Edward Coke, and such renowned ministers of religion as Cotton Mather, one of whose books, Benjamin Franklin said, shaped his life—and Richard Baxter, and Archbishop Cranmer, and Martin Luther; and, among writers and philosophers, Lord Bacon. That belief, which has become the laughing stock of all sensible people, counted its disciples among the wisest and best people of Sweden, Germany, England, France, Spain and New England. But while we reject witchcraft, any man who believes the Bible must believe that there are diabolical agencies abroad in the world. While there are ministering spirits to bless, there are infernal spirits to hinder, to poison and to destroy. Christ was speaking to a spiritual existence, when, standing before the afflicted one of the text, he said: "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, come out of him."

Against this dumb devil of the text I put you on your guard. Do not think that this agent of evil has put his blight on those who, by omission of the vocal organs, have had the golden gates of speech bolted and barred. Among those who have never spoken a word are the most gracious and lovely and talented souls that were ever incarnated. The chaplains of the asylums for the dumb can tell you enchanting stories of those, who never called the name of father or mother or child, and many of the most devout and prayerful souls will never, in this world, speak the name of God or Christ. Many a deaf-mute have I seen with the angel of intelligence seated at the window of the eye, who never came forth from the door of the mouth. What a miracle of liveliness and knowledge was Laura Bridgman, of New Hampshire, not only without faculty of speech, but without hearing and without sight, all of these faculties removed by sickness when two years of age, yet, becoming a wonder at needlework, at the piano, at the sewing machine, and an intelligent student of the Scriptures, and confounding philosophers, who came from all parts of the world to study the phenomenon. Thanks to Christianity for what it has done for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf and the dumb. Back in the ages, they were put to death as having no right, with such paucity of equipment, to live, and for centuries they were classed among the idiotic and unsafe. But in the sixteenth century came Pedro Ponce, the Spanish monk, and in the seventeenth century came Juan Pablo Bonet, another Spanish monk, with dactylology, or the finger alphabet; and in our own century we have had John Braidwood and Drs. Mitchell and Ackerly and Peet and Gallaudet, who have given to uncounted thousands of those whose tongues were forever silent, the power to spell out on the air by a manual alphabet their thoughts about this world, and their hopes for the next. We rejoice in the brilliant inventions in behalf of those who were born dumb. One of the most impressive audiences I ever addressed was in the far west, an audience of about 600 persons, who had never heard a sound or spoken a word, an interpreter standing beside me, while I addressed them. I congratulated that audience on two advantages they had over the most of us—the one, that they escaped hearing a great many disagreeable things, and, on the other fact, that they escaped saying things they were sorry for afterward. Yet, after all the alleviations, shackled tongue is an appalling limitation. But we are not this morning speaking of congenial mutes. We mean those who are born with all the faculties of vocalization, and yet have been struck by the evil one mentioned in the text—the dumb devil to whom Christ called, when he said: "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him."

There has been apotheosization of silence. Some one has said silence is golden, and sometimes the greatest triumph is to keep your mouth shut. But sometimes silence is a crime and the direct result of the baleful influence of the dumb devil of our text. There is hardly a man or woman who has not been present on some occasion when the Christian religion became a target for raillery. Perhaps it was over in the store some day when there was not much going on and the clerks were in a group; or it was in the factory at the noon spell; or it was out on the farm under the trees while you were resting; or it was in the club room; or it was in a social circle; or it was in the street on the way home from business; or it was on some occasion which you remember without my describing it. Some one got the laugh on the Bible and caricatured the profession of religion as hypocrisy, or made a pun out of something that Christ said. The laugh started and you joined in, and not one word of protest did you utter. What kept you silent? Modesty? No. Incapacity to answer? No. Lack of opportunity? No. It was a blow on both your lips by the wing of the dumb devil. If some one should malign your father, or mother, or wife, or husband, or child, you would flush up quick, and either with an indignant word or doubled up fist, make response. And yet here is our Christian religion, which has done so much for you, and so much for the world, that it will take all eternity to celebrate it, and yet, when it was attacked, you did not so much as say: "I differ. I object. I am sorry to hear you say that. There is another side to this." You Christian people ought in such times as these to go armed, not with eartly weapons, but with the sword of the spirit. You ought to have four or five questions with which you could confound any man who attacks Christianity. A man 90 years old was telling me how he put to flight a scoffer. My aged friend said to the skeptic: "Did you ever read the history of Joseph in the Bible?" "Yes," said the man, "it is a fine story, and as interesting a story as I ever read." "Well, now," said my old friend, "suppose that account of Joseph stopped half way?" "Oh," said the man, "then it would not be entertaining." "Well, now," said my friend, "we have in this world only half of everything, and do you not think that when we hear the last half, things may be consistent, and that then we may find that God was right?"

Oh, friends, better load up with a few interrogation points. You can not afford to be silent when God and the Bible and the things of eternity are assailed. Your silence gives consent to the bombardment of your Father's house. You allow a slur to be cast on your mother's dying pillow. In behalf of the Christ, who for you went through the agonies of assassination on the rocky bluff back of Jerusalem, you dared not face a sickly joke. Better load up with a few questions, so that the next time you will be ready. Say to the scoffer: "My dear sir, will you tell me what makes the difference between the condition of women in China and the United States? What do you think of the sermon on the mount? How do you like the golden rule laid down in the scriptures? Are you in favor of the ten commandments? In your large and extensive reading have you come across a lovelier character than Jesus Christ? Will you please to name the triumphant deathbeds of infidels and atheists? How do you account for the fact that, among the out-and-out believers in Christianity were such persons as Benjamin Franklin, John Ruskin, Thomas Carlyle, Babington Macaulay, William Penn, Walter Scott, Charles Kingsley, Horace Bushnell, James A. Garfield, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Admiral Foote, Admiral Farragut, Ulysses S. Grant, John Milton, William Shakespeare, Chief Justice Marshall, John Adams, Daniel Webster, George Washington? How do you account for their fondness for the Christian religion? Among the innumerable colleges and universities of the earth will you name me three started by infidels and now supported by infidels? Down in your heart are you really happy in the position you occupy antagonistic to the Christian religion? When do you have the most rapturous views of the next world?" Go at him with a few such questions, and he will get so red in the face as to suggest apoplexy, and he will look at his watch and say he has an engagement, and must go. You will put him in a sweat that will beat a Turkish bath. You will put him on a rout compared with which our troops at Bull Run made no time at all. Arm yourself, not with arguments, but interrogation points, and I promise you victory. Shall such a man as you, shall such a woman as you, surrender to one of the meanest spirits that ever smoked up from the pit—the dumb devil spoken of in the text?

But there are occasions when this particular spirit that Christ exorcised when He said, "I charge thee to come out of him," takes people by the wholesale. In the most responsive religious audiences have you noticed how many people never sing at all? They have a book and they have a voice and they know how to read. They know many of the tunes and yet are silent while the great raptures of music pass by. Among those who sing not one out of a hundred sings loud enough to hear his own voice. They hum it. They give a sort of religious grunt. They make the lips go, but it is inaudible. With a voice strong enough to stop a street car one block away, all they can afford in the praise of God is about half a whisper. With enough sopranos, enough altos, enough bassos to make a small heaven between the four walls they let the opportunity go by unimproved. The volume of voice that ascends from the largest audience that ever assembled ought to be multiplied about two thousand fold. But the minister rises and gives out the hymn, the organ begins, the choir or precentor leads, the audience are standing so that the lungs may have full expansion, and a mighty harmony is about to ascend, when the evil spirit spoken of in my text—the dumb devil—spreads his two wings, one over the lips over one-half of the audience and the other wing over the lips of the other half of the audience, and the voices roll back into the throats from which they started, and only here and there anything is heard, and nine-tenths of the holy power is destroyed, and the dumb devil, as he flies away, says: "I could not keep Isaac Watts from writing that hymn, and I could not keep Lowell Mason from composing the tune to which it is set, but I smote into silence the lips from which it would have spread abroad to bless neighborhoods and cities and then mount the wide-open heavens." Give the long-meter doxology the full support of Christendom and those four lines would take the whole earth for God.

During the cotton famine in Lancashire, England, when the suffering was something terrific, as the first wagon load of cotton rolled in the starving people unhooked the horses and drew the load themselves, singing, until all Lancashire joined in with triumphant voices, their cheeks sopping with tears, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." When Commodore Perry, with his warship, the Mississippi, lay off the coast of Japan, he bombarded the shores with "Old Hundred," played by the marine band. Glorious "Old Hundred," composed by William Franc, of Germany. In a war prison, at 10 o'clock at night, the poor fellow, far from home and wounded and sick and dying, one prisoner started the "Old Hundred Doxology," and then a score of voices joined; then all the prisoners on all the floors took up the acclaim, until the building, from foundation to topstone, fairly quaked with the melodious ascription. A British man-of-war, lying off a foreign coast, heard a voice singing that doxology and immediately guessed, and guessed aright, that there was an Englishman in captivity to the Mohammedans, and in the small boats the sailors rowed to shore and burst into a guard house and set the captive free. I do not know what tune the trumpets of resurrection shall play, but it may be the doxology which is now sounding across Christendom. How much more hearty we would be in our songs and how easily we could drive back the dumb devil from all our worshipping assemblages if we could realize that nearly all our hymns have a stirring history. That glorious hymn, "Stand Up for Jesus," was suggested by the last words of Dudley Tyng, who was dying from having his right arm torn off by a threshing machine. That hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," heard through a telephone, converted an obdurate soul. "Shall We Gather at the River?" was a hymn first sung in Brooklyn Prospect park at the children's May anniversary and then started to encircle the world. "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?" is a song that has saved hundreds of dissipated young men. Tom, the drummer boy in the army, was found crying and an officer asked him what was the matter. "Oh," he said, "I had a dream last night. My sister died ten years ago and my mother never was herself again and she died soon afterward. Last night I dreamt I was killed in battle and that mother and sister came down to meet me." After the next battle was over some one, crossing the field, heard a voice that he recognized as the voice of Tom, the drummer boy, singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," but at the end of the first verse the voice became very feeble and at the end of the second verse it stopped, and they went up and found Tom, the drummer boy, leaning against a stump and dead.

That hymn, "O for a thousand tongues to sing," was suggested to Charles Wesley by Peter Bohler, who ater his conversion said: "I had better keep silent about it." "No," said Wesley, "if you had ten thousand tongues you had better use them for Christ." and that angel of hymnology penned the words:

O for a thousand tongues to sing
My dear Redeemer's praise.
The glories of my God and King,
The triumph of his grace.

Jesus, the name that calms our fears,
That bids our sorrows cease;
'Tis music in the sinner's ears,
'Tis life and health and peace.

While much of the modern music is a religious doggerel, a consecrated nonsense, a sacred imbecility, I would like to see some great musician of our time lift the bass and marshal Luther's Judgment Hymn, Yarmouth, Dundee, Ariel, Brattlestreet, Uxbridge, Pleyel's Hymn, Harwell, Antioch, Mount Pisgah and Coronation, with a few regiments of mighty tunes made in our own time, and storm Asia, Africa and America for the Kingdom of God. But the first thing to do is to drive out the dumb devil of the text from all our churches.

Do not, however, let us lose ourselves in generalities. Not one of us but has had our lives sometimes touched by the evil spirit of the text—this awful dumb devil. We had just one opportunity of saying a Christian word that might have led a man or woman into a Christian life. The opportunity was fairly put before us. The word of invitation or consolation or warning came to the inside gate of the mouth, but there it halted. Some hindering power locked the jaws together so that they did not open. The tongue lay flat and still in the bottom of the mouth as though struck with paralysis. We were mute. Though God had given us the physiological apparatus for speech and our lungs were filled with air which, by the command of our will, could have made the laryngeal muscles move and the vocal organs vibrate, we were wickedly and fatally silent. For all time and eternity we missed the chance. Or it was a prayer meeting and the service was thrown open for prayer and remarks, and there was a dead halt—everything silent as a graveyard at midnight. Indeed it was a graveyard and midnight. An embarrassing pause took place that put a wet blanket on all the meeting. Men, bold enough on business exchange or in worldly circles, shut their eyes as though they were praying in silence, but they were not praying at all. They were busy hoping somebody else would do his duty. The women flushed under the awful pause and made their fans more rapidly flutter. Some brother, with no cold coughed, by that sound trying to fill up the time, and the meeting was shame. But what killed it?—the dumb devil. This is the way I account for the fact that the stupidest places on earth are some prayer meetings. I do not see how a man keeps any grace if he regularly attends them. They are spiritual refrigerators. Religion kept on ice. How many of us have lost occasions of usefulness. In a sculptor's stood a figure of the god of opportunity. The sculptor had made the hair fall down over the face of the statue so as to completely cover it, and there were wings to the feet. When asked why he so represented Opportunity, the sculptor answered: "The face of the statue is thus covered up because we do not recognize Opportunity when it comes and the wings to the feet show that Opportunity is swiftly gone."

But do not let the world deride the church because of all this, for the dumb devil is just as conspicuous in the world. The great political parties assemble at the proper time to build platforms for the candidates to stand on. A committee of each party is appointed to make the platform. After proper deliberation the committees come in with a ringing report: "Whereas," and "Whereas," and "Whereas." Pronunciamentos all shaped with the one idea of getting the most votes. All expression in regard to the great moral evils of the country ignored. No expression in behalf of temperate living, for that would lose the vote of the liquor traffic. No expression in regard to the universal attempt at the demolition of the Lord's day. No recognition of God in the history of nations, for that would lose the vote of the atheists. But "Whereas," and "Whereas," and "Whereas." Nine cheers will be given for the platform. The dumb evil of the text puts one wing over the one platform, and the other wing over the other platform. Those great conventions are opened with prayer by their chaplains. If they avoided platitudes, and told the honest truth in their prayers, they would say: "Oh, Lord, we want to be postmasters and consuls and foreign ministers and United States district attorneys. For that we are here, and for that we will strive till the election next November. Give us office, or we die. Forever and ever, Amen." The world to say the least, is no better than the church on this subject of silence at the wrong time. In other words, is it not time for Christianity to become pronounced and aggressive as never before? Take sides for God and sobriety and righteousness. "If the Lord be God, follow him; if Baal, then follow him." Have you opportunity of rebuking sin? Rebuke it. Have you a chance to cheer a disheartened soul? Cheer it. Have you a useful word to speak? Speak it.

Be out and out, up and down for righteousness. If your ship is afloat on the Pacific ocean of God's mercy, hang out your colors from masthead. Show your passport if you have one. Do not smuggle your soul into the harbor of heaven. Speak out for God! Close up the chapter of lost opportunities and open a new chapter. Before you get to the door on your way out shake hands with some one, and ask him to join you on the road to heaven. Do not drive up to heaven in a two-wheeled "sulky" with room only for one, and that yourself, but get the biggest Gospel wagon you can find and pile it full of friends and neighbors, and shout till they hear you all up and down the skies, "Come with us and we will do you good, for the Lord hath promised good concerning Irael." The opportunity for good which you may consider insignificant may be tremendous for results, as when on the sea Captain Halden swore at the ship's crew with an oath that wished them all in perdition and a Scotch sailor touched his cap and said: "Captain, God hears prayer, and we would be badly off if your wish were answered." Captain Haldane was convicted by the sailor's remark and converted, and became the means of the salvation of his brother, Robert, who had been an infidel, and then Robert became a minister of the Gospel, and under his ministry the godless Felix Neff became the world-renowned missionary of the cross, and the worldly Merle d'Aubigne became the author of "The History of the Reformation," and will be the glory of the church for all ages. Perhaps you may do as much as the Scotch sailor, who just tipped his cap and used one broken sentence, by which the earth and the heavens are still resounding with potent influences. Do something for God, and do it right away, or you will never do it at all.

Time flies away fast.
The while we never remember;
How soon our life here
Grows old with the year
That dies with the next December.

AMERICAN METHODS.

A solution of the problem of vibration in connection with the Twopenny Tube is promised in the near future. Some weeks ago Mr. Parshall, the electrical engineer of the company, went to America for the purpose of studying the various systems of electric transportation in that country, and the result of his observations is said to promise a revolution in the methods of transport on the Central London railway.

To obviate the difficulty the multiple unit system, invented by Lieutenant Sprague of Richmond, Va., has been adopted in all the newly equipped electric railways in America. Curious enough Lieutenant Sprague's discovery was the result of studying the Metropolitan underground system years ago when he was naval attache at the American embassy in London. He had already invented the overhead trolley wire system, which is in general use in American tramway lines, and it was while studying the applicability of electricity to a heavier train of cars on the Underground railway that the idea of a multiple unit system occurred to him. The principle of this system is briefly this: Instead of one heavy motor at the head of the train of carriages, each carriage has its own motor, generating sufficient power to carry the carriage. By an system of automatic couplings these motors are all under the control of a motorman at the head of a train. The result is that when the switch is opened every carriage begins to move simultaneously, the jogging and thumping motion so productive of vibration being thus obviated.

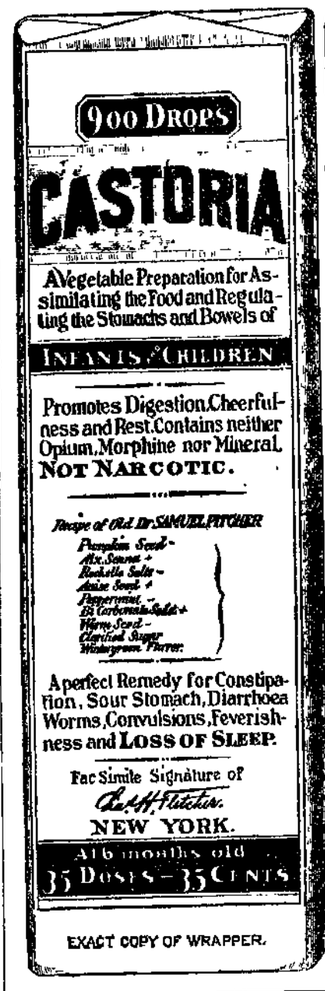
The only difficulty in the way of adopting the multiple unit system to the Twopenny Tube is the matter of cost. But is is said that American invention has found a means to overcome this, and that before long the Twopenny Tube cars will move smoothly as anyone could wish.—London Daily Mail.

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected, but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Roericht, Eau Claire, Wis.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.



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Women's Terror

Hazlehurst, Miss., Jan. 11, 1900.
I have always suffered with terrible monthly pains, low down, but since I have been using McElree's Wine of Cardui I have no pain at all. ELLA CAISON.

Do you live in terror of the monthly appearance of the menstrual period? Does it mean to you days and weeks of languishing on a bed of sickness or laboriously dragging yourself about? Do sharp pains frequently catch you "low down"? Headaches, backaches, and pains in the abdomen, arms and legs—all over the body in fact—make your existence a burden, do they not? It is remarkable that you will continue to suffer these terrible ills day after day, when other women with exactly the same symptoms are being cured by

WINE OF CARDUI

Nature never intended you to suffer, and there is no necessity for it when there is such a remedy as Wine of Cardui near at hand. The record of this great medicine shows that it has brought relief from those trying aches and pains, to over one million suffering women. The menstrual period has no terror for a healthy woman. If you suffer you are in ill health. Wine of Cardui is a natural remedy which makes menstruation painless. Try the remedy which cured Ella Caison and Mary Stevenson. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

Conclave, N. C., Mar. 21, 1900.
I suffered untold misery with womb trouble and suppressed menses for several years. I used doctors' medicine which gave me only temporary relief. Two years ago I began taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. I am now perfectly cured and have a fine baby five months old. I heartily recommend Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught to all suffering women. Mrs. MARY J. STEVENSON.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Arizona Kicker.

Comments on Various Subjects by the Breezy Editor.

(Copyright, 1897.)

TOO MUCH COLUMBUS.

MONDAY last, when Col. Sage Green, of this town, departed for Pilot Hill to deliver a speech to the citizens of that town in the interests of a new railroad, we warned him to begin and end with the railroad and not wander off to Christopher Columbus, as we knew he would be quite apt to do. The colonel has a lecture on Columbus, and while never yet invited to deliver it as a whole he is always seeking to work in a few chapters under some other head. We know the Pilot Hill people like a book. They can stand a good deal of Gen. Jackson and William Shakespeare, but they are down on Christopher Columbus and George Washington. The colonel thanked us for our caution and rode gayly away, and that evening he had an audience to make him proud. He began on the railroad all right, but vanity soon switched him off on Columbus, and three minutes later he was flying for his life. He reached here Wednesday, after lying in the woods 36 hours, and a more lonesome and bedraggled object was never seen. His first act was to tear up his address on Columbus, and his next to get drunk, and we have strong hopes that he will get some sense into his head as he sobers up. Every town has its idioms, and they should be respected. Here at Giveadam Gulch we are down on Shakespeare and up on Columbus, but if the Pilot Hill people are the other way their feelings should be consulted instead of outraged.

MAJ. SHOTWELL IS SNUBBED BY A BEAR.

WE HAVE on several occasions announced our belief that Maj. Shotwell was the meanest critter in all Arizona, and something happened the other day to corroborate all we have said. The major was on his way to Lone Pine, to dodge his creditors in this town for awhile, when he ran slap up against a cinnamon bear at the crossing of Dog Creek. The bear was

A SNUB ON THE MAJOR.

hungry enough to eat grass, and the major was so frightened that he made no effort to get away, and yet there was no tragedy. The bear sized him up, rolled him over two or three times, and then walked off in disgust. He didn't propose to lower the reputation of the Bruin family by eating any such specimen of humanity. We have been told that the major took it as a snub and feels very much cut up over it, and we are glad of it. He is a sleek, slick liar, a professional dead-beat, and no decent coyote would howl over his grave if he were dead.

NOT THAT KIND.

WHEN Mr. John Graham, of Chicago, arrived here last week to see about introducing electric lighting for the public streets we plainly told him that we didn't believe our people would stand it. Tallow candles and kerosene oil have been used ever since the first light was hung out, and no one has ever heard any complaints. Mr. Graham decided to give an exhibition of his arc light and let the people judge for themselves, and the display took place Wednesday evening in front of the city hall. The boys were so quiet for the first five minutes that we began to be hopeful, but then old Jim Hewson began to yell and away she went. It seemed as if 50 pistols were popping at once, and of course it didn't take long for that arc light to grow wings and fly away. When it had disappeared the boys turned their attention to Mr. Graham, and the last we heard of him he was seven miles west of the town and still on the go. We trust he is satisfied with his experiment. Our people didn't mean him any harm, but it's just their way. We'll be in the swim with Chicago some day, but just at present our affection for candles and kerosene is too strong to be broken by any sudden wrench.

LOOKED LIKE A CALAMITY.

THERE were five or six of us on the hotel veranda, and when Maj. Hillson was seen coming up the street a boy was ordered to bring out a glass of water for every sitter. We were sipping the beverage when the major halted at the steps and looked up, and Capt. Chisholm, who was the only one who knew him, called out:

"Mawnin' to yo', majah—I hope I see yo' well?"

"Mawnin', captain," was the reply—"mawnin' to all."

"It's a hottish day, majah," continued the captain as he raised his glass.

"Yes, rather hottish," replied the major, as he peered at the glasses and a puzzled look came over his face.

"Won't yo' come up and join us?"

"I was going over to the compress, but am in no powerful hurry."

The major came up the steps, was introduced to each of us in turn, and as he sat down the captain said to the young negro:

"Henh, boy, bring Majah Hillson a glass."

A glass of water was brought out and placed on the table at the major's elbow. He carefully inspected it for a long minute, and then looked around at the other glasses. Then he lifted his glass and said:

"Capt. Chisholm, the contents of this glass seem to me to be water—nothing but water."

"Jest plain water, sah," replied captain.

"And yo' ar' drinking plain water yo'self?"

"I am, sah."

"And these other gentlemen—they are drinking plain water?"

"Jest plain water, majah."

"Capt. Chisholm," said the major, as he put down his glass and rose to his feet, "is there a report to the effect that the cotton crop has failed?"

"Not that I have heard of, sah. Cotton crop seems to be all right, majah."

"Has the state of Alabama repudiated her state obligations?"

"Not that I know of."

"Anything wrong with corn, oats, peanuts and tobacco?" continued the major.

"Nothing wrong, sah—not that I've heard of," answered the captain. "Do yo, suspect anything wrong, majah?"

"Yes, sah, I do."

"And will yo' kindly explain?"

"I will, sah. When I find Capt. Chisholm, a true son of the south, drinking plain water, out of a plain glass, surrounded by a mob who are also drinking plain water, out of plain glasses, it strikes me that the glorious south is on the eve of a great calamity or I had better get along to the compress and do my business with Kurnel Skellings! Gentlemen, excuse my abrupt departure, and yo' can divide the contents of this glass between yo'!"

WITHOUT ANY OBJECT.

WHEN the stage stopped at the hotel in Wolf Run after a long day's drive every passenger of us was confronted by the spectacle of a man hanging to the limb of a tree on the public square. It wasn't considered "good form" to ask any questions in regard to the affair, but after supper I strolled out and met a citizen who seemed so courteous that I ventured to observe:

"You appear to have had a hanging here to-day?"

"Yes, we hung a man," was the reply. "I expect he ought to be taken down and buried to-night, but I don't see any of the boys around."

"You had an object in hanging him, I suppose?"

"I expect we did, sir, but I was a little late and didn't ask no questions. Yes, we must have had an object."

"Did he shoot anybody, steal a horse, or anything of that sort?"

"Can't say, sir. He was about done kicking when I got here, and I didn't ask anybody what he had done. They must have had an object, though. They always do have an object when they hang a man. I'll find out what it was if you say so."

"Oh, it makes no difference. It was all right to hang him, of course, but I had a passing curiosity to know what crime he had committed. You needn't go to any trouble on my account."

"But he did. I had just gone to bed when the landlord came up with a tough-looking stranger, whom he introduced as Pete McCoy. Pete sat down on the side of the bed and began:

"Stranger, Bill Harper was a-tellin' me that you was axin' about the man we hung to-day."

"Yes, I asked some one on the street what he had done to deserve hanging."

"You wanted to know our object?"

"Well, I just asked, you know."

"Might the feller hev bin yer brother?" asked Mr. McCoy, after a long look at me.

"Oh, no."

"No friend of yours, eh?"

"No, sir."

"And you are not here to spy around and make any trubble over the hangin'?"

"I am not. I am on my way over the divide."

"Well, then," said Mr. McCoy, as he looked considerably relieved and rose up to go. "I'd jest as lief tell you all about it. I was the man who led the crowd, and we didn't hev no object 'tall."

"Jest hung him, eh?"

"Jest hung him, sir, and we didn't need any object, didn't hev any and don't want none, and if I was you I wouldn't ax no more questions about it. If you do, we might hev an object in seein' how you would look in his place!"

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

A WEEK or so ago an old critter named Carson came down from the mountains to get drunk and have a good time. We happened to meet him as he was filling up, and as mayor, gave him a word of caution about making a nuisance of himself. He agreed to go on a quiet spree, and exhibited his guns to us to show that they were unloaded. It appears that he did get drunk and was quiet enough for several days, but last Wednesday night he broke loose. At about midnight he left the Big Injun saloon, where he had his headquarters, and going down to the public square he began shooting and yelling. The city marshal soon got after him, but the old man was so lively with his guns that the officer hesitated to tackle him, and came and roused us from sleep.

As editor of the Kicker, which has the largest circulation of any family weekly paper in the known world—as mayor of Giveadam Gulch, deputy United States marshal, postmaster and state senator, we carry the chip on our shoulder and go around feeling as big as a house. Up to the hour we rushed in on old Carson we had an idea that we could down any living thing in this territory, either with the gun or a rough and-tumble. We frankly admit that we were an ass. We rushed in with the idea of picking the old man up and twisting his neck around about seven times, but we didn't know his gait. As he saw us coming he threw down his guns and made ready for a shindy, and in the course of five minutes we were a licked man. Notwithstanding his age, which is nearly 65, the old man proved to be a cyclone surrounded with a barbed wire fence. He simply toyed with us. He stood us on our head, rolled us in the dust, and used us as a club to slam a bill-board, and when the marshal came to our assistance, he was turned down in a manner to excite admiration.

We know when we are licked. We were licked that night inside of three minutes, but for the sake of dignity we let the affair go on for two minutes more. Then we intimated in seven different languages that we had had enough and to spare, and Mr. Carson gave us a few extra thumps and sent us back to our bed. The town was his for the next hour, and he used up 200 cartridges and yelled until his voice gradually faded away into a croak. Next morning he surrendered himself and was fined ten dollars and costs, but that fact didn't console us to any great extent. We feel that we have lost at least 50 per cent. of our personal prestige, and we are sure to have at least 200 stops on the Kicker, but we must accept the situation in a philosophical way. We thought we were a thunderstorm on wheels and weighed a ton, but have had the conceit taken out of us in the most thorough manner, and have no excuses to urge. M. QUAD.

Hanner Showed Up.

(Copyright, 1897.)

I KNEW that there was a local election being held at Tiptonville, and when within two or three miles of the town I came upon an oldish man seated on a log by the roadside. I naturally asked if his party was doing all that could be hoped for.

"Fur shore, stranger," he replied. "I was all ready to vote that way when I skedaddled."

"Were you obliged to leave town before casting your ballot?" I continued, noticing a look of disappointment on his face.

"Rather that way, sah," he answered, uttering a dry chuckle. "I had my ballot all made out when a sudden call cum for me to hold on."

"Called away by sickness, eh?"

"N—o, sickness didn't call me away; my vote was sorter challenged by the ole woman, I reckon."

"You don't mean your wife challenged your vote?" I asked in astonishment.

"That's about it, stranger. I was jest on the pint of haudin' it in when she shewed up and called time. I hollered to sum of the boys to hold her a minit and gin me a chance to fling in my ballot, but they was too late."

"But why did she challenge your vote?" I persisted, as he sprang up in alarm at a sound in the underbrush.

"Wall," he replied, looking furtively about, "I'm not much up on law, so I didn't hold out fur what might hev bin my rights. When I left Injiana two y'ars ago, I also left the ole woman thar', and I sorter figgered when she turned up at the polls that it was p'raps just as well not to quote law or git into any dispute if I could help it. Yes, I lost my vote, but I hain't feelin' bad about it. Fact is, stranger, when I think how I outrun Hanner in that two-mile race through the bresh, I feel powerful thankful that only my vote was lost—powerful thankful! Kin yo' spar' me another pinch o' that terbacker? Seems like it had a soothin' effect on my narves, and I can't say when Hanner may bob up agin and gin me another run fur life!"

Medicated Wine.

A prosecution has been instituted at Liverpool against British wines which contain too high a percentage of salicylic acid. It is stated that a firm which had a large stock of a "preserved" wine, on having it condemned in court, simply altered the labels and sold the lot as a patent medicated wine, being legally entitled to do so, as the drug was present to an extent well above the lowest limit allowed for the so-called medicated wines.

Liquors to Island Possessions.

There were 50 times as much liquor exported to Porto Rico in 1899 as in 1898; 58 times as much to the Philippine islands, and 1,000 times as much as the average to the Philippines for the last two years.—Union Signal.

AN EVENING AT CURLAND'S.

It Came to an Abrupt and Sensational End—A Father Finds His Son.

Curland's hotel has had an extra cleaning and is brilliantly lighted, for it is Saturday evening and the men from the lumbering camps have received their month's wages. Curland himself is in high glee and is giving commands to his bartender.

"We will make a big pull this night. Is everything ready? Whew! won't the money flow? But you just keep an eye on that gang from Mayre's. They are a desperate set and it won't answer to let them get the start of us."

"Good evening, Tom. Brought your violin? You're the man."

The music soon draws a crowd, the majority of whom are rough-looking men. A few show that they have known "better days." Apparently the toughest of all are the ones known as "Mayre's men." Mayre, their boss, is one whom all fear. Tall, of commanding appearance, he is a born leader of men, and those from his camp have imbued that wild, reckless spirit which dominates their master.

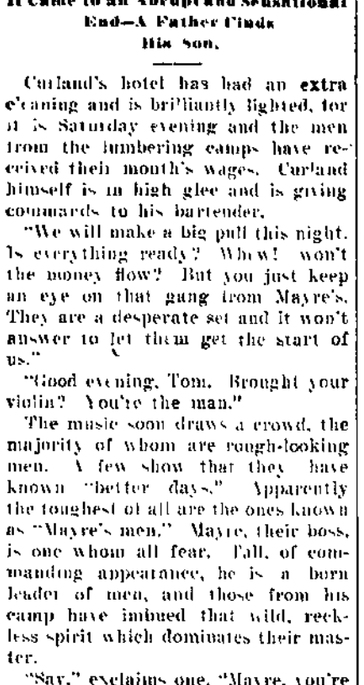
"Say," exclaims one, "Mayre, you're lucky, you're taking all of the money."

"No, he isn't. He is dishonest," comes from a man who belongs to another gang.

"Hold still, Harold Sard; what are you doing?"

Drinks are had. Down go the cards. There is quarreling over cards and pool. What cares Curland? He is reaping a harvest.

A storm has arisen and it is nearly



"MEN, WILL YOU HAVE A STORY?"

nine before the stage arrives from the nearest station.

"Passenger to-night," shouts the obliging stage driver. Curland, remarkable for his graciousness, welcomes the newcomer.

An old, feeble man is he, with a staring, wandering look.

"Appears a little out," remarks the stage driver on entering. "Wonder what he is doing up here."

The old man sits by the stove and with a forlorn, despondent gaze his eyes keep roaming about from one to another.

"Mister, have a drink." The offer, though frequently given, is refused.

Somehow this doesn't please Curland. He is not in the habit of having anyone about who does not drink. From the stage driver he has learned that the old man seems to have plenty of money and he is determined to have some of it. When drinks are again put up he insists that the stranger shall have a treat.

Slowly the old man walks toward the bar. "Men, will you have a story?" says he.

"Ye, yes; story," comes from the excited crowd.

"He is crazy!" "Crazy as a loon!" "Look at his eyes!" are the various remarks.

Without stretched hand the stranger leans forward and gazes at the crowd. Instantly they are silenced at the strange scene and the stranger tal

"Years ago," says he, "I was a wealthy man of influence in a far-away state. A wife and son composed my family. We were proud of the boy, who was exceedingly bright and at the time of the opening of my story was preparing for college. That year I was elected mayor of the town, which had been called a 'temperance town,' but when the vote was taken as to whether we should have saloons or not I wanted to be popular, so broke the tie and the saloons were opened. Six months later checks were presented for payment, forged by my son when gambling under the influence of liquor. Angry and excited, I drove him from our home. Weary with sorrow, the mother lived only a few years and died moaning for her boy. Since then I have traveled from state to state searching for my son."

With eager, excited tones the old man again breaks the silence. "Have you seen him? Do you know Casper Mayre?"

"Father! father!"

The hushed group are startled. The old man is grasped by strong arms, for the son is found.

"Don't you know me, father? I am your son."

"No, no!" said the old man; "my boy is young. You are not my son."

"Boys, he is my father, but he is crazy, and I made him so. Who will help me take him to the camp? No, Curland. No more liquor to-night. I have had all I ever intend to have."

With sobered speech the men follow the father and son as they pass out into the night. The sparkle of the wine in the glass, the clink of the coin on the card table, has lost its fascination for the time. One by one they separate. Some to go home to loved ones still watching and praying for the prodigal son, others to wander up and down the quiet streets thinking as they have not for many a day of the old folks far away in some country home or perhaps even farther away in the heavenly home.

The lights are out in the hotel. Curland's trade will decrease for Casper Mayre's influence will be used in a better way.—Alice Irene Nichols, in Union Signal.

FABRICATED WINES.

London Mail Declares That Never Before Were They So Numerous or Villainous.

The London Mail says: To-day is the day of the wine fakir. Never before in the history of the trade have his devices been so numerous and his concoctions so villainous. Never before, too, have his profits been more satisfactory. So long as there is a demand for full-blooded Burgundies and clarets, at, say, six shillings a dozen, that demand will be supplied.

There is a vast difference between fabricated and adulterated wine. The latter is generally pretty easy to deal with. Fabricated wine is far more difficult of detection.

Here we have a concoction of a more or less chemical nature, which is designed with the express idea of closely imitating the genuine wine, both in color, bouquet and taste. One favorite fabrication consists of 90 per cent. of water, 5½ per cent. of alcohol and 1½ per cent. of tannin. The two latter ingredients are obtained from the cheapest form of imported raisins.

Very frequently these raisins consist of squeezed grape husks which have already done genuine service in some French wine press. They cost next to nothing to import, are fermented here in England and their juice is eked out with the acid of tartaric acid and molasses. Consequently the maker is enabled to sell his concoction at the ridiculously low price of about one shilling two pence per gallon, and at the same time to make an excellent profit upon the transaction. Much of this beverage [illegible] sees the light in or near London.

[illegible] sold it again at about [illegible] per gallon; or, if bottled and carefully sealed and cobwebbed, at the considerably enhanced price of, say, sixpence per pint bottle—"Our famous six shilling claret."

A particularly pungent revelation of the beauties of certain British light wines was afforded the food preservatives committee by Prof. W. H. Morfield. This scientist, who is consulting sanitary adviser to her majesty's office of works, stated that he commonly found salicylic acid in these vintages. Salicylic acid, added he, for the benefit of his nonscientific hearers, was a slightly acrid, irritating substance which was much in demand among the afflicted people as a corn solvent.

A fabricated sherry which can be sold at a good profit for one shilling a bottle is prepared from cider—and more obnoxious things. Champagne, which is also better left untouched, is prepared by the wily fabricator.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Who's would be a man must stick close to the temperance cause.—National Advocate.

Motto for a temperance society: "Glass upside down with care."—Chicago News.

The Swift Packing company has succeeded in driving slot machines from all places in the vicinity of their works at St. Joseph, Mo.

Illinois has more distilleries than any other state in the union. It pays one-fourth of the total internal revenue collected in the United States on the manufacture of liquors.

At the very best the army is not the kind of a training school a mother would choose for her boy; but with abolition of the army saloon many of its worst dangers are removed.—Union Signal.

Drunkenness is said to be on the increase in the City of Mexico, where almost every grocery store nowadays has a bar as an annex, and where liquors are sold to minors without let or hindrance. Most of the intoxicants sold in the grocery stores are adulterated with injurious ingredients.

Reform at Rahway, N. J.

The city council in Rahway, N. J., recently reduced the cost of a druggist's liquor license from $250 to $250, the same amount that saloons pay, on proof being furnished to them that the druggists were in many cases doing a regular retail liquor business. As a measure of reprisal, the druggists demanded the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. The mayor espoused their cause and, as a result, Rahway—except for the drug stores—was made dry on Sundays.—Mida's Criterion.

HEADACHE CAUSES.

Headache is usually caused by living in poorly ventilated rooms, overindulgence in food or drink insufficient exercise, mental strain, excitement or malaria. Krause's Headache Capsules quickly cure the most severe cases and leaves the head clear and cool. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy the whole force was well-nigh routed by a plague of mosquitoes, which drove men and animals almost wild with pain.

The inner fibers of the cocoons of the silk worm are much finer than those of the outer layer.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price, beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb., Best 60c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c, Best 60c lb.
Good Japan, 40c lb, Best 50c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha Green, 25c lb.
Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.75.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.25.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit $2.25.
Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c.
California Egg Plums, 16c.
California Apricots, 16c.
California Peaches, 16c.
California White Cherries, 20c.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c.
Sugar Corn, 8c.
Egyptian Corn, 10c.
Early June Peas, 10c.
String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
New Currants, 17c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon.
California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
Whiskies, New $1.10, and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1 25 per box.
Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.
Window Shades, extra, 28c each.
Window Shades, best, 33c each.
Rag Carpet, good per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.
Linoleum, good, $1.10 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard,
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 30 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Failing to find relief from the grip with old methods, I took Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills and was permanently cured."—Gust. Egan, Jackson, Mich.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip, I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Grip made me very weak and nervous, with tightness of chest and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Clarinda Butler, W. Wheeling, O.

"I had grip three months; could not sleep; pain all over and headaches very bad. Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Liver Pills made me well." Mrs. E. C. Bowlby, Waterloo, Ind.

Local and Climatic

Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure

Catarrh.

The Specific is

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury, no injurious drug. Regular size 50 cents; family size, $1 00 at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

In 1898 there were 544,283 children under fourteen engaged in industrial pursuits and factories in Germany.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 3 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago.	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*12 01 am	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	† 7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	†12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago.	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect Dec., 2, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	2 20 a.m
" " " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " " "	4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a.m
" " " " "	8 55 a.m
" " " " "	12 50 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	8 50 p.m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily 5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily 11 45 a.m
" 24 Atlantic Express—daily 6 47 p.m
No. 18 Paris Accom. daily arrive 9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily 5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily 9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily 5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily 8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Port Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.) 7 05 a.m
No. 37 Local Freight (except Sun.) 8 00 a.m
No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.) 2 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.) 11 00 a.m
No. 8 Mail and Express (except Sun.) 3 10 p.m
No. 38 Local Freight (except Sun.) 5 30 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12—1—99X

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily. EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	5 [illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	8 25
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 15
Local Freight	17 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	1 10
Western Express, No. 1	12 [illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIMETCARD In effect Dec. 2, 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 463 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 437 Express and Mail	11:55 a.m
No. 439 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 410 Express and Mail	3 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	3 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.

No. 41 Except Sunday 7:10 a.m
No. 61 Except Sunday 4:15 p.m
No. 43 Sunday Only 4:15 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight 8:00 a.m

North.

No. 40 Except Sunday 11:40 a.m
No. 60 Sunday Only 11:40 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday 10:25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight 4:00 p.m

T. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Cropper, Ticket Agt.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE

PRESBYTERIAN

First Presbyterian church Washington and Clinton streets, Rev D W. Moffat, D. D., pastor Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7 30 Prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor- Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m., subject of sermon, "Anxiety About Tomorrow;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30. The pastor will lecture on the "Book of Leviticus." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "Not My Will, But Thine, Be Done." The Woman's Missionary society will meet at Mrs. Margaret Morgan's, 184 East Jefferson street, Friday at 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street—Sabbath services. 10·30 a. m and 7·30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2·30 p. m ; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6·30 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; teachers' meeting at 8.30 p. m. The regular annual meeting of the Bethany Presbyterian church will be held on Monday evening at 7·30 at the church. Full reports of all organizations will be given Following this meeting there will be a social given in honor of all new members recently coming into the church. This will be looked after by the ladies' society of the church.

Westminster church West Berry street two and one-half squares from Calhoun street—Sermon by Rev. J. T Leeper D. D at 10 30 a m Junior C. E., 3 p m.; Senior C. E. 6 30 p. m No evening service

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Services at Wayne Street M. E. church ... ed by President Gobin ... DePauw university 9 30 a m Sunday school 10 30 a. m., sermon by Dr. Gobin: 12 m classes 3 p m Junior League; 6:30 p. m , Epworth League; 7.30 p m sermon by Dr. H. A. Gobin. Music conducted by ... minister

Berry Street M. E. church ... Sunday school 9 30 a m ... 10·30 a. m.: theme "The Revival of Christian Activity" general class 12 m.; Junior League, 2·30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Harrison and Dawson streets—Sabbath school, 9:30; sermon, 10.30, followed by classes; Junior League, 2·30; Senior League, 6:30 The evening sermon will be devoted to temperance on the subject, "Is Mrs. Nation a Heroine, Reformer, or an Outlaw; or the Hand of Women in the World's Reforms." The ladies' ... have their regular meeting in the church on Tuesday at 2 30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening the ladies will serve supper in the church at the close of which an entertainment will be given for those who buy a ticket for the supper. The question class meets every Friday night. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

REFORMED.

Salem church, next to postoffice Ph. Ruhl pastor—Morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7 30 The evening services will be in English. Sunday school at 9·30 Young people's meeting next Wednesday evening.

St. John's Reformed church. Rev John H. Bosch, pastor—9 a m Sunday school; 10 15 a. m. Morning sermon and preaching theme ... [illegible] ... day evening, discuss... tion of the Sunday school lesson

Grace Reformed church, A K Zuerman, pastor—Sabbath morning service, 10:30, text, "Watch therefore;" evening service, 7·30, theme, "Should the Lord Come To ..." Sabbath school at 9 30 ... ices during ...

CONGREGATIONAL

Plymouth Congregational ... Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon "Reaping What We Sow," annual offering for the Congregational Home Missionary society; Sunday school at 9 30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E at 6 30 p m.; topic "Confessing Christ;" in the evening the pastor will deliver the second address in the special series for February; the subject is: "The Safest Life Insurance."

The men's pancake social will be held on Thursday evening, the 21st, in the church.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland avenue, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10.45 a. m and 7:30 p. m ; morning discourse, "False Ideas and Wrong Religions;" evening, "The Inevitable in Human History;" Bible school, 9 30 a. m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m.; senior C. E., 6.30 p. m.

Mid-week service, Wednesday evening, 7·30; topic, "Burdens Cast Upon the Lord"

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue—For the week beginning February 17th: Bible school, 9 30 a m ; preaching, 7 30 p. m.; junior C. E , 3.30 p. m ; senior C. E., 6.30 p. m ; topic, "Confessing Christ," Matt. 10 32-39; the morning services will be omitted on account of the funeral services of Brother Holverstott at the West Jefferson street church Wednesday evening, prayer meeting, topic, "Vowing and Praying," Ps 76.11. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting; Friday evening, choir practice. Rev. Z. A. Harris, minister.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Rev. Edgar William Allen, pastor- Services. 10 30 a. m and 7 30 p m The pastor has returned from Saginaw, Mich., and will preach morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist services at 10 30 a. m., in Harmony ... subject, "Mind," golden text "Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be likeminded, one toward another according to Christ Jesus, that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" Romans, 15 5 6 ... reading room ... open ... 5 p m week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist —Services at 10 30 a m. in the little Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Mind;" golden text, "Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be like minded, one toward another according to Christ Jesus, that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," Romans, 15.5-6 Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 30; Sunday school following morning service

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9·30 a m , Allen A Bowser, superintendent; Y P C U , 6·30 p. m , Miss Myrtle Shaw, leader; preaching services at 10 30 a m and 7 30 p. m , baptism and reception of members at the morning service; revival services in the evening at 7 30. Mid-week services, Y P. C U business meeting, Tuesday evening at 7 30; regular prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 30; Ladies' Aid, Thursday afternoon at Wm. Plummer's, No 94 Thomas street.

FREE METHODIST

Preaching at 10 30 a m. and 7 30 p m ; Sunday school at 3 p m ; young people's meeting at 6 30 p ... holiness meeting Monday night ... [illegible]

Y. M. C. A

Rev S S Hall will address a mixed meeting at 3 p m Bible study, conducted by the general secretary, J W Burns at 4 o'clock

EPISCOPALIAN

... [illegible] ... day of Lent. There will be holy communion at 9 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 10:30 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday there will be services at 5 p. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school 9 30 a m ... William Yeetz superintendent, preaching at 10 30 a m and 7 30 p m , in the English language both morning and evening: Y P A , 6 30 p m , subject, "Confessing Christ." Mid-week services Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 7·30. The Ladies' Aid society will meet at Mrs. Isaac Miller's, South Calhoun street, Thursday afternoon. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

Y. W. C. A.

Regular service on Sunday afternoon at the association rooms, on West Berry street.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10.30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Rev. Fields, of Buffalo, N. Y , will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y P. U , 6:30 p. m. Beaver Chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m ; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3·00 p. m.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church.—Sunday school, 9 30; morning service at 10·45; Luther league, 7·00; evening service, 7·30. Teachers' meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday Lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L J. Wotschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m ; Luther league at 6·45 p. m ; divine worship with sermon at 10 45 a m and 7 30 p m. Rev. J. M Ruthrauff D D president of Wittenberg college at Springfield Ohio will preach morning and evening Mid-week service Wednesday 7 30 p m W men's Home and Foreign Missionary society Friday, 3 p m.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C T W Meyer minister Sunday school 9 15 a m ... preaching by the pastor at 10 30 a m and 7·30 p m All classes as usual excepting men's class changed from Thursday to Wednesday evening

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2.30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev J. A. Bohn, pastor Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2 30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D D, bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10.30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 p m vespers at 3 p m. ... meetings are held ... during ... at 4 o'clock ... Married Men's sodality ... J. O'Reilley director ... Young Men's sodality, Rev John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, asistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7 45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m ; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev F J H Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m and 2 p. m.

St Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7 45 and 9 45 a m and 2 30 p m ; Sunday school, 2 p m

St Joseph's chapel (in connection with St Joseph's hospital) Rev Florian E Berring, C S S , chaplain Sunday services, 10 a m and 4 p m , weekly services, 8 a m

Church of the Precious Blood corner of Barthold and Fourth street Rev Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7·45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a m , and vespers at 3 p m

MARK TWAIN'S ENGLISH

W D Howell's contribution to the February number of the North American Review is a critical examination of the work of Mark Twain apropos of the collection of the writings of the great American humorist into a uniform edition. Howell says

"He writes English as if it were a primitive and not a derivative language, without Gothic or Latin or Greek behind it, or German and French beside it. The result is the English in which the most vital works of English literature are cast, rather than the English of Milton and Thackeray and Mr. Henry James. I do not say that the English of the authors last named is less than vital, but only that it is not the most vital. It is scholarly and conscious; it knows who its grandfather was; it has the refinement and subtlety of an old patriciate. You will not have with it the wildest suggestion, the rudest human feeling, or perhaps the loftiest reach of imagination; but you will have the keen joy that exquisite artistry in words can alone impart, and that you will not have in Mark Twain

"What you will have in him is a style which is as personal, as biographical as the style which any one who has written and expressed a civilization, whose courage of the chances, the preferences, the duties, is not the measure of its essential modesty It has a thing to say, and it says it in the word that may be the first or second or third choice, but will not be the instrument of the most fastidious ear, the most delicate and exacting sense, though it will be the word that surely and strongly conveys intention from the author's mind to the reader's. It is the Abraham Lincolnian word, not the Charles Sumnerian; it is American; western."

THE GAIN BY GOOD ROADS.

A statistican has estimated that if only the worst places in the roads of Minnesota could be repaired farmers would be able to haul one-third more at a load and to haul it in one-third less time, says a writer in the Youth's Companion. Where it now costs $3 to market three-fourths of a ton, it would then cost but $2 dollars a ton, a saving of half the expense.

Again it is estimated that if Texas had good roads $2,700,000 would be saved every year on the transportation of her cotton—a sum that, economically used, would build thousands of miles of permanent highway. But it is not only when the farmer markets his crop that he loses by bad roads or gains by good ones A New Jersey economist has expressed the opinion that wherever good roads have been built in that state land values have risen fully 30 per cent. It is likely enough for once this improvement has been made others are pretty sure to follow. Electric cars come in Free mail delivery is secured Rich people establish country homes Eventually the isolated farm is linked to the world by many commercial and social ties

The value of all this to the farmer and his family cannot be measured by money alone. But anyone can estimate how much it would be worth to himself to live in close touch with human interests, rather than to dwell in comparative seclusion on the off side of a mud hole.

SUPPLIES MORE RELICS

The German scientific expedition under Dr. Koldeweys has discovered in Babylon the ancient procession road to Marduk, says a Berlin correspondent. The large limestone flags of the roadway bear the inscription of Nebuchadnessar and are inlaid with smaller squares of red and white stone. The German scientists state that the temple discovered last May in the interior of the Amran hill is the famous national temple of the Babylonians, known to history under the name of Esagila. These discoveries will give the key to many questions concerning the topography of Babylon

The phrase "fin de siecle" has been ... in Paris slang by "jeune ... (young century), the invention of which is attributed to a playwright.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

TRADE-MARK.

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

Always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious and nutritious.

The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,

Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

For Grip aches use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

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SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE. LADIES ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES. MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES $1.00 PER BOX. FOR WOMANS RELIEF RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND LEAVE NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ... RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE

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An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO , illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

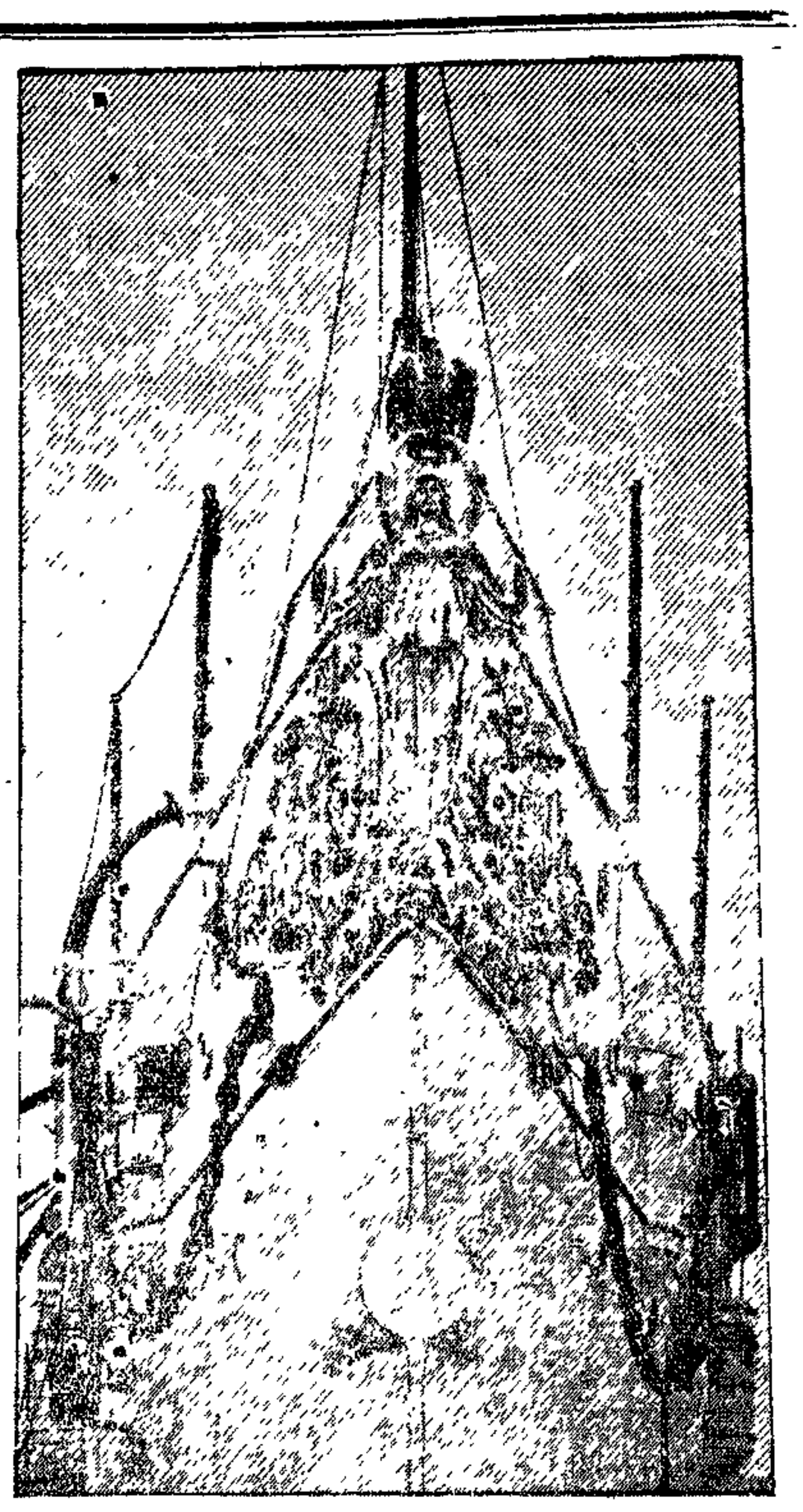
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Dr Miles' Nervine

Sold at all Druggists.



From a photo taken specially for this paper

FIGUREHEAD OF THE UNITED STATES CRUISER CINCINNATI.

A notable example of the revival of figureheads is the bow ornamentation designed for the new United States cruiser Cincinnati. It is an artistic combination of wood and bronze representing a winged Victory resting upon a dolphin and holding above the head an American eagle poised as for flight. This is supplemented by ornamental scrollwork which extends for 16 feet aft ward on either side of the vessel

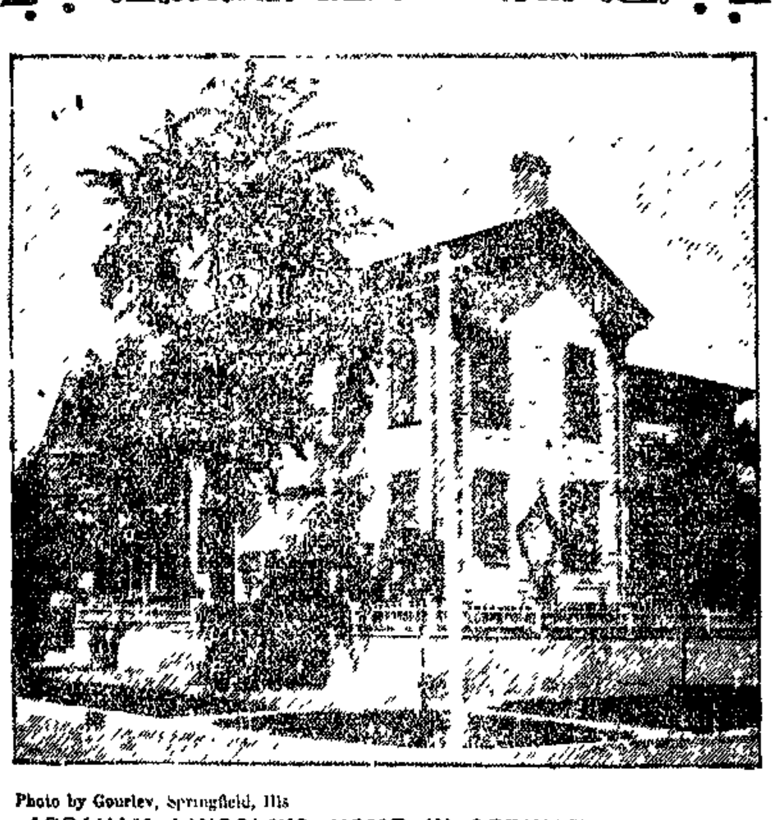


Photo by Gourley, Springfield, Ills

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOME IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.

The Springfield home of the great emancipator has recently been purchased by the state of Illinois It is to be preserved and thrown open to the public

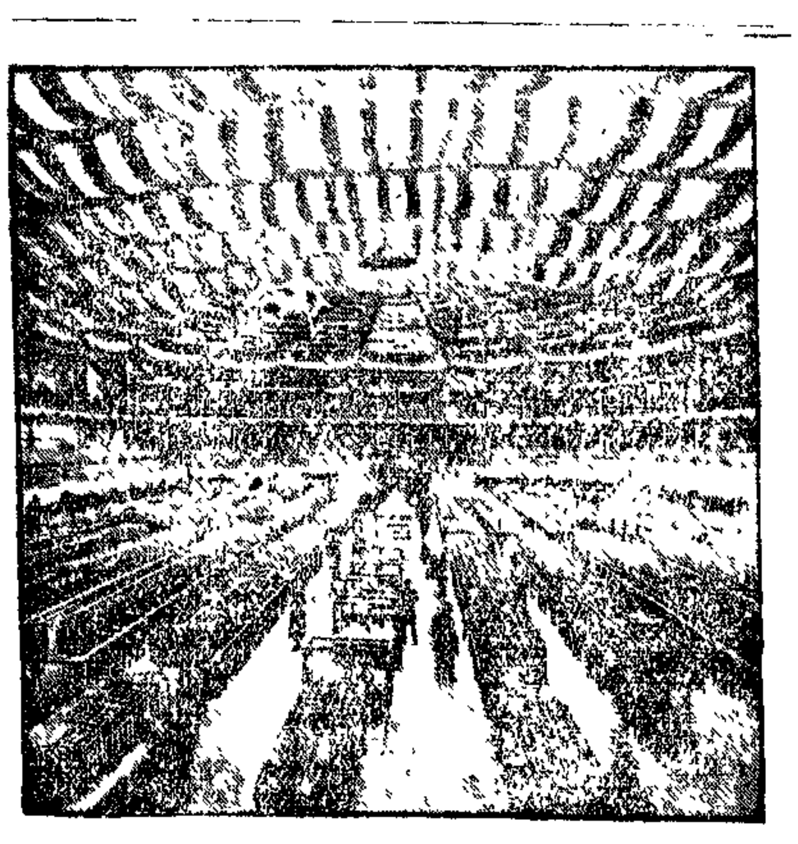


Photo by Turner, New York.

THE BIG POULTRY SHOW IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

One of the largest exhibitions of poultry is that which is held every year in Madison Square Garden, New York. This year's show, which closed on Jan. 26, was a record breaker for attendance and the number of fowls exhibited. This view shows how the great amphitheater looked while the exhibition was under way.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CLOUDY TONIGHT AND TOMORROW; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, AND IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEATH THEIR DOOM

SIXTY-FIVE MINERS HOPELESSLY IMPRISONED.

VICTIMS OF AN EXPLOSION

EFFORTS TO RESCUE THEM ARE SO FAR FUTILE.

LITTLE HOPE THAT THEY LIVE

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN THE ALASKAN MINES.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 16.—No news has been received today directly from the Union mines, where sixty-five miners were entombed yesterday by an explosion.

It is stated on good authority, however, that the efforts to rescue the men have, so far, proved fruitless.

The town of Cumberland, which lies across from Union bay, where all the Alaskan liners call to fill their coal bunkers, was shaken by a terrific explosion at 10:40 yesterday morning. The explosion was at shift No. 6, Union mines, owned by the Welling Colliery company.

THE WORST IS FEARED.

From the force of the explosion, which covered the ground in the vicinity of the head with a layer of crushed and broken mine timber, men of experience fear the worst. Little hope is expressed that any of the unfortunates imprisoned below will be brought out alive.

No. 6 shaft is nearly 600 feet deep, and the workings are connected with the shaft of No. 5, which is a mile and a half away. A mounted man dashed across at once to that place and a search party was sent down into the workings from No. 5. After getting near the doors between the two shafts this party was forced back, having encountered fire damp, and they had to race with all speed backward in order to guard being overcome by the quick traveling gases. Between the two pits fire was found to be raging, but whether this is because the coal has been fired or the broken mining timber is burning is not certain.

Rescue parties tried ineffectually also from the pit of No. 6 to get down to the buried men, but they were unable to get to the bottom, the cage not being lowered with safety more than two-thirds of the way down. At this writing volunteers and the officials are straining every muscle to clear out the obstructions of the shaft and to reach the unfortunates below. All hope has been abandoned however, that any of the men will be got out living.

FAT WOMAN DIES.

Dresser, Ind., Feb. 16.—Mrs. John Jordon died today from paralysis. She weighed 676 pounds and was the mother of thirteen children.

BRILLIANT LONDON WEDDING

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER WEDS MISS SHELAGH WEST.

England's Wealthiest Man Takes a Beautiful Girl for His Bride —Many Rich Gifts.

London, Feb. 16.—The duke of Westminster and Miss Shelagh West were married at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, this afternoon. The edifice, which was beautifully decorated, was filled to its capacity with distinguished people. The service was fully choral. Col. William Cornwallis West gave his daughter away.

The bride wore a gown of soft white satin, with a chiffon over-dress richly embroidered with silver and a full court train of ivory velvet, embroidered with spray of roses. She wore the superb Westminster diamond and pearl ornaments.

Pages, in suits copied from Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," bore the train. There were eight bridesmaids in white satin, with wreaths of white roses and silver leaves on their heads instead of picture hats.

After the ceremony there was a reception at Countess Grosvenor's house. Subsequently the couple started for Eaton Hall, where they will spend their honeymoon.

An enthusiastic reception of the bride and bridegroom has been prepared by the tenants. There will be a torchlight procession and illuminations.

The newly married couple received over 500 presents. Among the donors were King Edward, Queen Alexandria and the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York.

A GOOD STORY DENIED.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The report from Philadelphia that Youngstown will be the site for a $35,000,000 tube plant has no foundation. The Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube company, with $1,000,000 capital, is now engaged in agreeing on a site and has practically obtained the American rights of the Perrins process of tube making. George D. Wick, president of the concern, is authority for the denial.

TALKED TO THE SOLICITORS

MR. THIEME OUTLINED PLANS FOR THE CANVASS.

Much Enthusiasm is Shown for the Auditorium—Big Meeting to be Held Friday Night.

To an audience which included many of the solicitors appointed to raise money for the auditorium, Chairman T. F. Thieme, of the soliciting committee, Friday night unfolded the plans devised by the committee for a speedy, thorough and exhaustive canvass of the city in the interest of the people's movement.

President Randall called the meeting to order and briefly outlined the need for an auditorium and told of the hopes of those who have taken upon themselves this monumental work of civic patriotism. He appealed to the masses of the people for their support, because it is to be the people's building, owned, managed and controlled by the masses and not by a few wealthy citizens. He introduced T. F. Thieme, the tireless chairman of the soliciting committee, who gave in detail the plans upon which the canvass for funds will be made.

He told of the division of the city into districts of from two to four blocks each, over which is placed a solicitor, who is to make a personal appeal to every resident. Every name will be listed and the effort is to first appeal to the masses, who are perhaps able to subscribe only moderate sums, without for the present going to those from whom larger subscriptions may be expected later. This is done in the hope that the auditorium may be, indeed, an institution of the whole people. For every subscription in cash an official receipt will be issued, redeemable in an equivalent number of shares of the capital stock of the association. Those who are not in a position to pay a cash subscription at this time may sign a note, providing for the payment in five monthly payments, and all subscriptions are made with the stipulation that in the event of the failure to raise sufficient funds the subscriptions are to be refunded to those who made them.

The ward chairmen will assign the solicitors to districts, and on next Friday evening all will be present at the Commercial club to receive blank notes, receipts, etc. It is designed that on the Monday following the solicitors begin the canvass and push it so vigorously that within a week the work may be completed. Previous to this time there will be placed in every Fort Wayne home a large circular explaining the project fully, describing the nature of the building, and answering an infinite variety of questions that may arise concerning it. It should be borne in mind that the stockholders themselves, after at least $50,000 has been subscribed, will meet and elect directors and choose a site for the building.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

In Justice Bullermann's court Jacob Madden has filed an affidavit against John Smith, whose true name is unknown, for assault and battery on John Madden. The case will be heard this afternoon. The parties to the suit live in the Fifth ward across the river.

Theodore Sorg was yesterday fined $1 and costs by Justice Bullermann for violating the quarantine laws. A similar charge preferred against Mrs. Sorg was dismissed. The parties live in Marion township.

John Smith is in trouble again. This time Conrad Frey filed an affidavit against him for selling liquor without a license. The affidavit was filed in Huser's court and affiant says he does not know the true name of the said John Smith.

Miss Ethel Hunsicker pleasantly entertained a party of friends at a Valentine party Thursday evening.

AN EXTRA SESSION

CONGRESS TO BE SUMMONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

HAS TOLD CERTAIN SENATORS

THE CALL WILL ISSUE UPON RECEIPT OF THE

NEW CONSTITUTION OF CUBA

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The president told senators who called upon him today that congress would be called in extra session as soon as the Cuban constitution was received.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—At 1 o'clock the shipping bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Spooner moved to take up the oleomargerine bill. Mr. Stewart demanded a roll call and the motion was carried, 45 to 2.

Mr. Hale said in view of the almost unanimous vote to take up the bill that an immediate vote should be taken.

Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, said the vote on the democratic side was because they desired to "give a black eye to the subsidy bill."

Mr. Proctor, chairman of the agricultural committee, made a statement relative to the hearings upon the oleomargerine bill and the facts brought out.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—In retaliation against the action of Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, yesterday in filibustering against the passage of private claims, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, today attempted to block the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill until a quorum was procured. When Mr. Cannon made the motion to go into committee of the whole to resume the consideration of the sundry civil bill, Mr. Richardson demanded a division.

The division showed less than 100 members present and Mr. Richardson made the point of no quorum.

"The gentleman from Illinois yesterday," said he, "insisted upon a quorum to pass a $100 claim. I think we should have a quorum today to pass a measure carrying $60,000,000."

"The gentleman may make himself responsible for an extra session," observed Mr. Cannon, in reply as the speaker directed a call of the house. Under the order the door was closed and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to bring in absent members.

Two hundred and one members appeared, all voting for Mr. Cannon's motion, and accordingly the house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

SHIP SUBSIDY KILLED.

Washington, Feb. 16.—That the opposition to the shipping bill in the senate will not permit a vote to be taken on the measure at the present session was made clear during the closing hour of yesterday's session. For several days it has been evident that it would be difficult to gain unanimous consent to take a vote upon the measure, but not until late yesterday was the frank assertion made that a vote could not be had. At the conclusion of several hours' consideration of the bill Mr. Teller, of Colorado, announced his purpose to prevent a vote at this session. In an impassioned speech he declared that he would not consent to any agreement to vote, and that it must be evident to the advocates of the bill that no vote could be had.

The statement of the Colorado senator elicited a sharp response from Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who insisted that despite the declaration of Mr. Teller the business of the senate would proceed in accordance with the wishes of the majority. Mr. Teller's statement also drew the fire of Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who asserted that the position of the opposition was preposterous. Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Teller in a forceful speech, in the course of which he became impassioned in his denunciation of the methods employed by the opposition to defeat the measure. The advocates of the bill, he said, were honestly endeavoring to advance the best interests of the country, and he resented the insinuations against their honesty of purpose.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 16.—Professor Wienzierl, of the University of New Mexico, conducting experiments under the authority of the university biological department, has evolved what he pronounces a complete cure for consumption. After long experiments, he has determined that the transitory effects upon the blood corpuscles of a person passing from a lower to a higher altitude are renewed by frequent changes of altitude. By occasional visits to the sea level, he says, the system can be reinvigorated, even when the effects of the higher altitude have been worn off.

WILL REFUND THE MONEY.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Nothing remains of the plans projected for the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight except the refunding of money for tickets next Tuesday. It is understood the wrecking company which has paid $5,200 for the Saengerfest hall will soon remove the structure. Next Friday evening a benefit will be given for the relief of the Saengerfest Athletic club. It will be held at the Music hall.

SLIGHT CHANGE MAY BE MADE

IN THE ROUTE OF THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.

May Proceed Westward on an Extension of Taylor Street—Commissioners Consider It.

The Fort Wayne Southwestern Traction company has indicated to the county commissioners a desire to change slightly its route in leaving the city, and the matter is now under consideration by the county officials. It will be recalled that the franchise as granted extends west on Taylor street, thence south on Lavinia avenue and over St. Mary's river by way of the Reithmiller bridge to the towpath.

It is now pointed out that the company would prefer purchasing a right-of-way through what would be an extension of Taylor street and across the river to the towpath, thus obviating the turn to the southward on Lavinia avenue. This would necessitate the construction of a new bridge across the river, and the county commissioners have indicated a willingness to put in the abutments for this bridge at a cost of $6,000 to $7,000, provided the company will execute a bond for such amount conditioned upon the building of the bridge and also deed the newly-purchased extension of Taylor street to the county as a public highway.

The new route would straighten the road materially, and would also open a considerable territory that is not now easily accessible.

ALL IS LOVELY AGAIN.

It transpires that the determination of the Huntington city council to reconsider the granting of a franchise to the Southwestern road was the outcome of a story in Wabash papers to the effect that the Southwestern was likely to abandon the project to extend lines to Warren, which is much desired by Huntington people. Mr. Reed met with the city council at Huntington last evening and matters were amicably adjusted.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Hanker will give a reception Tuesday evening.

A Traction company motorman fell from the roof of a Hanna street car late last night and sustained painful injuries.

Carl Centlivre entertained a party of young friends last evening in celebration of his twelfth birthday anniversary. Progressive pedro was played, and a delicious supper followed the games.

Miss Jessie McMurray, a cousin of Mrs. B. P. Penman, had the honor of receiving a letter by command of his majesty King Edward VII., from the private secretary, in recognition of a letter of condolence sent to his majesty on the occasion of the death of Britain's illustrious sovereign, Queen Victoria.

The dance given last evening by the junior class of the high school in honor of the senior class in Mulqueen's academy, was a very successful affair, and the young people spent a very pleasant evening. About seventy-five people were present and a fine dance program was enjoyed, the music being furnished by Will Young. The chaperones for the evening were Mrs. G. W. Beers, Mrs. A. E. Bulson, Mrs. S. M. Foster, Mrs. B. E. Hatterslay and Prof. and Mrs. Von Kahlden.

HATCHET BRIGADE

WROUGHT RUIN TO THE JOINTS AT PERRY, KAS.

DEMOLISHED MANY PLACES

GUTTERS RAN RED WITH THE LIQUOR POURED AWAY.

A DELUGE OF WASTED BEER

DRUG STORES RAIDED AND THE BOTTLES SMASHED.

Perry, Kas., Feb. 16.—Fifteen prominent women, led by the wives of a Methodist minister and a bank cashier, raided several "joints" here last night. With hatchets and axes they demolished fixtures right and left, entailing a loss in that particular alone of more than $1,000.

Twenty whisky barrels, sixty-two kegs of beer and twenty cases of beer were carried into the streets, where they were chopped into kindling wood and their contents flowed away in the gutters.

A drug store was the last place visited. The proprietor was accused of quenching the thirst of local inebriates and his stock was quickly destroyed. In striking at the shelves with her hatchet one of the women accidentally struck a bottle of carbolic acid. The deadly fluid bespattered her clothing and hands, burning her quite severely.

JOINTISTS WILL REMAIN.

Winfield, Kas., Feb. 16.—Intense ill feeling aroused here by the recent destruction of the "joints," and which led to dozens of street fights and the arming of many citizens for self-protection, apparently has died out.

"Jointists" are removing what is left of their property to places of safety but insist on remaining in the city. Their action may, it is feared, start the trouble afresh.

OVERCOME BY LEAKING GAS

MARTIN STEEL WAS NEARLY ASPHYXIATED.

Repairing a Leak When He Got An Overdose of Gas—Not Seriously Ill.

Martin Steel, an employe of the gas company, was overcome by escaping gas while working in a trench on Superior street. A leak in one of the gas mains was discovered this morning and Steel, with assistants, was sent to locate and repair it. A trench was dug, the leak found, and Steel was sent in to repair the pipe. He remained the trench for some time and the foreman noticed that the escape of gas considerable, as the odor was very strong. He told Steel to come out and get some fresh air, but Steel replied that he was all right and could stand it awhile longer. Presently he straightened up and toppled over. His fellow workmen lifted him out of the ditch unconscious. He revived sufficiently to be led and partly carried to the transfer corner, from where a call was sent for the patrol wagon, which speedily arrived and conveyed the man to his home. He was delirious on the way and emitted enough gas to inflate a balloon, but there is nothing serious in his condition.

FOUR MINERS DROWNED.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 16.—In the flooding of the Santa Rita mine in the Bacte mountains, 200 miles south of Hermiselo, four miners were drowned, including the superintendent. A blast opened a vein of water. The main tunnel was flooded and while miners in the upper end escaped, the workers in the lower end were caged like rats in a trap. Miners outside made a desperate effort to rescue their fellows, but without avail.

GOLD FOR THE TROOPS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—Carrying $2,000,000 in gold coin to pay the troops in the Philippines, the transport Sheridan will sail at noon today for Manila via Honolulu. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh infantry regiments, a number of recruits, and cabin passengers also will sail. Among the latter are Oscar T. Williams, United States consul general to Singapore, accompanied by his son and daughter; C. G. Abbott and an assistant, representing the Smithsonian institute bound for Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of the sun; Mrs. Bernard Moore, wife of Philippine Commissioner Moore, the wives of several officers of transport and of army officers in the Philippines. The Sheridan will take out 3,000 tons of supplies.

QUIET IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—All is calm here today, but the military and police precautions in the provinces, especially in Seville and Valencia, continue. Exceptional cold prevails throughout Spain. There have been snow falls in Barcelona and Bilboa.

REJECTED SUITOR SUICIDES.

Logan, Kas., Feb. 16.—Joseph Brenton, aged 22, a rejected suitor, today shot Maggie Spurtz, aged 17, and then himself. Both will die.

THEY WILL ASK FOR $75,000

WOMEN'S CLUB LEAGUE PREPARES TO MAKE A TOUCH.

Andrew Carnegie Will be Asked to Contribute to the Public Library Building Fund.

A representative of the Women's Club league called on Mayor Scherer this morning to get some official stationery for the purpose of writing to Mr. Carnegie to interest him in the building of a public library building in this city. The women's league has undertaken to push Fort Wayne's claims to the multi-millionaire's beneficence and they will do it thoroughly and systematically. They will write letters for the signatures of the mayor and a number of the councilmen and other city officials, as well as from many prominent citizens. Since Mr. Carnegie has volunteered to spend $12,000,000 a year for public buildings the Fort Wayne ladies believe that no more appreciative community nor more deserving spot could be found than Fort Wayne. They will strike him for $75,000 and will represent that that will be only part of a fund, the balance of which will be contributed by the public in taxes and by private citizens by donations.

CHANGE IN WELL KNOWN FIRM

WING & MAHURIN TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

Oldest Architectural Firm in the City —Has Built Many Prominent Structures.

Within a few days Wing & Mahurin, the oldest firm of architects in the city and widely known all over Indiana and adjoining states, will dissolve partnership by mutual consent and each member will continue in business individually.

This announcement will be somewhat of a surprise to the business world, for the firm of Wing & Mahurin has for nearly twenty years been prominent in architectural circles. Scattered all over Indiana and Ohio are a large number of fine buildings which have been constructed by plans from this firm, and it has always ranked high professionally. But a short time ago Wing & Mahurin were selected by the United States government as representative architects and invited to submit sketches in competition for the new postoffice building to be erected at Indianapolis.

It is understood that Mr. Wing will continue business at the old offices in the Pixley-Long block, while Mr. Mahurin will establish himself in a handsome suite of rooms in the Elektron building. Both are competent architects, substantial business men and clever gentlemen, and will doubtless be amply successful under the new arrangement.

A sleighing party of Douglas avenue young people drove to Wallen Friday evening, only to meet the disappointment of finding the friends whom they were to surprise absent from home and the house dark. The party returned to the city and enjoyed their oyster supper at a down town restaurant.

Mr. and Mrs. William Swickard and Mrs. James Ballah, of Lizonier, Major and Mrs. J. E. Miller, of Indianapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Halverstott, of Cromwell, are in the city to attend the funeral of the late C. H. Halverstott tomorrow.

THE VAULT LOST

DIFFICULTY FINDING TOMB FOR KING MILAN.

INTERMENT AT KARLOWITZ

BESIDE THE REMAINS OF HIS GREAT GRANDMOTHER.

CENTENARIAN FINDS TOMB

REMAINS OF DEAD PRINCESS MARVELOUSLY PRESERVED.

Karlowitz, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 16.—Large crowds assembled at the railroad station here this morning, awaiting the arrival of the remains of Former King Milan, of Servia. Funeral arches draped with black and flying mournful flags were erected at the entrance of the town, the principal square and elsewhere.

Many houses were draped and the patriarchal palace was profusely decorated with emblems of mourning.

A special train was in readiness at the frontier town of Semlin, to bring any guests of Servia desirous of attending; but it is understood the authorities at Belgrade were placing difficulties in their way.

Great trouble was experienced in carrying out King Milan's wish to be buried by the side of his great grandmother, Ljubicza Obrenovitch, wife of Milos, founder of the dynasty.

The whereabouts of the vault could not be located until a certain centenarian was discovered, who had attended the funeral of the princess.

When the vault was opened they found that the wooden coffin had fallen apart and that the corpse was exposed. It was in a most remarkable state of preservation.

The features were quite recognizable and the pearl ornaments and silk robes of the princess were intact.

WILL GO POLE HUNTING.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—Four portable houses, two steam launches, a complete photographic apparatus, fifty tons of dog food—this comprises the list of supplies which Evelyn B. Baldwin, Arctic explorer and meteorologist, expects to purchase in Philadelphia for the use of the Baldwin Ziegler polar expedition. Mr. Baldwin registered at the Hotel Walton last night and opened negotiations with local merchants. "Everything points to the middle of June as the date of our sailing from New York," he said. "The America is the permanent expedition ship and will carry thirty men in her crew. We shall go around the North cape, Norway, to some point in Russia, from which we shall strike northward, past Nova Zembla to Franz Josef Land. Here the two vessels will part company. The America will continue northward and the members of the expedition will struggle to attain the north pole by land or sea. We will carry provisions for two years."

COLONEL MICHIE DEAD.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Col. Peter S. Michie, professor of the department of natural experimental philosophy at the United States military academy, died today after a short illness of pneumonia. He was 75 years old and had been on duty here as professor since 1871. He graduated from the military academy in 1862 and stood second in his class. He entered the corps of engineers and served in the operations against Charleston in 1863 and 1864. He is survived by his widow and a daughter. One son, the late Lieutenant Dennis Mohan Michie, was killed at the battle of San Juan hill and less than a year afterwards his only remaining son died from pneumonia.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Huron, S. D., Feb. 16.—Owing to several cases of smallpox the town of Redfield has been quarantined and no one is allowed to enter or leave. Railway crews remain in their cars and no trains stop except for orders. H. P. Packard, who is here, says sixteen families are quarantined. Three of his children are affected. The president of the state board of health has been sent for to examine cases. Redfield is the county seat of Spink county and is one of the best business towns in this part of the state.

Mrs. G. R. Maupin, of Walnut street, charmingly entertained a party of friends last evening in honor of Miss Carrie Starkel, of Brookville, Ind.

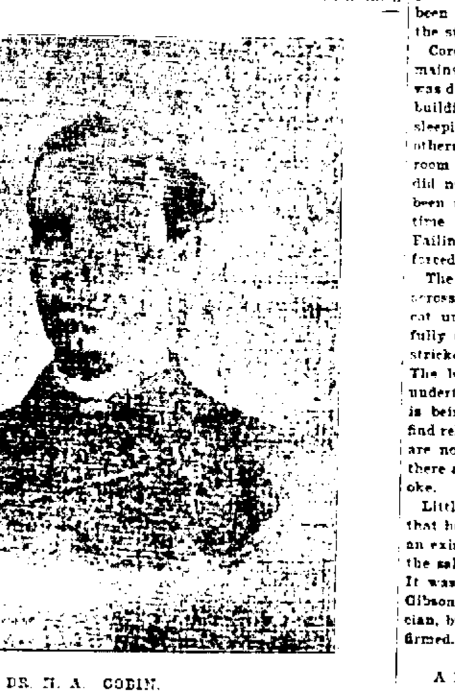
[DE] PAUW'S PRESIDENT COMES

[R]EV. H. A. GOBIN, D. D., WILL PREACH HERE TOMORROW.

Will [Occupy] Pulpit at Wayne Street M. [E.] Church. Something About DePauw University.

Rev. H. A. Gobin, D. D., president of DePauw university, eminent alike as a preacher and an educator, will occupy the pulpit at Wayne street M. E. church tomorrow, at both morning and evening services.

Dr. Gobin is at the head of an Indiana educational institution that has exerted a marvelous influence in this state [illegible] it has upon the whole country. He follows in the presidency such distinguished men as Bishop Simpson and Bowman and Dr. Curry. Bishop Simpson will be remembered [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] ham [illegible]



DR. H. A. GOBIN.

still lives, is no less distinguished, and Dr. Curry is widely known as a forceful scholar and leader.

The graduates of DePauw are found in every field of activity in every land. It will be a matter of information and surprise to many to know that among the graduates and post-graduate students of this institution have been Hon. James Harlan, governor and senator from Iowa and member of Lincoln's cabinet; Senator Newton Booth, of California; Senators McDonald, Voorhees and Beveridge, of Indiana; Senator-elect J. Ralph Burton, of Kansas; Governor Booth, of California, and Governor Porter, of Indiana.

Then follow Congressmen Hitt, Springer, Matson, Faris, Watson and others, who have and are now honorably serving their country in the lower branch of congress. Along other lines, Dr. Lattimore, of Rochester, N. Y., is famous as a chemist; Elkahna Williams, M. D., world-renowned as an oculist; Dr. Munsel, the psychologist, the late James Clark Ridpath, the historian, and Prof. J. B. DeMotte, who delights Fort Wayne lecture-loving people, all were graduated from DePauw.

DePauw is especially strong in history, English, Latin, laboratory work and oratory. More than half the prizes in oratorical contests have been won by her students. At Johns Hopkins her students excel in Latin and history. President Gobin is supported by an earnest and strong faculty, and the prospects of the institution are growing brighter each day. Fort Wayne is represented by several students there, and the people of this city will be glad to welcome the eminent preacher and educator who is directing the affairs of this magnificent university.

TO SEND ATHLETES EAST.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The Olympic club proposes to send a large party of athletes east during the coming spring. The intention is to [illegible] of boxers, swim[mers] [illegible] field men, and [illegible] them [illegible] to learn how the athletes of this state and the eastern states compare.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ISSUES A TARIFF DECREE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—M. De Witte, minister of finance, has issued a decree regarding the application of the increased tariff to certain imports from the United States. The decree is based upon the first paragraph of article 628 of the customs statute. The measure will become effective a fortnight after its promulgation.

U. S. Stamps at Ankenbruck's. 29eod-tf

H. E. Dessauer left last evening on a business trip to New York.

LIFE HAD GONE OUT

LOUIS GIBSON FOUND DEAD THIS MORNING.

WAS FRIENDLESS AND ALONE

IN MISERABLE QUARTERS ON EAST COLUMBIA STREET.

POLICE BROKE IN THE DOOR

GIBSON LONG A CHARACTER ON THE STREET.

Lying upon the floor of miserable quarters which he occupied in the old trucking barns on East Columbia street, the lifeless body of Louis Gibson was found by the police about 9 o'clock this morning. Gibson was 71 years of age and has for many years been a well known character along the street.

Coroner Barnett, who viewed the remains, believes that Gibson's death was due to excessive alcoholism. The building in which he died is used as sleeping apartments by a number of others, and Gibson was heard in his room at 6 o'clock this morning. He did not appear and when there had been no indications of life for some time later the police were notified. Failing to arouse Gibson the police forced in the door.

The dead man lay upon his back across the room from the miserable cot upon which he slept. He was fully dressed and it is believed was stricken after attempting to arise. The body was removed to Peltier's undertaking establishment, where it is being held pending the effort to find relatives of the dead man. There are none in the city, but it is said there are some residing near Roanoke.

Little is known of the man save that he has for many years eked out an existence by doing odd jobs about the saloons on East Columbia street. It was reported that some time ago Gibson had sold his body to a physician, but the report could not be confirmed.

A BRILLIANT MUSICALE.

Mrs. Edward White, Mrs. Byron Thompson and Miss Thompson were hostesses at a musicale given yesterday afternoon in the Wayne club, the affair being one of the most brilliant of the season. The rooms were attractively decorated with many beautiful plants and flowers and the general effect was most pleasing. The alcoves were prettily arranged and beautified with vases of pink carnations. Miss Colerick and Miss MacDougal presided at the table where coffee was served. At 3 o'clock a musical program was given, the artists being Miss Eleanora Scheib, of Chicago, and Miss Marguerite Esther, of Evanston, Ill. Miss Scheib is a pianist of great ability and her numbers were given with excellent technique and great expression. Miss Esther is a mezzo-soprano and her songs were rendered in a most artistic manner. She has a sweet voice that has been carefully cultivated and her numbers were greatly enjoyed. The artists and the ladies of the assisting party were guests at supper at 6 o'clock and in the evening a dance program was enjoyed by the younger people. Reineke's orchestra furnished the music during the afternoon and evening. The decorations were by Miss Flick and the materials for the dinner were furnished by Kinsey, of Chicago. The ladies of the assisting party were: Mrs. H. T. Stapleford, Mrs. Will Morris, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. W. A. Evans, Mrs. Harry Metzger, Mrs. Calvin Reasman, Mrs. A. L. Grindle, Mrs. A. L. Randall, Mrs. L. P. Drayer, Mrs. Will Noble, Miss Margaret Colerick, Miss Eva Nelson, Miss Heller, Miss Griener, Miss MacDougal, Miss Emma Rurode, Miss Seabrease, Miss Hanna, Misses Margie and Gertrude Hanna, Miss Carnahan, Miss Olds, Miss Gertrude Morris and Miss Emma Ash.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE POLICE

TWO PLAIN DRUNKS APPEAR BEFORE MAYOR.

Dead Man at Jackson is Not Martin Hammond—Crowl, Smallpox Patient, Did Not Run.

There was a sort of familiarity about the odor which prevailed in the police court room this morning and the monotony of the past two days was broken by the appearance of two unfortunate gentlemen, who both thought there must be some mistake about their arrest. Tom Taylor was very shaky as he explained that he had been drinking some, but was not drunk when arrested. The officer said he found him lying in the snow near the Nickel Plate depot and that when he approached him he got up and started to run. He was locked up and the mayor sent him over for eleven days to get his nerves mended.

Jackson Brown is a gentleman from the country, living near Maysville. He was found in a wobbly condition yesterday afternoon by Officer Madden and locked up. Jackson said that while he walked rather uncertain, his uncertain locomotion was due to the fact that he had been driving out in the country and had got very cold. He took a big snort of whisky to warm up and followed that with a chaser of beer to hold it down. The mixture perhaps bred a little trouble, but he was not drunk. He was fined $1 and costs and judgment was suspended.

WAS NOT HAMMOND.

Officer Murphy, who went to Jackson Friday to identify the body of the man found dead there a few days ago, last evening telegraphed the superintendent of police saying that it was not Martin Hammond. "It is not Hammond; it is another man," is the way the officer put it. This leaves the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Hammond as deep as ever. He carried an insurance of $3,000. His family is extremely anxious to learn whether he is dead or alive.

CROWL STAYED HOME.

The story printed Friday morning about the disappearance of Crowl, the smallpox patient at 212 Fairfield avenue, and the running away of his wife, seems to have been the effect of a very long pipe. The board of health met Friday afternoon and heard a report of the case. It was learned that Crowl went directly home and remained there and that his wife has been at his bedside ever since and neither one has been out of the house. Just how the story originated no one seems to know, but the health officers are positive that the story was a fake. Besides allowing a few bills, no other business was transacted by the board.

The board of works will open bids for printing the city year book next Monday afternoon.

LOCAL NEWS.

Leo Yager, of Decatur, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McCracken have returned from a visit in Columbia City.

Mrs. D. S. Oakes and son, of Kendallville, were the guests of Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daugherty leave this evening for New York on a two weeks' business trip.

Mrs. Charles Pape gave a sleighing party last evening to the residence of Mr. Dickey, residing six miles in the country.

Mrs. F. K. Safford today received a telegram announcing the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lanier, which occurred Friday evening at their home in Statesboro, Ga., at the age of six months. Mrs. Lanier will be remembered as formerly Miss Luella Boles, of this city, and with her little daughter visited in this city in November.

The ladies of the Sans Souci club, with their husbands, enjoyed a sleigh ride through the city and into the country last evening. After the ride they were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Pape, where an elegant luncheon was served at midnight. Miss Blanche Smith, of Chicago, was the only out-of-town guest.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Platter—a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Platter reside at 46 Walton avenue.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Lieut. William E. McLeod is somewhat improved today and his chances for recovery are more favorable.

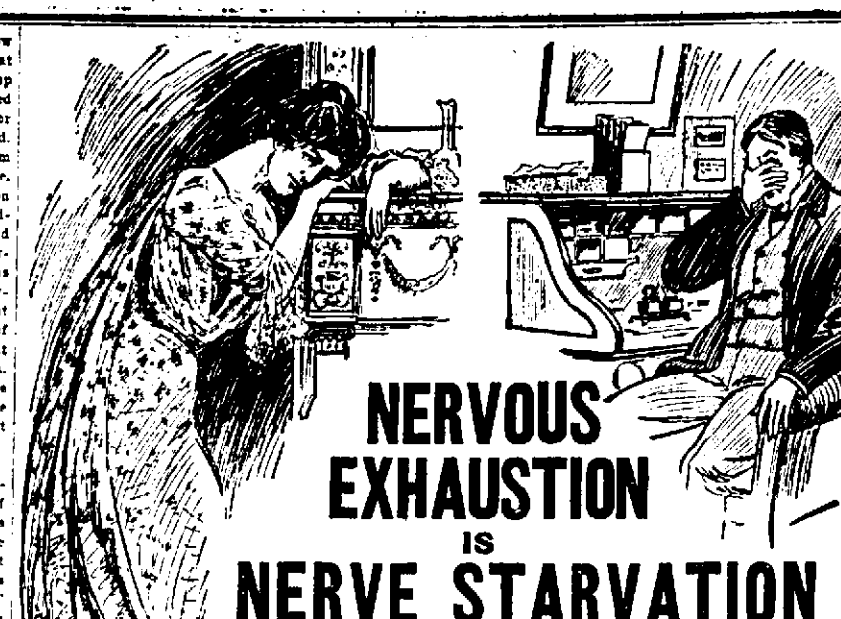
HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

Architect Wing has been quite ill for several days at his home, on West Creighton avenue, but is slowly improving.

ECZEMA, NO CURE NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Lent will be appropriately observed at Trinity Episcopal church, commencing Wednesday, the 20th, Ash Wednesday. Special music will be given at times throughout the Lenten period.



NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IS NERVE STARVATION

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is Nerve Nourishment.

The languishing lady of society, the brain-worn man of business, the weary artisan, the overworked and nerve-strained stenographer, the convalescent, and the debilitated invalid—all these will find solace and vitality in Smith's Green Mountain Renovator. The most delicate parts of the human organization are the nerves. They are the first to feel the effects of overstrain, of poison in the blood, of blood starvation.

The nerves, like every other part of the body, are fed by the blood, and if the bood is not healthy the nerves cannot be healthy. When the nerves are poorly sustained they break down, as if the tissues had collapsed. They must be nourished, just as every part of the physical organization must be nourished. Food is carried to them in the blood. The blood gets this nourishment from the food we digest. If the digestion is perfect, the blood is rich, and the nerves, the muscles, the bones, and the sinews are all vibrant and healthy.

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is nerve-food, nerve-life, nerve-strength. It not only assists the stomach in properly digesting the food that is taken into it, but assists the organs beyond the stomach,—the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the bladder, the heart, the lungs, and all the glands and ducts and membranes and tissues and nerves that belong to them, so that they perform their work with ease and pleasure. When this work is well done the result is rich blood and strong nerves.

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is health for the blood, health for the nerves, health for the brain, and health for the body.

Do not expect it to inflame and excite you; for it will not do that. Its action is mild and gentle; but it is always at work, and steadily and subtly it puts every organ of the body into natural action and makes that action easy.

After you have taken a few doses of this great remedy you will begin to feel the delightful sensations of returning health—of increasing vitality.

Sickly and nervous men, women, and children can be made strong and well and happy by the use of Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS.
SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

WOLF.

Silas Wolf, a farmer whose home was near Ligonier, died at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. Wolf was brought to this city little more than a week ago, suffering from cancer of the stomach. He was sixty-one years of age.

Undertaker Kerr, of Ligonier, arrived in the city at noon and will accompany the remains home tomorrow.

STEISS.

Friends in the city have been advised of the death of Miss Mary Steis, which occurred Thursday at Chicago.

The remains will be brought to this city for interment, arriving this evening over the Nickel Plate.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Holverstott.—Funeral services of Charles H. Holverstott will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence, 519 South Broadway, and at 10:30 from the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. Rev. Z. A. Harris will officiate, assisted by Rev. E. W. Allen. The pall-bearers will be J. J. Bauer, M. S. Willson, S. W. Richards, W. E. Wurtle, M. W. Kemp and M. O. Kimmell.

Richards.—Funeral services of Philip T. Richards will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 41 Lavina street, and at 2:30 from Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman officiating.

Trentman.—Funeral services of Bernard H. Trentman will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 161 East Wayne street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church. Owing to the illness of a son of the deceased the service at the residence will be private.

Friends will be given an opportunity to view the remains at the church.

Zwick.—Funeral services of Carl Zwick will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Bingen, Adams county.

TWO MEN ARE INJURED.

George Grenltisch, a Pennsylvania brakeman, fell from a car at Warsaw last night, dislocating his right shoulder. He was brought to this city and removed to his home, 30 Baker street.

Joseph Barwiler, a Pennsylvania section man residing at 93 Green street, had two fingers of his right hand severely mashed this morning. Dr. W. E. Siemen attended both unfortunates.

NAMED A CORPORAL.

William O. Deblins, of the Fort Wayne recruiting station, has been appointed a corporal, the rank dating from February 6. Willie E. Perkins, of this city, today enlisted in the regular infantry service.

PROBING REFORMATORY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—Special.—Superintendent Hart, of the Jeffersonville reformatory, this morning testified before the investigating committee, denying any irregularity in the affairs of the institution. He says the accounts for maintenance of himself and the assistant superintendent are so mixed that they can not be separated. Hart admitted that the library fund was expended for furnishings for the warden's house with the consent of the board of managers. Martin Ross, a Jeffersonville butcher, stated that he sold meat to the prison for two years, and gave Steward Jenner a 6 per cent. rebate. Jenner is now purchasing agent of the institution.

A MUSICAL SERVICE.

There will be a musical service at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening and the double quartet will render a number of sacred choruses, among them the St. Cecelia communion service, under the direction of Prof. William Miles. There will also be several solos and duets by members of the choir.

You will have a good time at the Mask Ball Shrove Tuesday. 16t2

About forty members of the local lodge of Knights of Columbus will go to Indianapolis tonight. There will be a class initiation of about a hundred at Indianapolis tomorrow which will be followed in the evening by a banquet. On Monday night there will be a big ball given under the auspices of the order.

U. S. Stamps are most reliable. 29eod-tf

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

"77"

GRIP—"77" knocks out the Grip, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies.

COLDS—"77" breaks up a Cold that hangs on and does not yield to treatment.

INFLUENZA—"77" cuts short a Cold in the head and thus prevents Catarrh.

COUGHS—"77" stops a Cough by allaying the inflammation and the tickling.

SORE THROAT—"77" cures a Sore Throat by healing and soothing the irritated membrane.

HANDY—"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket.

At all Drug Stores or mailed, 25c.
Dr. Humphreys' Book mailed free.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John Sts., New York.

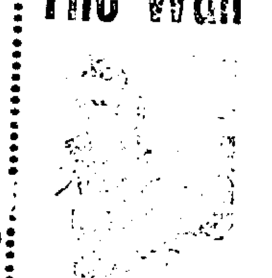
GRIP

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 15 Wayne Street,
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Agents of the Prudential Insurance company in Fort Wayne district will hold their annual banquet at the Wayne hotel next Monday evening. Covers will be laid for fifty, and a number of the high officials of the company will be present.

The Wail of the Back.



WELL KNOWN IN FORT WAYNE.

No wonder the back cries out for help. The back is to mankind what the mainspring is to a watch—take the tempering out and work is mighty uncertain. When the kidneys are sick they take the temper out of the back. Many a busy business man is forced to give up from the pains and aches of a bad back, and it's the same in every walk of life.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure Kidney Ills in all their varied forms, Backache, Headache, Weakness, Rheumatic Pains, Urinary Disorders, Diabetes, Bright's Disease. They are indorsed by people you know; by Fort Wayne citizens. Read this proof—

Mr. J. S. [illegible], of 1[illegible] Shawnee avenue, carpenter by trade, says: "I [illegible] in Doan's Kidney Pills and can highly recommend [illegible] worthy remedy. I was afflicted with kidney [illegible] for [illegible] years. It differed somewhat from the [illegible] when I was up and around my back did not [illegible] as I got in bed it started, and the only way I [illegible] was by getting up. Many a night I have spent [illegible]. When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, [illegible] & Co's drug store, I had become so bad that I [illegible] nearly every night and could get no rest except in a [illegible]. The very first night after I started to use this remedy I slept as well as I ever did without feeling one touch of pain. I have [illegible] believe that many people are affected with their kidneys just [illegible], but whether they are or not they cannot make a mistake if they give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

All druggists, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANT A SYRINGE?

Of course, every well-regulated household wants one. But there are syringes and syringes—those that don't work and those that do. If you want the first we havn't them, if you want the last, the kind that work, and work well, and always work, we have them.

RUBBER GOODS.

We make a special feature and have constantly on hand a full, good and carefully selected line of hot-water bottles, atomizers, etc., which we sell at the lowest market prices.

Everything a well-stocked drug store ought to have, we have.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Room 7, Arcade.
BURKETT & BAKER.
Telephone 627.
Open evenings and Sundays.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis Street.
'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

NEW FIRM.
J. K. McCRACKEN.
F. C. McCRACKEN.
J. K. McCRACKEN & SON,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

ATTENTION.

Best City Flour, $1.00 Large Sack.
Pure Buckwheat, 14c Sack.
Asbestos Matts, 2 for 5c.
Borated Talcum Powder, 5c can.
Choice Batting, 5c roll.
Best Table Oil Cloth, 15c yard.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.
S. Ganzer, Prop.
287 E. Lewis. 'Phone, 783.

DR. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12-1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 173, res dence 174.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 19 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE
FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money!
WE HAVE IT.
$10. $15. $25. $75.
Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 983.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.30.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with bath and gas. Inquire, 25 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—A furnished room for gentleman; bath and telephone. 63 W. Jefferson St. 11-6t

FOR RENT—No. 142 Columbia Ave.; No. 4 Thomas St.; No. 401 Hanna St. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Two room cottage for light housekeeping, also furnished rooms. Apply 39 W. Washington Street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Three or four unfurnished rooms; also one furnished room; also a good barn. 114 Clinton St. 11-6t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with privilege of bath and board if desired, 15 Clay St. near Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms with bath, suitable for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished; at 148 E. Washington. 11-6t

FOR RENT—The two store room fronting on Berry street, in Hind block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 20 East Washington St. 6-1mo

FOR RENT—Reasonable, very desirable furnished front room. use of telephone; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references required. 113 E. Washington, corner Lafayette. 15t2

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; 23 Baker Ave.; 280 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

LOST.

LOST—Tuesday night, a brown fur collar, with bunch of violets on, near Barr street, on Lewis street or Columbia Ave. Return to this office.

The Misses Maud and Marie Slagle entertained a company of friends last evening in honor of Stephen Welch, of New York city. Music was furnished by Messrs. Berlin, Phipps, Hendrix and Foster.

LOCAL LINES.

S. L. Kelly, of Stroh, is at the New Aveline.

Miss Florence Bricker, of Oliver street, has been confined to her home by illness.

Home-made bread, cake, pies, etc., are on sale in the Arcade today by the ladies of Westminster church.

Homer Smith, Associated Press operator at the office of the Journal-Gazette, is confined to his home by illness.

Miss Lou Traub entertained about thirty friends at a Valentine party Thursday evening at her home on West Jefferson street.

The Misses Corabel Timmons and Ethel Burdick won the prize in the cake walk given at the F. S. B. masquerade social at the Elektron building.

The revival service conducted by Rev. J. C. Breckenridge at Hubler chapel during the past week, closed last evening after a most successful series.

Rev. W. D. Parr left this morning for Sharpsville, Ind., where tomorrow he will conduct the dedicatory services in a handsome new $12,000 Methodist Episcopal church.

Miss Emma Coden, of Toledo, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Morris Goldberger, of 420 East Wayne street, has been called home on account of the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Westley Richardson and little daughter, Zoa, of 134 Horace street, are at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of a sister of Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. Montgomery Beaver, assisted by Mrs. Tom Snook, gave a valentine party on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Beaver. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms, ferns and carnations.

Mrs. Robert Strasser entertained a company of ladies at her West Washington street home Thursday, and the afternoon was spent in playing pedro. At the close of the games a delicious lunch was served.

Mrs. Ed Scheiman entertained the ladies of the Sansfacon club in a most charming manner on Wednesday afternoon at progressive hearts. Mrs. Tom Snook won the first prize and Mrs. Ed Hobroke the second.

William T. Wilson, a pioneer citizen of Monroeville, died February 9 at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, eleven months and three days. Mr. Wilson was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Allen county in 1849.

G. A. Harriett, of Grand Rapids will arrive in the city in a few days to visit his sisters, Mrs. Olinger, Mrs. Byanskie and Mrs. Coleman. Mr. Harriett is a boilermaker in the Grand Rapids and Indiana shops at Grand Rapids.

An error in the name of the bride occurred in The Sentinel's notice of the marriage of Herbert Bicknese and Miss Mary Mathews. The bride is an only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mathews, of New Haven avenue, and is well known in social circles.

The young ladies of the Jolly Eight club gave a progressive pedro party Thursday evening at the home of James Stillgus, 17½ Melita street. First prizes were won by Miss Stella Rumsey and A. Burden, and after the luncheon a program of dancing was enjoyed.

Thursday evening Will Schnelker and Miss Odelia Reed chaperoned a sleighing party of twenty-five couples of young people from New Haven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, of Columbia street. The evening was spent in music and dancing. At midnight a delicious supper was served.

The members of the aid society of the Trinity M. E. church and a few friends called at the home of Mrs. E. J. Bouse, on First street, Thursday afternoon, reminding her of her birthday anniversary. Later in the afternoon light refreshments were served. Many presents were received.

The Misses Edith and Tillie Schwartz gave a delightful Valentine sewing party Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyers. The occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and a three-course luncheon was served. Assisting the Misses Schwartz were the Misses Sadie Rippe and Mamie and Clara Gerding.

Members of the Manhattan club, with their ladies, were delightfully entertained Thursday evening at a Valentine party given at the home of Walter Hoemig, 33 East Fourth street. The evening was spent with music, recitations and progressive pedro. First prizes were won by Miss Grace Simonton and William Stockman, while the booby awards went to Miss Edna Yarian and Fred Krueper. A splendid supper was served in courses at midnight.

Eight ladies met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bertha Lohmeyer, at Buchanan and Oliver streets, and organized a new social club to be known as the Acorn club. Mrs. Tillie Koegel was chosen president, and Mrs. Bertha Lohmeyer, treasurer. A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess and the occasion was a very pleasant one. The club will meet once every two weeks at the home of its members. Mrs. Zimmerman will entertain the next session.

25 Years Younger

"I am now seventy-two years of age and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I would be entirely bald or snow-white if it were not for your Hair Vigor."—Mrs. ANNA LAWRENCE, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1898.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair every time. And it is a wonderful food to the hair, making it grow rich and heavy, and keeping it soft and glossy all the time. It is also an elegant dressing.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

HE OBEYED THE LAW.

[Muncie News.]

There's a law-abiding saloon keeper over in Greencastle. A band of Carrie-Nationesque good women invaded his place of business and began to sing hymns. He couteously called their attention to the fact that they were violating the Nicholson law and politely informed them that he was compelled to prohibit their vocal demonstration. Naturally the ladies were much astonished at this reproof, but they graciously obeyed the saloonkeeper and the law.

GOT TIRED AND FIRED.

[Bluffton Banner.]

The local crew of the south-bound local freight always has a hard time of it in Bluffton and sometimes in Montpelier. The train leaves Fort Wayne at 5 o'clock in the morning and is often held here until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon to do the necessary switching. About two weeks ago one of the crews did the switching at Bluffton and then worked at Montpelier until 7 o'clock in the evening. They were too tired to go on with their train to Muncie and so side tracked it and went to bed at a Montpelier hotel. The whole crew was fired.

PRESIDENT RUTHRAUFF HERE.

Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff, D. D., president of Wittenberg college at Springfield, Ohio, arrived in the city today, and will preach at both services at Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church tomorrow. Rev. Ruthrauff is head of the principal college of the Evangelical denomination in the United States, and is said to be a most able pulpit orator.

CHANGING A RURAL ROUTE.

Some slight changes are being made in rural mail route No. 7, which extends from this city into Adams township. Under the new arrangement about fifteen additional families will be served without materially lengthening the route.

Mrs. John Andrews left at midnight for Richmond in response to a telegram notifying her that her husband, who is a patient at the hospital for the insane, was in a critical condition and was not expected to live. Mr. Andrews was formerly local representative of the Polk directory house.

"SWEET" EATERS.

Way to Correct Children's Taste.

Sometimes children become willful and refuse nourishing food, demanding sweets, candy, ice cream, etc., much to their detriment. It is a great help in such cases to have a food that is naturally sweet and attractive. A case in Philadelphia will illustrate.

The daughter of Mrs. M. E. Searles, living at 1330 Mifflin street, was a delicate child from infancy and had been indulged in many things. She gradually got thinner and more fretful daily, refusing food other than sweets, etc., finally contracting whooping cough which undermined her health to such an extent that her attending physicians agreed that her cough had developed into bronchial catarrh, and that only a short time would ensue before consumption would relieve her sufferings.

In despair, the child's aunt was sent for, and knowing the wonderful nutritive value of Grape-Nuts food, she prepared some and induced the little one to eat it. At the first taste she said: "Oh auntie, this is so nice, I want some more." From that time the child acquired an appetite and began to improve. She was fed on Grape-Nuts steadily until now she is a perfectly healthy, strong child, attends the Girls' Grammar School, and is a bright and apt pupil.

GOT IT A LITTLE HIGH.

The Ligonier Banner says: "Fort Wayne can hardly be called a 'dry' town. There are nearly 1,000 saloons in the city."

The estimate of the Banner is slightly high. The records at the office of the city comptroller show that there are now 198 saloons and groceries where liquors are sold in the city and its environments.

MISS WILLARD'S BIRTHDAY.

Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Women's Christian Temperance union will hold an interesting service at the Plymouth Congregational church in memory of the birthday of Miss Frances Willard, and the public is invited to be present. The program is as follows:

Song—"Rock of Ages" ....
Devotional services ....
Anthem .... Choir
Reading of "Our Declaration of Principles" ....
"A Tribute to Miss Willard"....
.... Rev. Motschman
Solo ....Mrs. William Miles
"The Recessional"..... Miss Philley
"The Personality of Miss Willard"
.... Rev. Bailey
Recitation ..... Miss Hazel Cowdrey
Song .... The L. T. L.
Thank offering ....
Benediction ....

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

Ask your grocer for Tresselt's "Hungarian" flour, in striped sacks only. 9-11-16-18

Uncle Sam Stamps never fail. 29eod-tf

USE THE BEST

Hungarian Flour is the best. All grocers sell it. 9-11-16-18.

U. S. Stamps are good anywhere. 29eod-tf

WANTED.

WANTED Deafness cured or no pay. C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 16, 23, 2, 9

WANTED—Young lady stenographer. Address Stenographer, care Sentinel. 16t2

WANTED—Young man stenographer. Address Stenographer, care Sentinel. 16t2

WANTED—A delivery boy, about 13 or 14 years of age, at Keil & Keil, 116 Calhoun St. 16-tf

WANTED—Carpenters—Call Monday morning at 114 Columbia avenue. Alfred Lackey.

WANTED—A competent stenographer; permanent position to the right party. Apply at once. Box 6, Sentinel office, city. 16t2

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman to sell a high-grade Chewing Gum; one to act as a jobber in his territory. Apply Kola Chemical company, Reading, Pa. 16-3t

WANTED An Idea. An adjustable stopper which will fit bottles of various sizes would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A first-class furnished room by two gentlemen, not more than eight blocks from postoffice; heat, bath, etc. Reply, with particulars, to Doctor, care Sentinel. 16t2

WANTED—Agents for successful substitute for corset; a boon for medium and slender women; gives a perfect figure without padding. Wright Bust Form Co., factory, Newark, N. J. f16-26t

WANTED—Agents located in or covering unoccupied ground granted line by high rated manufacturing company; season lasting four months, now opening. "Mfg. Co.," Box 1371, New York.

WANTED—Bright man for permanent position; advertising and traveling in Indiana; $60 monthly and all expenses to start; advancement; self-addressed envelope for particulars. Edward Wimmer, 358 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Educated, refined gentleman of 42, railroad president and mine owner, property valued at $25,000, desires acquaintance of lady of refinement; object, matrimony. Mr. O. H., Grand Station, St. Louis, Md.

WANTED Male Help—Positions under the government—Thousands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held everywhere in March and April. Catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 16-23

WANTED.

WANTED—Washings to do at home; will call for and deliver same. At 155 Wallace. 19-tf

WANTED—A woman to do family sewing by the day. Call at 164 St. Joe boulevard. 14-3t

WANTED—$100 monthly; new patent Metallic Bread Boards; sample free. S. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. Apply at 133 W. Washington St. 8-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Ladies—To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery for us at their homes. Steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel for old established, reliable house; positively no canvassing required; salary $780 and expenses; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 385 Caxton building, Chicago. 2-9-16-23

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., have first-class girls and good housekeepers wanting places, in or out of city; places waiting for dining room girls out of city; good stenographer wants place. 16-tf

WANTED—Coins, gold dollars, halves, quarters and $3 pieces, U. S. fractional currency, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c (paper); large U. S. cents and half cents; flying eagle cents 1856; rare old U. S. stamps. A good premium will be paid for any of these. Apply, Dr. J. A. Williams, 96 Calhoun St., upstairs. 12-14 1mo

WANTED—Manager; energetic men to manage branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly; salary $125 month and extra commissions; yearly engagement; chance rapid advancement for man of ability; experience not necessary; must furnish good references and $800 cash. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Ct. 26-26t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

WANTED—An established $250,000 Illinois corporation, composed of business men rated upward of $5,000,000 (furnishing highest banking and commercial references), operating on the Carnegie co-operative plan, whereby employes holding responsible positions are financially interested in the company, desires correspondence and personal interviews with high-class men of broad experience, strict integrity and ability to handle finances and subordinates for the position of district manager, upon a salary of $150 per month and a commission on business in territory asigned; to comply with co-operative plan and to obviate giving of bond, a cash investment of $1,000 to $2,500 absolutely necessary. Address Auditor's Dept., 521 to 525 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Iron Molders—25 light green sand molders, 35 heavy green sand molders, 20 dry sand molders, 10 loam molders. Apply in person promptly to Fraser & Chalmers' foundry, W. 12th and Washtenaw Ave. Chicago. Steady work to competent men. All union iron molders' attention is directed to the following letter from President Fox, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America:

—Office of the—
Iron Molders' Union of North America.
Cincinnati, January 31, 1901.

Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen:—The action of the molders, declaring a strike in your foundry, is an assumption of authority which has no official recognition from the IRON MOLDERS' UNION of North America, or Local Union No. 233, of Chicago, Ill., of which they are members. Said action was illegal and a violation of our rules and laws, and the members of the IRON MOLDERS' UNION are authorized to accept employment in your foundry pending investigation of the alleged grievance and decision of conference committee, as provided in the New York agreement. To all members of our union who go to work we will guarantee the fullest recognition and support of our organization. Respectfully yours,

11-6t MARTIN FOX, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fresh cow and calf. Jacob W. Keller, guardian, 295 Maumee ave. 15t2

FOR SALE—Driving horse, harness and buggy. Call or address, "H. K. E.," 37 Wefel St., city. 15t2

FOR SALE—100 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rolland, Rural Route No. 6, city. 1-15 fm d w

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Fine large buffalo robe, lined; one fur overcoat suitable for motorman or coachman. Enquire at 39 Douglas Ave. eo12-9-1m

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, with barn, West Williams street; pavement paid; only $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will sell the Updike residence, 46 Huestis avenue, for Ohio parties, regardless of value. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-one acre farm, suitable for dairy, three miles s. w. of city, near McMaken farm; only $55 per acre. W. E. Doud, over old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A grand bargain; a fine upright piano, used but little; must be sold at once; price no object. Call at or address No. 118 Jackson St., city. 15t2

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 11 room, thoroughly modern residence, on West Main St., first block east of bridge; will go at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Good 7 room house, with lot 36x149 feet; one block west of Calhoun, between Berry and Brackenridge; $2,600. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE Watch this ad, as it will change every day in the week and we will soon have our goods classified and can then quote you some prices, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 East and 23 West Main street.

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; five-room cottage on Boone street; choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain—No. 176 Griffith St.; also 27 lots in Bloomingdale; houses erected on same on monthly payments; property for sale in all parts of the city; money to loan; also represent a number of the best fire insurance companies; property bought and sold. Office at drug store, 51 E. Main St. K. J. Bauer. 2-12-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class brick house on Baker street; must be sold. Also two good seven-room houses on Walton Ave. These houses are new. Well sell on part payment down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 262 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens, and plenty of good buildings; 230 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 3 acre tract, good buildings; one brick hotel of 24 rooms, at Avilla, Ind. All in Allen county, Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 6-26-d&w-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 96 Calhoun St.

PART AND PARCEL.

A DAINTY box, an exquisite wrapper, a delicate color, and a clinging fragrance—yet all these will not cleanse the skin! Has it ever occured to you that you pay big prices for these things? Do you care to buy five articles or do you require only one—a strictly pure soap. Remember you pay for perfume whenever you buy it mixed with soap. Don't you think it is wiser to make your own selection of perfume and buy it separately? It is certainly the method adopted by most persons of cultivated taste, those who bathe with pure Ivory Soap.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—Regular meeting of No. 226 at 32 Calhoun street, third floor.

Lodges—Queen Esther No. 324, D. of R.; Bathbone Sisters.

Masonic Temple—Davidson stock company in "Dangers of a Great City."

General DeWet has crossed the Orange river going south, but there is no reason to believe he is going to meet his brother to consider peace proposals at Cape Town.

Mr. Labouchere's assertion that the gloom over Queen Victoria's death has been deepened by the indication that Alfred Austin is to be continued as poet laureate comes dangerously close to jesting on a solemn subject.

Concerning the closing of saloons at Topeka, Kas., as the result of the warning given by the meeting of citizens last Sunday, a contemporary says: "And this could have been done at any time, by the mere force of public opinion, without resort to hatchets or collections." It might if the meeting had served sufficiently impressive notice on the officers of the law that those who did not enforce the law would find themselves on the dump after election.

Notwithstanding it raised a lot of disturbance and almost caused a disruption of the government and a revolution of the people the marriage of the Princess Mercedes of Spain will be heartily approved by women the world over, because in spite of opposition of the government and general disapproval of the Spanish she married the man of her choice and the object of her love. But in this triumph of the princess over all events is warning to Don Carlos De Bourbon. The woman who defied the nation may conclude to run the household. And if she wills, very likely she will.

The offense which was given to the Japanese minister at a banquet at New York is due to a national indisposition to take even our professed purposes seriously. Mr. Takahira was invited to make a speech on "The Japanese Estimate of America," which certainly ought to be of interest to an association professedly desirous of extending American commerce in the east. But while the minister was speaking little attention was given to him, and the buzz of conversation was so loud that he finally cut his speech short and sat down in pardonable indignation. It may be presumed that his revised estimate of American manners will be rather unfavorable. Thus from the more American failing to pay attention to an invited guest offense was given to the official representative of the most punctilious nation of the world. It is one of the incongruities of the affair that this nation buys more American goods than China, the British Indies and the Philippines combined. It does not seem that this incident is likely to contribute much to the extension of American trade through the efforts of the Japanese minister.

The fate of the ship subsidy bill for the present session of congress seems to have been clearly determined by the senate. There will be no vote and if the bill is revived this year an extra session of congress will be the only means to that end. There is a growing sentiment among some republicans at the head of affairs in Washington that an extra session should be held, but there is a great fear among others that such an expedient will result in damage to their personal political affairs and they may in consequence be expected to oppose the calling together of congress after the second inauguration of President McKinley. If the essential appropriation bills are carried at this session there will be small reason for an extra session unless the Philippine matters and the Cuban constitution are made pretexts to give the subsidy bill another chance.

The announcement is made that the baffling problem of "harnessing the sun" has at last been solved, and that a solar motor is now in successful operation in South Pasadena, Cal. Even the ancients tried to accomplish this, and the subject has attracted the attention of scientific men and inventors for centuries. On a number of occasions the claim has been made that a solution of the problem had been found, but in every case it was learned that the claim had no justification. This time, however, according to the testimony of credible witnesses, a motor that actually makes use of the energies of the sun's rays has been invented and is working with perfect satisfaction. By an ingenious arrangement of mirrors the heat of the solar rays is directed upon a boiler, and steam is generated without employing other fuel. If further tests confirm the expectations of the inventors, this motor should be of great value to mankind, especially in the desert regions of the earth, where fuel is practically unobtainable, and where the sun does business at the old stand for 365 days in the year. It should solve the problem of irrigating rainless regions and prove a mighty influence upon the world's future.

SILK OPERATIVES STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 16.—Every silk mill in the Lackawanna valley is now idle by reason of strikes, except the Klotz mill at Carbondale, where the employes are working pending the arbitration of difficulties by Rev Father Coffey. There are 4,500 girls and men on strike and they show every determination to remain out until they receive a considerable increase in wages. It is feared the strike will be a long one.

E. Russel Sanborn, of Boston, Mass., is the new choirmaster and organist at Trinity Episcopal church. Mr. Sanborn will assume his duties next Sunday.

THE OCTOPUS OF THE WEST

MRS. R. P. WHITE LECTURES ON MORMONISM.

Favors an Anti-Polygamy Amendment—Some Statements Questioned by Dr. McAllister.

Mrs. R. P. White, of Philadelphia, lectured last evening on the subject of Mormonism in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church before a rather small audience, among whom there were about a dozen Mormons who reside in this city.

In opening, Mrs. White stated that the great strength of the Mormon church lay in its complete organization and its systematized method of work. The head of the church is called the president and he is assisted by a council of twelve "apostles." The state of Utah is divided into many small districts, presided over by a church official, who keeps a close watch on the Mormons as well as the so-called "Gentiles," or non-members of the Mormon church. Any discontent with their condition that is expressed by the former is immediately reported to the president of the church and it may cost the luckless one his or her life. The Mormons have 1,700 missionaries in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and 300 in foreign lands. The year before Brigham Roberts was elected to congress a total of 63,000 converts were received into the church. The Mormon missionaries travel all over the country and confine their work to the poorer and ignorant classes, people who know nothing of the true doctrines of the church, which are always misrepresented to them. While a man who was a polygamist would be prosecuted in any other state, he would be deified in Utah, where the women are taught to believe that there is salvation through men only and that they cannot be saved unless they are married. Arizona and New Mexico are clamoring for statehood and their claims are being pushed by the Mormons, who know that these states will be solidly Mormon. The Mormons are taught to believe that Adam is the god of the world; that all men will be gods, and the more wives and children they have the higher will be their place in heaven. They teach that Jesus was a polygamist, living in that state with Martha and Mary. Every man and woman of the Mormon faith is taught to be loyal to the priesthood in defiance of the United States law. They are threatened with death if they reveal the secrets of the "endowment house," a place where plural marriages are performed. In these endowment houses each one is given a secret name, by which they will be called when they are raised from the dead. Hundreds of people, said the speaker, had been murdered for having told what was done in that place.

Mrs. White described the pitiable condition of the Mormon women, of the lax morals that are prevalent under the existing condition, and concluded her address with an eloquent plea to Christian women to make every effort to have the proposed anti-polygamy amendment to the constitution passed, and to have their unfortunate and misguided sisters of the Mormon faith lifted to the higher plane of Christianity.

STATEMENTS QUESTIONED.

In the course of her address Mrs. White stated that a tithe, or one-tenth, of everything is paid by the Mormons to the church, and that of the money thus realized not one cent was ever accounted for. At this point Dr. John A. McAllister, the dentist, interrupted her with the statement that an accounting of the moneys thus collected was made by the church officers every three months. He was politely requested by Mrs. White to refrain from again interrupting her remarks, a request he complied with. At the close of the meeting Dr. McAllister made his way to the platform and attempted to speak with Mrs. White, who refused to talk with him.

MAURICE THOMPSON.

Maurice Thompson was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Ind. Sept. 9, 1844. His mother's maiden name was Jagger, coming of the Dutch families of old New York, and a woman of superior attainments. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all ministers in that denomination commonly known as predestinarian or old-school Baptists. When Maurice was 9 years old, his father removed to the Coosawatte region of northern Georgia and purchased a large plantation, which he maintained until the war with an almost feudal magnificence. In this picturesque region Maurice grew to manhood. He never attended any school, but was taught by private tutors, and by his mother.

IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Maurice enlisted in the confederate army in 1862 and served until late in 1864, when the command in which he was fell captive at Kingston, Ga. He was a rebel scout during the greater part of his service. When he enlisted he was ardently devoted to the cause, but during the last year of his service he realized that the south was wrong. His change of heart is expressed in one of his poems as follows:

"I am a southerner;
I loved the south; I dared for her
To fight from Lookout to the sea,
With her proud banner over me;
But my lips thanksgiving broke,
As God in battle thunder spoke,
And that Black Idol, breeding drought
And dearth of human sympathy
Through the sweet and sensuous south,
Was, with chains and human yoke,
Blown hellward from the cannon's mouth
While Freedom cheered behind the smoke."

When the war ended Mr. Thompson's father was "land poor." He had plantation devastated by conflicting armies, and by the changed social conditions rendered practically worthless. Maurice, however, remained in Georgia until 1868, when he came to Crawfordville. Here his knowledge of mathematics came to his rescue, and he obtained a position as civil engineer. The life was not to his liking, however, and he began the practice of law. He succeeded well, but finally abandoned the law for his literary work. As a democrat he served several terms in the legislature and was also state geologist for several terms.

Mr. Thompson's literary career began in 1871, when he wrote some articles and poems for the New York Tribune. In 1873 he became a contributor of the Atlantic, forming in this way a friendship with William Deean Howells which continued until Mr. Thompson's demise. His first book was published in 1875 under the title of "Hoosier Mosaics," and attracted but little attention. Before the apppearance of "Alice of Old Vincennes" Mr. Thompson had written a number of other novels which obtained more than ordinary success. Chief among them may be mentioned "The Tallahassee Girl," "His Second Campaign" and "At Love's Extremes."

James Whitcomb Riley wrote this poem for the Indianapolis News on Maurice Thompson:

MAURICE THOMPSON.

He would have holiday—out worn, in sooth,
Would turn again to seek the old release.
The open fields—the loved haunts of his youth,
The woods, the waters and the paths of peace.

The rest—the recreation he would choose
Be his abidingly! Long has he served
And greatly—ay, and greatly let us use
Our grief and yield him nobly as deserved.

Perchance—with subtler senses than our own
And love exceeding ours—he listens thus
To ever nearer, clearer pipings blown
From out the lost lands of Theocritus.

Or, haply, he is beckoned from us here,
By knight or yeoman of the bosky wood;
Or, chained in roses, haled a prisoner
Before his blithe, immortal Robin Hood.

Or, mayhap, Chaucer signals, and with him
And his rare fellows he goes pilgriming;
Or Walton signs him o'er the morning brim
Of mystic waters mid the dales of spring.

Ho! Wheresoe'er he goes, or whose'er
He fares with, he has bravely earned the boon.
Be his the open and the glory there
Of April buds, May blooms and flowers of June!

Be his the glittering dawn, the twinkling dew
The breathless pool or gush of laughing streams,
Be his the triumph of the coming true
Of all his loveliest dreams!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

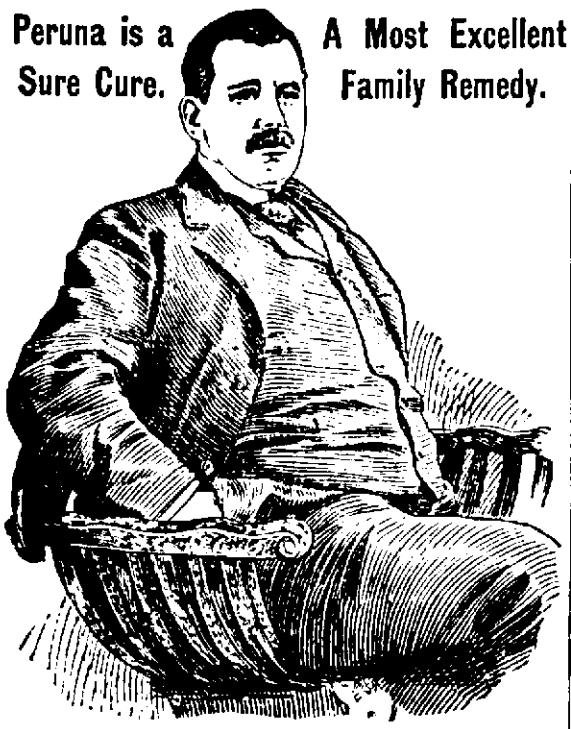
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SURE JUST THE SAME.

Clerk Schmidt, of the board of works, had a lengthy conversation with some of the Wabash officials upon the occasion of their visit to this city last Thursday evening on Harrison street matters. From what they said openly and from what reasonable deductions could be made from the general tone of the conversation, he says that there is no doubt but that the Butler link is an assured improvement notwithstanding the failure of the subsidy scheme. The line will be built from a point on the main line about a mile east of New Haven, as stated in The Sentinel a couple of weeks ago, and will run nearly due north to Butler. Work, it is understood, will be commenced early in the spring.

FOR COLDS AND CATARRH

Peruna is a Sure Cure. A Most Excellent Family Remedy.



MR. HARRY M. STEVENS, MIDLAND BEACH, L. I.

Mr. Harry M. Stevens, Midland Beach, L. I., New York, proprietor of "The Richmond" Hotel says of Peruna:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the value of Peruna. I have used it for years and have found it to be a most excellent family remedy. For colds, catarrh and similar ills, it is unsurpassed."

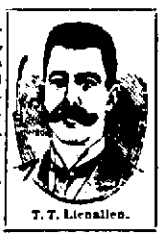
Mrs. C. E. Long, box 214, Atwood, Colorado, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says the following:

"We can never thank you enough for the change you have made in our little one's health. Before she began taking your Peruna and rock candy she suffered everything in the way of coughs, colds and croup, but now she has been taking your medicine a month, not quite one bottle full, and she is as well and strong as she has ever been in her life. Has not had the croup once since she began taking it, and when she has a little cold a few doses of Peruna fixes her out all right."

Mrs Nellie Courter, 11 Center avenue, Norwalk, Conn., writes: "Peruna has done wonders for my boy. I cannot praise it enough. I think it is the best medicine on earth; let me tell you why I think so: My son has been afflicted with catarrh since he was a baby five months old, so that for years I had to watch him all night long, and keep his mouth open so he could breathe, as he could not breathe through his nose. He has always been very delicate.

"Since he commenced taking the Peruna I can go to bed and sleep all night. He can breathe through his nose any way he lies, and all that hawking and spitting is gone. My boy is as well today as when he left off taking it, and he only took one bottle."

T. T. Lienallen, a prominent young lawyer of Washington, D. C., and brother of W. G. Lienallen, in the U. S. document room, has taken Peruna for catarrh and speaks of its efficacy in the following words. Mr. Lienallen says: "I am happy to write you that I am cured of what I thought, as well as my doctors, an everlasting case of catarrh, and take pleasure in saying that Peruna has done it all."



T. T. Lienallen.

Any one who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds, etc.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

ROOSEVELT COMES FORTH

THE ROUGH RIDER HAS SLAIN TWELVE LIONS.

Four of Them Were Killed by the Governor With His Knife—Had Finest Time of His Life.

Meeker, Col., Feb. 16.—Vice President-elect Roosevelt and John Goff rode into Meeker from the Keystone ranch last night, having concluded their hunt for big game in the mountains. When asked for interviews the governor referred the correspondent to Mr. Goff.

Mr. Goff said seventeen lions were killed during the hunt and that the governor had killed twelve, four with his knife and eight with his rifle. Mr. Goff further stated that Governor Roosevelt killed the largest lion that has been killed in this section, weighing 227 pounds and measuring eight and one-half feet in the flesh. Mr. Goff states that Roosevelt killed it with his knife.

One of the most exciting experiences of the hunt occurred when Governor Roosevelt killed his second largest lion. In order to get a shot the governor leaned the larger portion of his weighty body over a cliff forty feet high. Goff held him by the leg. The governor brought down his game with the first shot.

Governor Roosevelt expressed himself as having the most enjoyable time of his life.

He will leave Meeker today in a special conveyance. He will take the train tonight at Rifle, whence he will probably go home.

DECLINES INVITATION.

Denver, Col., Feb. 16.—Col. R. F. Montgomery, speaker of the assembly, has received a telegram from Vice President-elect Roosevelt, expressing regret at his inability to accept the invitation to address the assembly. Colonel Roosevelt, after resting a day or two at Colorado Springs, will go directly east.

REPAIRING CLOCK SERVICE.

C. Kierman, of Toledo, chief electrician for the Western Union Telegraph company, is in the city making repairs upon the clock service in use here. Recent accumulations of ice and snow upon the wires have seriously interfered with the perfect working of the time-pieces.

...SOME LEFT...

So great the crowd of pleased purchasers attracted by the .....

Big Consignment Silk Sale

They will not begin to last the length of time advertised. There is still left, however, a good assortment of the wonderful bargains.

There is a time for Everything
And now is the time to buy

Muslin Underwear.....

And The Wayne Dry Goods Co., is the place to buy it.

There are two very good reasons that can be given as proof for this statement.

The First is---The make we carry.
The Second is---The prices we make.

From the knowledge which years of experience in the business has given us, and from the endorsement of this manufacturer's make, by what we have no hesitancy in pronouncing the best class of trade in the city, ladies who will buy only the best goods that can be procured in this line, we are convinced that we are handling—in quality of material and construction and in beauty of style and finish, the finest line of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear IN THE MARKET.

We have just opened our complete spring assortment of these beautiful goods and invite your inspection and comparison with any other line in the city.

Our New Embroideries

Are also on sale and you have only to examine them to know that they are the same superior grades that have gained for us the reputation of always showing the best qualities and best assortment of Hamburg, Nainsook and Suisse Embroideries in the city.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES

which display the real beauty of hard woods can be added only when the lumber itself is of good quality and properly manufactured. To ensure desirable results, get your mouldings, doors, window sash, shutters, flooring, etc., at The Diether Lumber Co., dealers in reliable lumber. Well-seasoned, our lumber is easily "worked," as many carpenters will attest.

Deither Lumber Co.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

By The Great Specialists In Treating Weak and Diseased Hearts, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B.

Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Special Treatment Free as a Trial.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his new and complete special treatments by mail for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles, or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send two dollars and a half worth free as a trial, to all who mention this paper.

His treatments are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his complete special treatment that he does not hesitate to offer all persons a trial free.

Nothing could be more generous. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. There is no reason why every afflicted person should not avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer, as they may never have another such opportunity. No death comes as suddenly as that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. Kronck, of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians failed; Mrs. Flora Greater, of Bristolville, O., after twenty-two; Jas R. Waite, the noted actor, after a score had pronounced him incurable; Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, after five leading physicians had given her up; Mr. Julius Keister of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. R. Parker after sixteen failed.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers and their wives will be sent free upon request.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., 203 State St., Chicago, Ill., for trial treatment before it is too late.

Tears

Many a woman has periodic crying spells. She meets her husband with eyes red and swollen and he cries out: "What has happened?" "Nothing" his wife replies. "I don't know what is the matter with me, but I just had to have a good cry." Men don't have crying spells. It would seem therefore that an affection confined to women must have its cause in the womanly nature. There is no doubt that a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organs, is in general responsible for feminine nervousness and hysteria.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. "Favorite Prescription" cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

There is no medicine "just as good." Accept no substitute.

"For three years," writes Mrs. Mary A. Sasser, of High, Lamar Co., Texas, "I suffered with falling of the womb, also ulceration of the womb. After using three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription,' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets' I found relief. I am able to do my work with ease. I recommend your wonderful medicine to all my friends, for I truly believe it saved my life."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Cloth binding 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.

WOOD I accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. I have the best of Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Dry Mill Wood. I give the most for the money.

W. M. WELLS.

Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.

Home Phones: Office, 1504; residence, 1291.

Dr. Tinkham,

Office, Cor. East Berry and Clinton Sts., opposite postoffice.

SPECIALTY—Female Diseases, Skin and Nervous Diseases, Catarrh and all diseases of the Stomach. Calls answered promptly.

Residence, 148 Wells Street.

Home Phone 201, Main.
Bell Phone 720.

Wringers,
Sad Irons,
Meat Choppers,
Food Choppers,
Complete Stock
Builders' Hardware.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

22 Calhoun Street.

BOTH PHONES.

OFFICIAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
RECEIPTS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Balance on hand in general fund Jan. 1st, 1900 .... $ 74,144 60

ITEMIZED RECEIPTS.

Taxes	204,002 83	
Liquor license	17,500 00	
Auctioneers' license	210 00	
Peddlers' license	456 75	
Exhibition license	287 75	
Pole license	3,515 00	
Billiard and pool license	436 00	
Pawnbroker's license	275 00	
City scale receipts	1,016 10	
Market receipts	900 50	
Comptroller's fees	692 50	
Mayor's fees	315 00	
Vehicle license	365 50	
Sewer builders' license	60 00	
Plumbers' license	15 00	
Pipe line license	1,133 18	
Promiscuous receipts	7,438 56	
Total receipts and balances general funds for 1900	$317,028 82	
Less warrants drawn	245,205 60	
Balance general funds Jan. 1, 1901		$ 71,815 22
Balance on hand in special funds Jan. 1, 1900	$ 16,542 61	
Received from taxes	21,457 05	
Received from street special	1,156 18	
Total receipts and balance special funds for 1900	$ 39,156 84	
Less warrants drawn	9,257 57	
Balance special funds Jan. 1, 1901		29,897 67
Grand total of funds on hand		$101,712 89

The above balance stands to the credit of the several funds as follows:

General appropriation account	$ 71,815 22	
Sinking fund	11,020 73	
Street special fund	624 61	
Firemen's pension fund	1,092 30	
Monument fund	2,213 82	
Municipal electric light plant fund	14,338 71	
		$101,712 89

TREASURER'S BALANCE.

Credit to several funds as above	$101,712 89	
Orders afloat	9,228 57	
	$110,941 46	
Less orders for bonds not yet redeemed	1,500 00	
Net cash balance in treasury		$109,441 46

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Salary of officers' clerks	$ 20,750 00	$ 20,740 45	$ 9 55
Incidentals finance	500 00	303 69	196 31
Miscellaneous claim account	2,062 39	2,053 23	
Interest	32,453 50	31,033 00	1,420 50
Revision of ordinances	1,796 37	137 52	1,661 35
	$ 57,544 76	$ 54,267 05	$3,287 71

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Incidentals law	$ 500 00	$ 368 50	131 50

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Advertising printing	$ 1,100 00	$ 1,081 30	$ 18 70
Blank books and stationery	600 00	513 90	86 10
City hall	2,600 00	2,598 99	1 01
Expenses city civil engineer	3,075 00	3,073 45	1 55
Garbage account	8,000 00	7,079 82	920 18
Furniture and fixtures	237 29	213 79	53 50
Public grounds and buildings	550 00	533 34	16 66
Public lights	27,550 00	27,588 12	61 88
Sewer repairs	2,500 00	2,491 15	8 85
Sewers new	6,043 55	5,727 19	316 36
Street cleaning	9,500 00	9,468 43	31 57
Maintenance and repair of streets	3,562 50	3,266 30	296 20
Maintenance and repair of streets special	7,827 55	7,531 32	296 23
Add. clerical for board of P. W.	600 00	573 88	26 12
Bridges	1,500 00	1,234 11	265 89
Parks	10,800 00	10,555 44	244 56
Crematory construction fund	4,700 00	4,688 46	11 54
New streets	15,016 73	12,053 83	2,962 60
Fountains	400 00	153 81	246 19
Street opening account	701 00	701 00	
Totals	$106,063 73	$102,197 26	$3,866 47

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Fire force pay roll	$ 42,940 00	$ 42,922 47	17 53
Fire force account	8,700 00	8,432 38	267 62
Police force pay roll	30,030 00	29,997 94	32 06
Police force account	1,350 00	1,018 97	331 03
Weighmaster's salary	800 00	744 15	55 85
Poundmaster's salary	540 00	540 00	
Marketmaster's salary	300 00	300 00	
Totals	$ 85,650 00	$ 84,945 91	$ 704 09

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Sanitary police	$ 1,710 00	$ 1,710 00	
Prevention of contagious diseases	500 00	353 76	146 24
Bacteriologist	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Incidentals board of health	200 00	163 12	36 88
Totals	$ 3,610 00	$ 3,426 88	$ 183 12

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Sinking fund	$ 15,020 73	$ 5,000 00	$11,020 73
Street special	1,452 31	827 70	624 61
Firemen's pension fund	3,582 19	2,489 89	1,092 30
Monument funds	3,213 30	999 98	2,213 32
Municipal electric light plant	14,338 71		14,338 71
Totals	$ 39,155 24	$ 9,257 57	$29,197 67

SUMMARY.
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Department of finance	$ 57,544 76	
Department of Law	500 00	
Department of public works	106,063 73	
Department of public safety	85,650 00	
Department of public health	3,610 00	
Total appropriations for year 1900		$253,378 49

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Department of finance	$ 54,267 15	
Department of law	368 50	
Department of public works	102,197 26	
Department of public safety	84,945 91	
Department of public health	3,426 88	
Total disbursements during year 1900		$245,205 60
Leaves amount to credit of several funds		$ 10,172 89

Of the above balance the following accounts will be carried over to 1901:

New streets	$ 2,962 60	
Prevention of contagious diseases	114 75	
Revision of ordinances	1,661 35	
Total carried over to 1901		$ 4,739 50

The remaining balances consisting of the following will be returned to general appropriation account:

Salaries of officers and clerks	$ 9 55	
Incidentals department of finance	196 31	
Interest on bonded debt	1,420 50	
Incidentals department of law	131 50	
Advertising and printing	18 70	
Blank books and stationery	86 10	
City hall account	1 01	
Expense city civil engineer	1 55	
Garbage account	920 18	
Furniture and fixtures	53 50	
Public grounds and buildings	16 66	
Public lights	61 88	
Sewer repairs	8 85	
Sewers new	316 36	
Street cleaning	31 57	
Maintenance and repair of streets	296 20	
Maintenance and repair of streets special	296 23	
Additional clerical force	26 12	
Bridges	265 89	
Parks	244 56	
Crematory construction fund	11 54	
Fountains	246 19	
Fire force pay roll	17 53	
Fire force account	267 62	
Police force pay roll	32 06	
Police force account	331 03	
Weighmaster	55 85	
Prevention of contagious diseases	31 49	
Incidentals board of health	36 88	
Total to be turned back to general app. acct		$ 5,433 39
Makes total as shown by foregoing summary		$ 10,172 89

WARRANT AND ORDER ACCOUNT.

Amount of warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1900	$ 4,433 10	
Amount of warrants issued during 1900	254,963 17	
Total amounts of warrants floating during 1900	$259,396 27	$259,396 27
Amount of warrants redeemed by treas. during 1900	$250,157 70	
Amount of warrants outstanding	9,238 57	
		$259,396 27

STATEMENT OF TRUST ACCOUNT.
Street and Sewer Improvement Under the Barrett law.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1900	$ 4,308 58	

Receive from Treasurer.

Certificate No. 162	13,300 06	
Certificate No. 164	6,908 90	
Certificate No. 166	8,538 00	
Certificate No. 167	8,196 44	
Total receipts and balance		$ 33,251 64
Less warrants paid		26,126 21
Leaves treasurer's balance Jan. 1, 1901		$ 7,125 23

WARRANT AND ORDER ACCOUNT.

Amount of warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1900	$ 90 83	
Warrants drawn during 1900	26,436 42	
Total warrants floating during 1900		$ 26,527 25
Amount of warrants redeemed by treasurer during 1900	$ 26,135 31	
Amount of warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1900	391 94	
		$ 26,527 25

DATE OF ISSUE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.	RATE OF INT.	AMOUNT OF ANNUAL INT.	WHEN SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IS PAYABLE.	WHERE INTEREST IS PAYABLE.	DATE OF MATURITY.
10-10 1883	Funding Ft. W. & O. R. R.	$ 90,000 00	4½ pct	$ 4,455 00	10th of April and October	Third National Bank, N. Y.	10-10-1913
10-10 1883	Funding C., R. & Ft. W. R. R.	100,000 00	4½ pct	4,500 00	10th of April and October	Third National Bank, N. Y.	10-10-1913
10-10-1884	Funding Ft. W., J. & S. R. R.	100,000 00	4½ pct	4,500 00	10th of April and October	Third National Bank, N. Y.	10-10-1914
7-10-1895	South Wayne waterworks assumed by City of Fort Wayne upon annexation of said town of South Wayne	15,800 00	6 pct	948 00	10th of January and July	Third National Bank, N. Y.	7-10-1914
11-15-1899	Waterworks refunding bonds	100,000 00	3½ pct	3,500 00	15th of May and November	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	11-15-1919
12-31-1899	Waterworks refunding bonds	24,000 00	3½ pct	840 00	31st of June and December	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	12-31-1909
1-15-1900	Waterworks refunding bonds	146,000 00	3½ pct	5,110 00	15th of July and January	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	1-15-1920
10-15-1900	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1901
10-15-1900	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1902
10-15-1899	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1903
10-15-1899	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1904
10-15-1899	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1905
10-15-1899	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1906
10-15-1899	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1907
10-15-1899	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1908
10-15-1899	Ref. b'nds pay certain city ind	5,000 00	3½ pct	175 00	15th of April and October	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	10-15-1909
	Totals	$629,800 00		$25,425 00			

Bonded Debt January 1st, 1900	$634,800 00
Bonded Debt Paid in 1900	5,000 00
Bonded Debt January 1st, 1901	$629,800 00

TOTAL VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY WITH TAX LEVIES FROM 1875 TO 1901.

Taxes due.	Valuations.	Tax levy.
1875	$12,262,425	$1 20
1876	14,225,290	1 20
1877	14,069,509	1 15
1878	14,266,305	1 05
1879	13,576,845	1 00
1880	13,916,775	1 00
1881	13,741,046	1 00
1882	14,093,374	1 00
1883	14,822,176	1 00
1884	15,286,705	1 00
1885	15,061,060	1 00
1886	15,747,456	1 00
1887	16,018,035	1 00
1888	16,429,175	1 00
1889	16,590,272	1 00
1890	18,949,520	1 16
1891	19,029,540	1 10
1892	19,482,950	1 10
1893	20,081,370	1 10
1894	20,835,010	1 18
1895	21,771,410	1 18
1896	22,754,740	95
1897	22,712,220	95
1898	22,583,113	95¼
1899	22,839,366	95
1900	23,345,000	* 94
1901	23,785,580	x 95

*Including 2½ for electric plant.
xIncluding 4½ for electric plant.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JANUARY 1, 1901.
ASSETS.

City water works system complete, based on a net earning capacity of 6 per cent	$1,360,000 00
City hall and grounds	95,000 00
Market space	15,000 00
Reservoir park, 13 acres	25,000 00
Swinney park, 48 acres	20,000 00
McCulloch park, 4.05 acres	29,000 00
Old Fort park, ¼ acre	2,000 00
Hayden park, 1.12 acres	10,000 00
Lawton park and green houses, 21 acres	30,000 00
Piqua park, 1 acre	2,083 00
Orff park	500 00
Public library	15,000 00
Lots 1 to 15, Kinde's addition	7,000 00
Lots 11, 12 and 13, Jones' addition	3,450 00
Lot 19, Zollars & Swayne's addition	309 00
East end gravel pit	5,000 00
Crematory	11,000 00
Lot 4, T. Hanna Sr., sub-division	10,000 00
High school and equipment	73,000 00
Jefferson school and equipment	33,500 00
Clay school and equipment	42,300 00
Hoagland school and equipment	35,000 00
Hanna school and equipment	20,250 00
Washington street school and equipment	22,250 00
Bloomingdale school and equipment	26,750 00
Harmer street school and equipment	31,250 00
Miner school and equipment	21,500 00
Holton avenue school and equipment	14,300 00
Nebraska school and equipment	14,300 00
McCulloch school and equipment	13,750 00
Hamilton school and equipment	13,250 00
Franklin street school and equipment	13,700 00
Lakeside school and equipment	25,000 00
South Wayne school and equipment	16,300 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 1.

Building and ground	$17,000 00
Equipment	12,000 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 2.

Building and ground	7,000 00
Equipment	8,000 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 3.

Building and ground	9,300 00
Equipment	7,500 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 4.

Building and ground	6,420 00
Equipment	8,000 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 5.

Building and ground	6,000 00
Equipment	6,000 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 6.

Building and ground	6,700 00
Equipment	7,000 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 7.

Building and ground	5,000 00
Equipment	6,000 00

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 8.

Building and ground	6,250 00
Equipment	6,000 00

OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Street sweepers, etc.	$ 700 00

CASH ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1901.

General fund	$ 71,815 22
Sinking fund	11,020 73
Monument fund	2,213 82
Firemen's pension fund	1,092 30
Street special fund	624 61
Electric light fund	14,338 71
Total	$4,482,932 83

LIABILITIES.

Bonded debt	$ 629,800 00
Net assets	3,853,132 83

State of Indiana, Allen County, ss:
Henry C. Berghoff, Comptroller.

Henry C. Berghoff, City Comptroller of the city of Fort Wayne, being duly sworn upon his oath that the within and foregoing report is true according to vouchers issued in such office.
HENRY C. BERGHOFF, Comptroller.

Subscribed and sworn to the .... 1901.

REPORT OF J. M. KOHAN CITY TREASURER.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 18, 1901.

To the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please find below a summary statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900 as shown by the treasurer's ledger, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1900	$ 94,119 51
Received on account of taxes for the year	226,150 08
Received from all other sources	39,330 57
Total	$359,600 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total amount of warrants drawn by comptroller and paid by treasurer	$250,157 70
Amount of cash in treasury Jan. 1, 1901	$109,441 46

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. KOHAN, Treas.

REPORT OF WM. MEYER, JR., AUDITOR.

Second installment unpaid May settlement, 1900	$102,221 62
First installment delinquent last May	16,141 62
Old delinquent credited on May sheet	33,019 36
Ten per cent penalty on May and November, 1899, delinquency	1,831 33
Six per cent penalty on both April and November, 1899 delinquency	793 91
Treasurer's assessment charged since May settlement, 1900	65 82
Dropped taxes collected	4 42
Total charges	$154,019 15
Collections of second installment since May settlement, 1900	100,008 00
Collections of delinquencies, including penalty and interest	4,023 50
Assessment and dropped taxes collections since May settlement	55 68
Total collections since May settlement, 1900	$104,087 41
Deduct treasurer's 1 per cent and fees on delinquent collections (6 per cent by law and 4 per cent by ordinance)	$ 463 56
Mortgage exemptions	1,871 64
Overcharges issued	304 14
Refunders	302 43
Total deductions from total collections	$ 2,900 81
Leaves net amount due city	$102,676 00
Deduct total collections from total charges leaves delinquencies November, 1900	49,901 74
Deduct from total delinquencies taxes carried to insolvent record	10,062 67
Leaves net delinquencies chargeable against treasurer November, 1900	$ 39,019 07

Current polls collected, $1,255 50.
Delinquent polls collected, $244.

I, Wm. Meyer, Jr., auditor of the County of Allen, do hereby certify that this is a true report of the collections of taxes made by the treasurer for the city of Fort Wayne, as shown by the November settlement, 1900.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the board of commissioners of Allen County, Ind., this 28th day of December, 1900.

WM. MEYER, JR.,
Auditor Allen County, Ind.

ABSTRACT OF DUPLICATE COLLECTIONS, MAY SETTLEMENT, 1900, SHOWING CHARGES, AMOUNT UNPAID AND TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF TAX FOR CITY OF FORT WAYNE.

Duplicate charges	$239,535 71
Old tax charged	37,878 71
Spring extras charged	150 00
Old extras charged	75 32
Total	$278,041 27
Second installment, unpaid and extras	$102,227 62
April delinquencies, unpaid and extras	16,141 62
Old tax, unpaid and extras	33,019 36
Total deductions from total charges	$151,388 60
Leaves gross collections	$126,652 67
Treasurer's fees on delinquent collected 6 per cent by law and 4 per cent by ordinance	$ 463 52
Overcharges issued	220 76
Refunders	584 12
Mortgage exemption deductions	1,871 50
Total treasurer's fees, overcharges, refunders and mortgage exemptions from gross collections	$ 3,379 19
Leaves actual cash collections	$123,473 48

Amount polls collected, $1,232 50.
Delinquent polls collected, $220.

I, Wm. Meyer, Jr., auditor Allen County, Ind., do hereby certify that this is a true report of the collections of taxes made by the treasurer for the city of Fort Wayne, as shown by the May, 1900 settlement. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the board of commissioners of Allen County, Ind., this 12th day of June, 1900.

WM. MEYER, JR.,
Auditor Allen County, Ind.

REPORT OF HENRY C. BECKER, TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

Assessed valuation of city in Wayne township:

Real estate	$101,474 45
Improvements	79,024 10
Personal	57,346 55
Total	$238,845 40
Polls	60 33

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 28, 1901.

Henry Berghoff, Esq.

Dear Sir: The above is the assessed valuation of the city in Wayne township and includes railroad property.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BECKER,
Assessor Wayne Township.

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching Burning Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair

Speedy Cure Treatment $1.25

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap (25c.), to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment (50c.) freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent (50c.) to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set (price, $1.25) is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring and humiliating skin, scalp and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when other remedies fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scald head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for beautifying the skin, for the stopping of falling hair, for softening and whitening red, rough hands, for baby rashes and itchings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, for many sanative antiseptic purposes, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., 25 CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

A bill is before the federal council of Germany providing that the time of study shall be for medical students five years instead of the present term of four and a half.

Miss Florence McMillan, the talented Elocutionist, at the Olympia Band Fair tonight.

The Girard National bank of Philadelphia claims to have two clerks of champion speed in counting cash. One of them having counted 1,000 Bland silver dollars in one and a half minutes. The other has counted in fifty-two seconds 100 one-dollar bills.

U. S. Stamps are reliable.

29eod-tf

The highest price ever paid for a Hereford cow was brought by Carnation, which animal was sold to J. C. Adams of Moweaqua, Ill., for $3,700 at a Kansas City exhibition recently. The previous high price was $3,150.

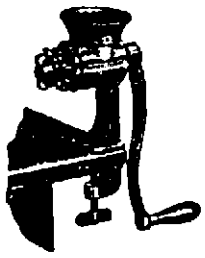
Baker's Egg-Baking Powder....

is being demonstrated in the Crockery Department of Rurode Dry Goods Co., In charge of Prof. Doyle and also at The People's Store. All Welcome.

CHARLES C. ADSIT
226 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,
BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold for cash and on margins. Private wire to New York. Chicago References: Continental National Bank, Hibernian Banking Association, Royal Trust company.
Feb8-eod-1mo

N. W. BLOOM,
107 CALHOUN STREET.
Funeral Director
—AND—
..... Embalmer.
TELEPHONE 302.

H. M. METZGER
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 380.

THE UNIVERSAL

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Hardware, Paint and Glass.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
26 WEST WAYNE STREET.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKER.
ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 W. MAIN.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.
D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay its interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

HEARTS IN UNISON

EDWARD AND THE KAISER IN UNUSUAL ACCORD.

THE ENTENTE STRENGTHENED

WILHELM'S MESSAGE TO THE EMPRESS.

ANNOUNCING QUEEN'S DEATH

CHANGES EXPECTED IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD.

London, Feb. 16.—"Our grandmother is dead. Comfort my mother. —Wilhelm."

This is the telegram Emperor William sent the empress a few minutes after Queen Victoria's death. It explains better than could columns of German and English editorials the feelings which exist among the reigning families of these countries. This close tie may shortly bring about another meeting between King Edward and his imperial nephew. English court rumors give Empress Frederick but a short lease of life and King Edward will no more allow his new duties to interfere with his desire to be at her bedside than did Emperor William consider the Berlin duties when he went in haste to Osborne.

RIVET WORLD'S ATTENTION.

Thus, once more, the two rulers who are rivetting the attention of the world may be brought together under circumstances in which human emotion have the strongest place. That feeling, apart from its sad domestic affair, is bound to have an important moral effect both in Great Britain and Germany and the rest of the world. The feeling of Germany of the emperor's pro-English tendencies, known throughout the world, which is antagonistic to commoner portions of its press, finds its counterpart in England, though it is not so fully developed or freely expressed.

Now that the emperor has gone many people are asking, "Is the king going to follow Emperor William's example and be an emperor in the true sense of the word?"

REALIZE THE MONARCHY.

The recent kingly functions, with all the outward signs of power, have made Great Britain realize for the first time in many years that it is still a country under a monarchy. Indeed several papers are urging the king to exert pressure on the ministers to eradicate the abuses in the army and push the war in South Africa.

Many persons are seriously pondering on whether King Edward is going to rule or reign. There is all confidence in his tact and common sense. But the sudden restoration of monarchial splendor and pomp and keen sympathy between the German emperor and King Edward make many loyal subjects anxious about this matter.

The first sign of this is the suggestion of an increase of the king's income. Mr. Henry Labouchere and many others have no hesitation in openly opposing it. Reference is frequently made to the small incomes of the presidents of the United States and France. There is little doubt that parliament will grant larger supplies, but this action will not serve to reconcile the country to its new condition.

KING CANNOT RULE.

"The English people," bluntly says this week's Today, "would not tolerate a king who sought to rule as well as reign."

To those who have only read the king's utterances and have not seen the recent functions the cause for any such remark is hidden. The functions attending the new reign have been so spectacular that the quaint rights of the people handed down from commonwealth times escape notice. Before members of the house of commons were called to the house of lords Thursday the clerk of the house mumbled a bill for the better prevention of certain clandestine outlawries. This bill was invariably read for hundreds of years before a king's speech was heard, in order to assert the right of both houses to transact business without reference to any authority but its own organization, and the court is watched with keen interest.

No one desires the king to forget old favorites, yet there is a clearly expressed wish that some of these be not rewarded with official positions. The appointment of Sir Francis Knolly, who was secretary of the king while the latter was prince of Wales, to be secretary of his majesty, meets with universal approval and is taken as a good omen. Sir Francis is the son of the king's former tutor. They were play-fellows together.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCE.

Sandringham is likely to be to the king and queen what Osborne was to Queen Victoria. Barracks will shortly be erected at this royal residence so long connected with the name of the prince of Wales, where the household troops will be accommodated. Osborne, however, will not be neglected, for the king intends to make it headquarters when gratifying his keen taste for yachting.

A humorous result of the British-German "entente" is evident in the moustaches of the inhabitants of the west end of London. The upward and outward twist so much associated with Emperor William's moustache, has been extensively adopted, especially by those having pretensions to military appearance. Interviews with west end barbers reveal the trouble they are encountering in transforming life-long droops into upward curls.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The present session of parliament promises to be confined chiefly to army and Irish affairs, though the king's income and improvements in the condition of the poor may take up some time. The war in South Africa has been talked thread-bare. The determination of the government not to alter in the slightest degree its attitude towards the horror is clearly recognized on all sides, and though this will not stop the futile debate, the country is not likely to follow it with any interest.

Col. Sir Charles H. Howard Vincent, conservative, is going to move that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other British colonies be consolidated upon a commercial basis and that Canada's example be followed by granting the empire's products fiscal preference. Both parties generally agree that something of this sort is necessary, but nothing is likely to result, the leaders maintaining that the time and conditions are not yet ripe for such an important step.

CROKER OUT OF POLITICS.

Intimate friends of Mr. Richard Croker openly declare he will never re-enter active political life in America. Those who have seen Mr. Croker recently noticed his general physical weakness, which is said to be a form of nervous melancholia, entirely opposed to his usual activity. A number of American racing friends who know Mr. Croker intimately say that, while he will probably return to the United States during the coming summer, he is utterly tired of political work and would gladly pass over the control of Tammany Hall to younger hands.

Due probably to severe wear and tear of its rolling stock, upon which there has been much comment in financial circles recently, the Central London railroad, better known as the "Tup-penny" tube, has decided to try American motors instead of the heavy electrical engines now employed and has ordered from the licensees here of an American company three small motors, mounted on bogie trucks under the carriages. If the experiments are successful the old locomotives will be abandoned. The idea is due to a trip to the United States just made by the company's engineer.

Another American advance is in the arrival at Barrow of 300 tons of American slates for roofing. It is said that these can be imported cheaper than they can be bought at the quarries only seven miles distant from Barrow.

IN THE AIR.

The Germs of LaGrippe are Conveyed Through the Atmosphere.

No one can escape the La Grippe germ because when an epidemic of the disease is prevailing the air is ladden with it.

The reason everyone does not have the disease at the same time is because the persons who are enjoying perfect health are able to successfully resist and throw off the infection, while those who for any reason are not in the best of health fall ready victims.

The first symptoms are those of acute catarrh, resembling a hard cold and if prompt treatment is applied at this time, it can easily be broken up; one of the best remedies at this stage is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by druggists everywhere and if taken freely, say one tablet every hour or two or two or three days, the danger of pneumonia and serious complications will be averted.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles from which I had suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Persons who suffer from catarrh of the head and throat are very susceptible to La Grippe and such will find a pleasant, convenient and safe remedy in this new catarrh cure.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are composed entirely of harmless antiseptics and may be used as freely as necessary as they contain no cocaine, opiate or poisonous drug of any kind.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27tf

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—May wheat opened ⅛@¼c lower at 73⅛c to 73¼c today under the influence of weak cables and heavy Australian shipments. Bears pushed the market vigorously during the first few minutes, but it steadied in sympathy with the strength in corn and rallied to 73⅝@73¾c. July was sold at a discount of ⅛c when good trade. Local receipts were 40 cars, 2 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 411 cars, against 356 last week and 502 a year ago.

May later advanced to 73⅞c in sympathy with corn, but broke to 73⅛@73¼c on realizing sales. The close was steady with corn, May unchanged at 73¼c.

The initial trade in wheat was reflected in corn for a moment at the opening, which was ⅛@¼c lower at 40¾c to 40⅞c for May. The crowd, however, was generally bullish and the market quickly rallied to 40⅞c. Receipts were 591 cars.

May later dropped back to 40¼c, but attempts to buy found the market bare of offerings and May shot sharply up to 41⅛c and closed strong, ⅝@¾c higher at 41⅛@41¼c.

Oats were dull. The market opened a shade lower at 25¼c for May in sympathy with wheat, but reacted to 25⅛@25⅜c. Receipts were 254 cars.

Provisions opened easier on heavy lard receipts, but held steady with corn for some time. May pork opened 7½c lower at $14.12½. May lard $5c down at $7.52½, and May ribs a shade depressed at $7.10@7.12½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Feb., 73⅛@73⅜c; March, 74c; May, 73¼c.

Corn—Feb., 39½c; March, 39⅞c; May, 41⅛@41⅜c.

Oats—Feb., 25½c; May, 25⅛c.

Pork—Feb., $13.95; May, $14.15.

Lard—Feb., $7.42½@7.45; May, $7.50@7.52½; July, $7.55; Sept., $7.62½.

Ribs—Feb., $7.07½; May, $7.18; Sept., $7.20@7.22½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.66; No. 1, $1.65½; May, $1.67½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $6.00@6.60; poor to medium, $3.40@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.45@4.50; cows, $2.50@4.15; heifers, $2.00@4.30; canners, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $2.50@4.25; calves, $4.25@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.70; Texas grass steers, $3.90@3.90; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts today, 27,000; Monday, 43,000; left over, 3,419. Market steady to shade lower; top, $5.47½. Mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.40@5.47½; rough heavy, $5.25@5.35; light, $5.30@5.40; bulk of sales, $5.35@5.42½.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Feb. 16.—There were changes extending to a point or more in various stocks, some of them gains and some of them losses. The tone of the speculation was much confused. Arlington opened wide on the call of 6,000 shares, selling at 143½ to 146, compared with 143½ last night. St. Paul, Delaware and Hudson, General Electric and Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred were up a point each. Smelting broke sharply, selling down 2½, and the preferred stock yielded a fraction.

The Steel stocks were also heavy. Steel and Wire and Federal Steel going down almost a point. Denver and the Grande declined a point.

Opening prices were immediately shaded. The heaviness of the Steel stocks and the absence of any important demand were aggravating factors. The Grangers and Steel and Copper stocks, Pacifics, Tractions, Centers and Sugar oil were way decidedly, some of them yielding well over a point from the average.

There were a few gains of importance, including 2½ in National Steel preferred and a point each in Evansville and Terre Haute preferred and the Steel issues. Toledo, St. Louis and Western, newly dealt in, sold at 11 and rose further and the preferred sold 1½ over yesterday.

The market was pushed up in the second hour under the lead of Burlington, which rallied 2½ to 145 with heavy buying. Delaware and Hudson touched 177½, an advance of 4 points. Tin Plate was strong at a gain of 2 points. St. Louis and Western preferred rose 3½ in all and Illinois Central nearly 2. There were rallies extending to a point in other stocks, but the general response was not enthusiastic. The bears attacked the market promptly and vigorously under the showing of the heavy decrease of surplus in the bank statement. Delaware and Hudson reacted 2. St. Paul 1½ from the top, Burlington 1½, New York Central and Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred 1½ and Sugar, Tin Plate and Federal Steel about a point each.

General Electric was weak at a decline of 3½. The amount of stock dislodged at the decline was not large and Burlington and Delaware and Hudson were supported and scored recoveries to the top. This checked the selling elsewhere, but rallies were not important. The closing was dull and heavy and generally below last night's level.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 16.—Butter—Receipts, 2,828 tubs; market firm; fresh creamery, 16@22c; fine creamery, 23@23c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,929 pkgs; market firm; fancy large, fall made, 11½@12c; fancy small, fall made, 11½@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,148 pkgs; market easy; Western, at mark, 16½@17c; southern, at mark, 16@16½c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4½c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.70; granulated, $5.50.

Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7½c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 16.—Money on call nominally 2@2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; sterling exchange weak and nominally with a fair business in bankers' bills at $4.87½ for demand and at $4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.84; silver certificates, 62@63c; bar silver, 62½c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Feb. 16.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds steady; government bonds steady:

Dollars, U. S. registered	105½
Dollars, U. S. coupon	105½
U. S. 2s registered	110½
U. S. 2s coupon	110½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	127½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	132½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	112½
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	112½
U. S. 5s registered	110½
U. S. 5s coupon	110½

FOUND ANOTHER CASE

Late this afternoon Dr. Prempler announced that a case of variloid had been found at 64 East Main street, and quarantine has been established there.

LOCAL LINES.

Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Dreyer are entertaining Miss Dreyer and Miss Boyer, of Hartford City.

Mr. and Mrs. Deidrich Dicke entertained a sleighing party from the city last evening at their home, six miles west.

Phyllis Randall, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Randall, fell while returning from school yesterday, fracturing her right forearm.

J. W. Foley is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

THOUGHT TO BE HIS WIFE

BUT SHE BEGINS PATERNITY SUIT AGAINST SNOW.

Columbia Street Saloonkeeper in Jail —Wife Coming From Michigan—A Peculiar Case.

Harry Snow, a saloonkeeper doing business at No. 11 West Columbia street, was arrested at noon today by Sheriff Stout, on a charge of bastardy preferred by a woman with whom he has been living and who was supposed to be his wife. On December 13 a marriage license was issued to Harry Snow and Hattie Stone, but the record does not show that they were every married. Meantime Snow has a wife living at Grand Ledge, Mich., who heard of the issuance of the license and commenced correspondence with Sheriff Stout with a view of having her husband arrested for bigamy. The sheriff received a letter today saying that she would arrive in the city this evening. It appears now that Snow and the Stone woman have had a racket over the delay in the consummation of the marriage ceremony and today's proceedings resulted. Snow is in jail in default of bail and will have a preliminary hearing this afternoon at 4 o'clock before Justice France, from whose office the warrant issued.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Nettie Repp this morning filed a suit for divorce from Rufus Repp.

David F. Benninghoff sues Emilius Case et al on a note for $500.

Mrs. Viola M. Mulle was taken to the Richmond asylum this morning by Sheriff Stout. The parents of the unfortunate lady accompanied her.

D. O. Siemon has filed his current report as administrator of the estate of Augusta Siemon.

The commissioners' room in the court house is being decorated and green is the predominating color. This is probably in deference to those two patriotic Irish gentlemen, Commissioners Schnitker and Orff.

Judge O'Rourke is still sick and it is doubtful whether he will be able to get out to hold court by Monday.

BEFORE JUDGE AIKEN.

In the case of Town vs. Ellison a motion for a new trial was overruled and the case was appealed to the appellate court, the bond being fixed at $500.

In the two cases of Alice M. Havert vs. Celeste Gladieux, N. D. Doughman was appointed special judge for the reason that Judge Aiken was originally an attorney in the case. Judge Doughman dismissed both cases at plaintiff's costs on account of non-prosecution.

The care of Dukes vs. Bash et al. is set for trial next Tuesday.

The case of Peltier vs. Cox has been appealed to the appellate court.

OLYMPIA BAND FAIR.

At the Olympia band fair last evening Genevieve Gordon was the successful contestant for the doll, receiving 1,805 votes, Jennie Hamilton, her closest competitor, receiving 1,230. Morgan Harrod and Miss Alice Hedges were given the $5 prize in the waltzing contest, the judges being J. Y. Shoaff, Mr. Ten Berrok, of New York, and William DeCamp.

On Monday night, aside from the regular concert and impersonations by Professor Mert there will be declamations by Miss Forrest Townsend. The various contests will close as follows: Bed room suit, 10 o'clock; dining room suit, 10:30; leather couch, 11; silk flag, 11:30. Tonight there will be a splendid program presented and a large attendance is expected.

A progressive pedro party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. O. H. Laraill, the hostess being assisted by Miss Clara Poole. Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Loesch took prizes, the bobbies being awarded to Mrs. Herbert Shorey and Mrs. Belden.

HOW IS YOUR TYPEWRITER?

Fred McBride, an expert in the repairing of typewriters, is stopping at the Hotel Rich, where he will be located for a week or ten days.

He makes a business of repairing, cleaning, aligning and general overhauling or remodeling of all the standard or leading makes of typewriters, carrying all tools and parts necessary to do the work.

As he does the work here in Fort Wayne it saves the delay necessary in sending them in to be repaired; also expressage both ways, and is on the ground when they are delivered, a point old operators will appreciate.

If your machine is not just what it should be, you had better send for him at the Hotel Rich. He will examine your machine without cost, and tell you just what the repairs will cost, and if you have it done will guarantee satisfactory work. 917

THE GRAND SCHEMER

HIS TAILOR CALLS TO SEE HIM WITH HIS LITTLE BILL.

The Account Remains Unsettled, but the Clothing Artist is Taken Into the Great American Steam Trousers Creaser Company.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

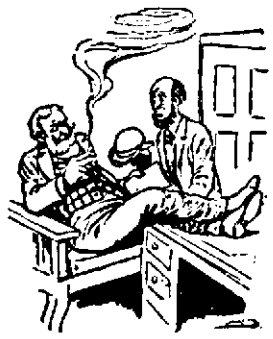
Major Crofoot had left the door of his office open by accident, and as he sat smoking with his heels on his desk he was suddenly accosted with:

"I vhas come for dot leetle bill."

"What—er—eh—is it you?" exclaimed the major as he almost fell out of his chair in getting up. "Well, well, but this is luck. Why, man, I was just making out a check for you. I happened to remember that I owed you a dollar for cleaning my suit."

"Yes, it vhas a dollar," replied the tailor as he held out the bill, "und you don't pay me for a year."

"A year? How time flies! Yes, it is a bill for a dollar for cleaning a salt and pepper suit, and if you had only waited half an hour you would have had a check for it. The check would have been filed out for $100. My dear



"I VEAS COME FOR DOT LEETLE BILL."

man, you are one of the few people who had confidence in me when my fortunes were at the lowest ebb. The check for a hundred was to prove my gratitude."

"Vhell, I'll take him now," said the tailor.

"Ah, I remember that salt and pepper suit and the days of my adversity!" sighed the major as he walked about and ignored the check. "You brought the suit up here one day thoroughly cleaned and rehabilitated, and you went away saying not a word about the bill. You treated me as if I had millions of dollars, and never, never can I forget your consideration. Major Crofoot remembers those who remember him."

"Vhell?" queried the tailor as he looked at the bill in his hand.

"I said a check for a hundred," replied the major, "but I shall do better than that. A hundredfold is not enough. I'll make a rich man of you. I'll put you right up among the millionaires. The more I think of how you trusted in my integrity the more anxious am I to prove my gratitude. Tailor, shake hands. Tailor, accept my congratulations."

"But how vhas he?" asked the creditor, with a puzzled look.

"It was this way, my dear, confiding friend: I was just about to incorporate the Great American Steam Trousers Creaser, with a cash capital of $1,000,000. The papers go to the secretary of state today. Next week the first machine is set up. In three months we shall have 50 of them at work in the principal cities of the United States. The stock is supposed to sell at par, but I can get you $10,000 worth at $87. The dividends won't be less than 50 per cent and may go a hundred. For the first machine out we want a practical manager. You shall have the position at $20,000 a year. Tailor, shake hands."

"I don't see how he vhas," said the tailor after a lymphatic shake.

"You don't? That is because your good fortune has for the moment upset you. Look at my trousers. Look at the trousers of all the men you meet. There are creases in them. When you buy a pair of $10 trousers, you pay $5 for the creases. You must have 'em to be in the swim. Can't go into society or get a check cashed at the bank without 'em. The creasing, as you know, is now done by hand and is slow work. Our company will crease by steam. The trousers will be fed in, the same as straw, and at the rate of 20 pairs a minute. They come out beautifully creased, at a cost of only a quarter a pair, and there you are. Each machine will crease 18,000 pairs per day of ten hours, and that's an income of $4,500 a day. We shall steam crease the trousers of the world. Every royal head will be among our patrons. Isn't it plain to you now? Isn't it as clear as daylight that you will be riding in your own barouche in less than six months?"

"But you owe me a dollar," persisted the tailor.

"Great Scott, but you talk about a dollar when hundreds of thousands are falling at your feet! Let me go over this once again. We are the Great American Steam Trousers Creaser. We don't steam trousers, but we crease 'em by steam."

"I know."

"We crease 18,000 pairs per day at a quarter a pair. We make $4,400 per day clear money on every machine, and we have 20,000 machines at work. Your share of the profits will be at least half a million dollars per year. In ten years you are worth $5,000,000. Tailor, shake hands. It all comes from your confidence in me."

"But I don't have some confidence. I vhas here for my dollar."

"And the dollar is your deposit on your ground floor stock. It is an evidence of your good faith and will eventually be returned to you. Can you sell your shop today? Can you be ready in three days to take hold of the first machine and feed 18,000 pairs of trousers through it? You can, of course. You will be ready, and I can depend on you. Shall I speak to some bank about your opening an account?"

"If—if—you could pay—"

"You'll get your first month's salary in advance, and if you want to use half a million I can lend you the cash. That's all, except that we'll shake hands again. You will excuse me. I know, but I've got to go out for an hour or two. Call again. See you later. Don't fail me."

The grand promoter put on his hat and overcoat and left the office. The tailor had come for that dollar. He took a chair to wait. The fire was low and the room was cold, and in an hour his teeth were chattering. He stood it for another hour, and then he rose up and softly tiptoed out and went down stairs. At the foot of the stairs he met a man who queried:

"Do you know if that old Gradlent Major Crofoot is up stairs?"

"He vhas gone out," was the reply.

"Have you been trying to collect a bill?"

"Yes."

"And how did you come out?"

"I vhas put into dot Great American Steam Trousers Creaser und creased all over 18,000 pairs a day, und now I vhas glad to go home mit my life und let dot bill go. Shake hands. I congratulate you!" M. QUAD.

A WOMAN'S STRATEGY.

She Found a Way to Quicken a Lazy Lover to Action.

After the athletic young man, resting lazily in an easy chair, had studied the ceiling at which he was blowing smoke he replied to the pretty sister who had twice asked him the same question:

"Bess, you know I don't care the turn of my hand for women. I'm saturated with what the politicians call apathy. Of course I remember the Georgia girl that visited us last summer. She was a magnificent creature to look at, but I'll warrant she is just like the rest of them. I paid her some attention for your sake, little one, but really I had to think twice before recalling her. Her name was Molly, wasn't it?"

"Tab Twing writes me of a report that Molly is going to marry Captain Hooker of the army. You know him," and the sister took observations from the corner of one eye.

"What, that chump? The infernal feather headed flirt and egotistical ignoramus! What right has a conceited puppy like that to marry a woman like her, to drag her from garrison to camp and from camp to garrison? Don't her family know enough to prevent it? Good heavens, Bess, you have influence with her! Why don't you interfere?"

"And get snubbed for my pains? I guess not! But you seem agitated about the matter, my dear boy."

"No; it's not that, Bess." Yet she could see the blush on the back of his neck as he looked out the window. "I'm ill. I've felt it coming on for several weeks. The truth is that the doctor says I must go south for awhile," and he never hesitated at this whopper, and she was gushing in her hypocritical sympathy. "It's a confounded nuisance, but I'll start tonight."

Within 15 minutes she sent this: "Darling Molly, he's coming. I told you I'd find a way to stir him up."—Detroit Free Press.

When the Chief Cook Leaves.

The importance of a chief cook becomes evident when the time for his departure arrives. One day last week the proprietor of a popular restaurant on Fifth avenue decided for reasons of his own to part with the services of the man who had for some years looked after his kitchen. The chef retired and with him more than 20 of his assistants. This number included his assistant cooks and every man in the kitchen, even to the unimportant functionary who presides over the refrigerators. This exodus did not surprise the proprietor.

The chef had brought the others with him, and they were in a way more closely attached to his service than to the proprietor who paid them their wages. When a substitute was hired, he also brought the same complete corps of assistants who are supposed to know the methods of their chief better than any assistants not directly employed by him.

This manner of employment exists in all the large restaurants, where the head cook is absolute master in the kitchen and controls all the branches of his department down to the most unimportant. He is held responsible on this ground for all that may happen under his direction even if he was not personally concerned in the matter.—New York Sun.

Evolution.

Johnny was spelling his way through a marriage notice in the morning paper.

"At high noon," he read, "the clergyman took his stand beneath the floral bell, and to the music of the wedding march the contradicting parties moved down the"—

"Not 'contradicting,' Johnny," interrupted his elder sister, "'contracting.'"

"Well," stoutly contended Johnny, "they'll be contradicting parties after awhile."—Youth's Companion.

By the Cabman's Watch.

Blinks—I hear the cabmen are going to strike for shorter hours.

Minks (who sometimes rides)—Why, goodness me, their hours are not over 40 minutes long now!—New York Weekly.

It is one of the peculiarities of Wall street zoology that the lambs are always bulls.—Philadelphia Ledger.

You can't convince a man who has dyspepsia that crime is not on the increase.—Philadelphia Record.

A man in western Kansas keeps ten others at work digging snake root and rosin weed from the prairies for the drug trade. In the past eighteen months he has shipped 35,000 pounds of it to Europe.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

The Most Important Period in a Woman's Existence.—Mrs. Johnson Tells How She Was Helped Over the Trying Time.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying, and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The three following letters are guaranteed to be genuine and true, and still further prove what a great medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is for women.

Mar. 12, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:— I have been sick for a long time. I was taken sick with flooding. All my trouble seemed to be in the womb. I ache all the time at the lower part of the womb. The doctor says the womb is covered with ulcers. I suffer with a pain on the left side of my back over the kidney. I am fifty years old and passing through the change of life. Please advise me what to do to get relief. Would like to hear from you as soon as possible."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

Jan. 23, 1898.

"I have been taking your remedies, and think they have helped me a great deal. I had been in bed for ten weeks when I began taking your Vegetable Compound, but after using it for a short time I was able to be up around the house. The aching in the lower part of womb has left me. The most that troubles me now is the flowing. That is not so bad, but still there is a little every day. I am not discouraged yet, and shall continue with your medicine, for I believe it will cure me."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

April 13, 1900.

"I send you this letter to publish for the benefit of others. I was sick for about nine years so that I could not do my work. For three months I could not sit up long enough to have my bed made. I had five different doctors, and all said there was no help for me. My trouble was change of life. I suffered with ulceration of the womb, pain in sides, kidney and stomach trouble, backache, headache, and dizziness. I am well and strong, and feel like a new person. My recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knew me. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would not do without your medicine for anything. There is no need of women suffering so much if they would take your remedies, for they are a sure cure."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Johnson derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in her three letters published above at her own request.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Johnson's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Special sale this week of new styles in fine Brass Beds, just received from the great Furniture Exposition. Prices commencing at $14 and running up to $70.

Spring opening of Whitney's great line of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. One hundred styles to select from. Whitney's carriages are worth two of any other make. You can only buy them in Fort Wayne of us.

Come in and see, just from the Furniture Exposition, the finest combination Secretary and Bookcase ever brought to Fort Wayne. Price $75. Whosever house it goes into will have the satisfaction of knowing they have the finest piece of furniture of its kind in the city.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.,

The Leading Furniture and Carpet House West of the Alleghenies.

A MACHINERY DEAL

BASS WORKS TO BUILD WATER TUBE BOILERS.

FIRST OF KIND IN THE CITY

ORDER CALLS FOR THREE OF 250-HORSE POWER EACH.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S GUESTS

ENGLISH RAILWAY OFFICIALS PASS THROUGH CITY.

The Sentinel stated two or three weeks ago that the Bass Foundry and Machine company was soon to engage in the manufacture of water tube boilers, having purchased the Wood patents, which are entirely new in their line and said to be far superior to anything of that character now in existence. Yesterday the company secured its first order for water tube boilers. The deal was negotiated by George T. Ladd and the purchaser was the Cambridge Steel company, of Cambridge, Ohio. It calls for three high-grade boilers of 250 horse power each and a large heater of 1,000 horse power capacity. Another contract of considerable importance was negotiated yesterday by Frank Benoy, foreman of the boiler department of the Bass works. It involves the building of three of the heaviest pattern of locomotive boilers for the Lima Locomotive works, of Lima, Ohio. Another big boiler sale only lacks a few minor details of being consummated. The transaction will undoubtedly be completed Monday. The boiler trade has been a little dull for several weeks and had it continued in that condition a few weeks longer the boilermakers at the Bass shops would soon find themselves short of work. The contracts mentioned above assure plenty of work for them for several weeks at least. Boilermaking has been advanced to the point where business must be exceedingly good to keep all men engaged at it busy. It takes but a short time now to build a boiler which a few years ago would consume weeks in its construction.

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED.

Indianapolis Journal: "Traffic over the Panhandle lines has increased to such an extent that the officials of the Pennsylvania have given authority to the officials of the lines west of Pittsburg to expend money liberally to bring the property up to the high standard of the lines east of Pittsburg. The lines west of Pittsburg are to be placed in better shape for fast passenger and freight traffic, so that it will be possible to make the runs between Pittsburg and Chicago and Pittsburg and St. Louis in two hours less time than is consumed by the fast trains at present. The work planned for the Panhandle will be very expensive in its nature, as deep cuts and heavy fills will be necessary. Two projecting spurs of the West Virginia mountains will be cut through to provide a straight course for four main tracks. At Colliers the old main line will be abandoned for a considerable distance and two of the worst curves on the Panhandle modified so that unlimited speed will be the rule from Dinsmore summit down to the Ohio river."

GUESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Hauxwell, general superintendent of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, in England, who is in America looking over railway lines with a view of getting the benefit of any practices that might be of advantage to the property he represents, was the guest of the Pennsylvania company yesterday in a daylight ride from Pittsburg to Chicago. He traveled in Vice President L. F. Loree's private car, attached to train No. 11, and was accompanied on the trip by Supt. J. B. McKim and Transportation Inspector T. J. Foley. Mr. Hauxwell is greatly pleased with American railways in general and with the Pennsylvania lines in particular, where the equipment and road are of the highest standard. The Lancashire and Yorkshire road has not yet adopted air brakes and automatic couplers and the benefits accruing from the use of these improvements in America were a surprise to the English gentleman. In his travels in America Mr. Hauxwell is accompanied by Mr. Taplow, superintendent of motive power, and Mr. Worthington, chief engineer, of the Lancashire and Yorkshire road.

Thirty Dollars to California

From Chicago, Tuesdays, until April 30.
In tourist sleepers and chair cars.
There are veritable underground lakes of oil in southern California. Fortunes made by tapping them.
Go out and look the country over.

Santa Fee Route

Address F. T. Hendry, Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept., 151 Griswold St., Detroit.

SHOPMEN ATTEND FUNERAL.

A long line of Pittsburg shopmen followed the remains of their late shopmate, Joseph Wooff, to the grave yesterday afternoon. It was a fitting tribute to the memory of a most worthy comrade and it illustrated the bond of love and sympathy existing between the shopmen, which is perhaps more marked in Pennsylvania than in some other circles.

REBUILDING LIGHT PLANT.

The Fort Wayne Electric company is furnishing the machinery for equipping the electric light plant at Peru with modern apparatus. This morning a car load of machinery, including an 125-light arc and a 2,000-light alternating dynamo, left the works for that city. Lamps and other appurtenances will follow next week.

MACHINISTS' BALL.

The committee of arrangements for the Machinists' union's ball has completed every detail and it now remains for the people who will be the participants to make it a social event which will not be eclipsed this season. The ball will be held at Mulqueen's hall and Reineke's orchestra will furnish the music.

AIR BRAKE CAR FINISHED.

The Pennsylvania's air brake car received the finishing touches from the painters today. It will leave some time next week upon an educational excursion in charge of Capt. H. M. Delhl. No finer air brake car can be found anywhere.

GATEMAN RESIGNS.

Charles B. France, night gateman at the Calhoun street crossing of the Pittsburg road, has resigned to engage in the saw mill business at Hoagland. Captain Stoll assigned Patrick Lanigan, the shop gate watchman, to the vacant place until another gateman can be selected.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Grand Rapids Brakeman John W. Murphy is sick and off duty.

William Hanson, machinist at the Bass works, is sick and off duty.

Machinist Joseph Hausbach, of the Wabash shops, is sick and off duty.

Nick Murphy, a passenger conductor on the Grand Rapids road, is sick.

W. E. Schlink, F. C. Schultz and Andy Koonz, Pittsburg shopmen, are sick.

Engineer G. S. Jordan, of the Lake Erie and Western, is confined to his home by an attack of the grip.

Jacob Hausbach, gang foreman at the Bass blacksmith shop, is on duty again, after an attack of the grip.

Sickness keeps Charles Wiedman, a carpenter, from his work in the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson.

Fireman R. J. O'Neil, of the Wabash, sprained his right hip last night and will be off duty a few days.

J. Palmer, E. Bennett and J. O'Neil, Pittsburg shopmen, are taking a lay off toattend to some private business.

Boilermaker Patrick Cunningham, of the Wabash shops, will visit his brother, who is sick, in Peru tomorrow.

Norman Woehnker and James A. Clark are new names on the Wabash pay rolls. Both will work in the shops.

A car load of rope transmission wheels left the Bass works today for Sharon, Pa., for the Sharon Steel works.

An official of the Baldwin locomotive works denies the story that the firm is negotiating for a site for its works.

Oliver Snyder has been appointed superintendent of terminals and agent of the Santa Fe system at Galveston.

Charles Schull has been appointed agent of the American Express company at Wabash, vice M. Barton, resigned.

John T. Leach, who is attending the legislature, returned home last night to remain over Sunday with his family.

Machinist George Swart resigned his position in the Wabash shops this morning. He had been there only a few weeks.

Pittsburg Fireman C. M. Somers, who had been off duty on account of sickness in his family, reported for work today.

Conductor F. I. Stump, of the Findlay, has recovered his health and Monday will resume charge of his passenger train. Conductor A. J. Hoppe, who had charge of the train during Mr. Stump's absence, will resume his old place in the local freight service.

Nickel Plate Firemen John Frase and A. Crasper are sick and off duty.

Brakeman Joseph A. Deahl, who was sick, has reported for work on the Nickel Plate.

Nickel Plate engine 106 just out of the Stony Island shops, has been sent to the eastern division for service.

On Tuesday fully 1,800 homeseekers left Chicago over the Northwestern lines, taking advantage of the settlers' rates.

Alex Thavanau, switchman, has recovered from his recent illness and this morning resumed work in the Pittsburg yards.

Ed. Alway, a car repairer at the Nickel Plate yards, is disabled by an injured back. He is likely to be off duty several days.

Boilermakers Ed Rist and Henry Kloepper, who were engaged several days in special work at Peru, returned home last evening.

Local Conductor H. Overholser, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a few days rest. Brakeman C. S. Downey, of the same road, is sick.

A. Tassler, a truck builder, and W. H. Gevers, a car repairer, of the Pittsburg, are off duty on account of injuries received yesterday.

During the past week engines 47, 55, 135, 165, 311 and 228 were turned out of the Pittsburg shops after receiving general repairs.

Henry Miller, father of Engineer C. C. Miller, of the Pittsburg, has returned to his home in Elida, Ohio, after a brief visit with his son.

Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, has returned home after attending the funeral of the late Mark M. Martin at Litchfield, Ill.

Mark M. Martin, who was buried Thursday, was chief owner of the Litchfield Car and Foundry shops and was thought to be worth over $300,000.

Engineers J. L. Cobert and Andy Miller, of the Pittsburg, are detained at home by sickness in their families. Yard Engineer L. Sweeney is sick and off duty.

Yard Foreman James Nickolson, who was injured four or five days ago while attempting to manipulate a frozen brake, returned to his duties yesterday.

T. R. Cook, apprentice at the Pittsburg machine shop, has gone to his old home in Wisconsin to attend a grand ball given by former college associates.

Henry Wilson, late of Pittsburg, has taken a position in the Bass shops, being assigned to the task of operating a boring machine in the wheel department.

Machinist John Elliett, of the Wabash shops, is sick and went to Huntington this morning, to remain until he is able to resume work. His folks reside in Huntington.

George D. Adams, express and baggage agent on the Findlay, is nursing a lame hand. The member was caught beneath a heavy box and one of the fingers was crushed.

George Betz resumed his duties in the shipping room at the electric works this morning. His absence from that place yesterday was due to the arrival of a son at his home.

Slot machines—both weighing and chewing gum—have been ordered removed from the depots of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road. Ten days are given for compliance with this order.

General Manager C. M. Stanton, of Jacksonville and St. Louis road, has issued instructions to restore wages to the standard which prevailed prior to 1898. The increase is from 5 to 10 per cent.

C. M. C. Casterline, of the Pittsburg machine shop, had the misfortune to have one of his fingers crushed yesterday. He will be off duty a few days in consequence of the accident.

Charles Daseler, gang foreman of painters at the east car shops, is compelled to remain away from the shop by quarantine laws. He boards at the Moore home, where there is a case of diphtheria.

The east car shops, offices, stock rooms and paint shops are being wired for incandescent lights, which are more convenient and less expensive than the arc lighting system now employed there.

James McConnell, a clerk in the Pittsburg freight office, was called to Marsaillles, Ohio, this morning. His father, an old and well known physician, is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia at his home in that village.

Leonard Grush, a machinist, resigned his position at the Bass shops today and next Monday he will take a position in the shops of Brackenridge & Hanna, on Superior street. He worked for that firm in Auburn several years ago.

Brakeman T. H. Gallivan has taken a lay off and when he returns to the city, he will be accompanied by a bride. At least this is the information given out by Mr. Gallivan's fellow trainmen. The name of the young lady is not known.

Fireman John Anderson's absence from duty on the Nickel Plate was explained last evening by a telephonic message which stated that a daughter had arrived at his home. This is the first child in the family and Mr. Anderson is so elated over her advent that it is quite likely he will be unable to leave her for several days.

The Pennsylvania company is sending some of its enginemen from less busy branches to the Fort Wayne road to help out in the "rush" now on. Six firemen from the Cleveland and Pittsburg road arrived here yesterday.

Joseph Metzner, of the Eagle laundry, is entertaining Mrs. William Hassinger, of Wolcottville. The visitor is the widow of an engineer, once well known in this city, who was killed in an accident on the road six or eight years ago.

Alfred Trythall has taken a position as switchman in the Pennsylvania yards. He was for awhile employed at the printing trade. He is a son of James Trythall, the well known blacksmith in the Pittsburg shops. Gus Rodey, a road brakeman, has also entered the service of the Pittsburg.

The Big Four management has decided to lay the coming season a second track on the Cincinnati division on Tanner's Creek hill and by laying five miles additional the road would be double track from Cincinnati to the top of the hill. For nearly forty miles out from Cincinnati it will thereby be double track line.

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, in commenting on his orders to give white men the preference in railroad labor, said: "It was not on account of the demand of the labor unions came this change of heart, but the inability of the Japs to meet the requirements of the service, they falling short in many particulars."

The Erie Railroad company has commenced replacing the men who struck in the boiler shops at Susquehanna. Fifty-five men arrived on Wednesday from New York to work in these shops. The company has a considerable force of special officers guarding its property and trespass notices are posted in the shops and railroad yards.

The Lake Erie and Western has a large force at work taking up the light rails between Fostoria and Sandusky, and in their place laying a rail weighing seventy-five pounds to the yard. The work will be pushed until from Sandusky to Portland, 150 miles, the track is of new steel weighing seventy-five pounds to the yard. It is stated the company will purchase thirty-two new locomotives.

A SCENE OF CENTURIES.

Upon the gray background of London in the mist was painted, with rapid and glowing touches one of the scenes of centuries, and a picture animated at once with such actual life and antique meaning as must carry the imagination of men far back into the glorious past. With the heraldic pomp and proud trumpeting and great acclaim of the stirring and significant spectacle, which the opening pages of future histories of the twentieth century will record in all its color and grouping. Edward VII. was proclaimed abroad in his vast capital as King and Emperor. No words can be addressed to him so well befitting the hearty homage of his subjects near and far as those which were dedicated to the queen-mother of well beloved and high memory by the chief singer of her reign. In that "noblest office upon earth" to which he has succeeded, "may he rule us long!" To how many inaugural episodes in the long vista of our island-fortunes was the scene of medieval pageant in the modern world both alikeness and a contrast! The Earl Marshal of England, with the baton of his hereditary office in his hand—the heralds and pursuivants with gay tabards and devices as of figures and the gallant pages of Froissart—the colloquy between Rouge Dragon and the City Marshal where the gates of Old London once rose and bygone Lord Mayors stood for the liberty as well as the loyalty of stout citizens—all these features of old ceremony at the proclamation of King Edward were still as there were seen when the first sovereign of his name ascended the throne 700 years ago.—London Telegraph.

QUICK AND SURE.

A Pile Remedy Which Really Cures.

Mr. D. F. Collins, of Garnett, says: "I commenced using the Pyramid Pile Cure at a time when my case was bad. I thought nothing could cure it, but before I had used a fifty cent package I began to feel much better and now I can honestly say I am entirely cured. It is the quickest and surest remedy I have ever tried or heard of."

From Thomas Willison, of Port Jarvis: "Just one package of the Pyramid Pile Cure did wonders for me and I lose no opportunity of recommending such a remedy."

Amos Crocker, of Worcester: "After having gone through an unsuccessful surgical operation for piles and after trying any number of salves and ointments without success it is no wonder that I can find words of praise for the Pyramid Pile Cure. One package did me more good than all the remedies I had tried before. It is so simple and painless to use that I felt no inconvenience, whatever, while using it."

It has been thoroughly tested by physicians in every state in the Union and the best authorities recognize it as the safest, surest and cheapest pile cure known.

The Pyramid Pile Cure cures every form of piles, itching, protruding or bleeding, without a particle of pain.

It cures without detention from daily occupation, being in suppository form and used at night.

Its effects are lasting and not merely temporary relief.

More than all this, the Pyramid Pile Cure is entirely harmless, containing no opiate, narcotics or mineral poisons and cannot harm the most delicate.

Druggists everywhere sell it and report universal satisfaction wherever used.

A little book on cause and cure of piles will be mailed free by addressing the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

The exports of paper from this country in 1900 amounted to about $7,000,000.

Robs Confinement of its Pain

More children would be borne if the mother could be sure that the pains, worries and tribulations of gestation could be avoided.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

(that marvelous liniment) is unique in relieving and relaxing all the strained tendons and muscles, as well as the distended organs. There is nothing like it.

Sold by all best druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

A Grand Opportunity.

$30,000 WORTH

Of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware, all to be sold regardless of cost, in order to retire from business. A few of our bargains—Gents' Gold Filled Watches, Elgin movement, $10.00...Ladies' Gold Filled Watches, with Elgin movements, $7.65...A fine line to select from.

P. SHERZINGER,

PIONEER JEWELER,

No. 78 Calhoun St. Established 1865.

RURODE'S....

A Trip Around the Store

Will be found very interesting these days. There is always something happening here. Every day has its story to tell of the arrival of new goods, the changing of styles, the fashionable fancies and popular fabrics. Unless you keep in touch with the daily news of this store you will not be up-to-date.

Today's Story

IS OF

The Muslin Underwear.
The New White Goods.
The New Laces and Embroideries.
The New Wash Goods.
The New Dress Goods.
The New Silks.
The New Trimmings.

Come and see them.
You will be well repaid......

Second Floor News.

The Cloak and Suit Room is in line with some exceedingly swell things in New Tailor-made Suits, Taffeta Silk Skirts, Cloth Skirts and Spring Jackets, and more coming every day.

China and Glassware.

This attractive department is brim-full of good things at very low prices. New Dinner Ware, New Glassware, New Lamps, etc.

The Carpet Room.

Extensive attractions just completed gives us the finest Carpet Room in the state. Encouraged by our increasing trade, we have bought for this season the largest and most complete line of

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains and Draperies.

We have ever had in store. It will be our pleasure to show you the improved Rug and Drapery Room and our magnificent stock.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms............... 650
Business Office............... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 16.--Forecast for Indiana: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; moderate temperature; variable winds, shifting to southerly.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. J. W. White is ill with grip.

Miss Julia Emmanuel returned yesterday from a visit at Cleveland.

Fred Vordermark will entertain the Crescent Mandolin club tomorrow at his home.

There will be a meeting of social democrats at the Elektron building Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. McMullen, of North Calhoun street, are entertaining William Beattie, of Cohoes, N. Y.

The Misses Carrie Roth and Lenore Kalbacher gave a sleighing party to a number of their friends Wednesday evening, making the drive to the home of Mr. Bashlier, on the Lima road.

C. C. Robinson, representing a Toledo furniture firm, was the guest of his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of Thomas street, this week, and has now departed on a trip to western cities.

The finance committee of the city council met last evening to verify that portion of the work of checking up the comptroller's yearly report, which had been gone over by members of the committee.

Rev. C. E. White, of Trinity M. E. church, is out of the city, and his pulpit tomorrow morning will be occupied by Rev. M. C. Cooper. In the evening Secretary J. W. Burns, of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., will preach.

Bids were opened today in Architect Riedel's office for the construction of a residence for the teacher of the Lutheran school on the Coldwater road. The school is conducted under the auspices of St. Paul's church in this city.

The M. F. C. and D. C. S. clubs enjoyed a sleighing party north of the city Friday evening. Dancing and cards formed the amusements of the evening. First prizes were won by Miss Hahmeyer and Will Lenz, while Miss Emma Becker and Louis Kramer secured the boobies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rohan entertained very pleasantly last evening in honor of Miss Fitzpatrick, of Allegheny, Pa. First prizes were won by Mrs. Barney Fitzpatrick and Michael Kehoe, and the consolations were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. William Rohan. Nice refreshments were served after the games.

Mrs. R. P. White, who lectured on Mormonism at the First Presbyterian church last evening, left this morning for Bluffton, where she lectures tonight. Mrs. White travels under the auspices of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, and her home is in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graeter entertained a party of friends at progressive pedro last evening at their home on East DeWald street. First prizes were won by Mrs. J. V. Reul and W. H. Wenger, second prizes to Mrs. George Durfee and A. L. Bond, and the consolations were given to George Durfee and Mrs. A. L. Bond.

The Union Veteran legion, No. 51, will hold its regular monthly meeting next Monday night in the headquarters in the Bank block. Business of importance concerning the recent national encampment will come up, committees for the ensuing year will be appointed and there will also be a number of initiations.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Benz, of 203 Nelson street, a son.

Dr. L. B. Davis is transacting business in Chicago today.

W. H. McIntyre, a prominent Auburn capitalist, is in the city.

W. D. Jones, of the New Aveline, is at Crawfordsville to spend Sunday.

The annual meeting of Bethany Presbyterian church will be held Monday evening.

The Twentieth Century Dancing club will meet this evening at the parlors of the Mulqueen Dancing academy.

Revival services at the A. M. E. church will continue during the coming week, conducted by Evangelist George Bell, of Detroit.

The Bruederliche Unterstutzungs Verein will meet tomorrow evening in Harmony hall and elect officers for the coming year next Monday evening.

Evening services at the First Presbyterian church, which were discontinued for several weeks owing to the illness of Dr. Moffat, will be resumed tomorrow evening.

Hon. W. P. Breen, M. V. Walsh, F. J. Voirol and Rev. P. J. O'Reilly go to Indianapolis tomorrow to attend a banquet of the Knights of Columbus to be held at the Denison hotel. Mr. Breen will respond to a toast.

Miss Estella Heyman entertained the W. W. W. Cooking club Thursday evening. In the contests first prizes were won by Miss Jessie Haberkorn and Henry Engleking, and the consolations were awarded to Miss Charlotte Haberkorn and Ed Praegler.

Last evening Frank Merz entertained a number of friends at his home, 37 Pine street. Progressive pedro was played, first prizes being won by Miss Lillian Grimme and Harry Zoellers, while the consolations went to Miss Nettie Helt and Theodore Witte.

Mrs. W. H. Noll and five little children, residing at 325 East Creighton avenue, were [illegible] by the fumes of burned gas at [illegible] Friday and for a time were in a [illegible]ous condition. Physicians [illegible] vived them, though one of the children is still quite ill. Mr. Noll is a Pennsylvania brakeman and was out on the road at the time.

The synodical committee, of which Dr. J. L. Leeper, of Westminster Presbyterian church, is chairman, met at Westminster church yesterday and elected Dr. R. S. Hartley, of Laporte, to succeed Dr. Leeper. The committee was appointed at the last regular meeting of the Indiana synod, and there is every prospect of its being a success. Its work will be to arrange to fill vacancies and to find pulpits for Presbyterian pastors who come from other synods. The synods of Illinois and Ohio will be asked to appoint similar committees, and to co-operate with the Indiana committee in its work.

THE PASSION PLAY

AT THE WEST CREIGHTON AVENUE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

By John L. Brandt, Lecturer and Traveler—"The Prince of Orators."

On the evening of February 27 Mr. Brandt will give the world's greatest panorama, The Passion Play, at the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ. Mr. Brandt has traveled extensively. He visited Ober Ammergau in 1900 and witnessed the famous Passion Play. The idea of making a continuous panorama of still and moving pictures originated with Mr. Brandt and he is the first lecturer to perfect and use instruments for this purpose. His outfit is the finest that can be procured. Mr. Brandt needs no introduction to an American audience. He has lectured in nearly all the large cities of the country.

The Journal of Fine Arts, Chicago and Philadelphia, says of him: "Upon the lecture platform he has but few equals. He has been enthusiastically received from Boston to San Francisco."

The Boston Music hall meetings have been held every Sunday for twelve years. We have had able and eloquent speakers from all parts of the republic and foreign lands. Among the speakers Dr. John L. Brandt has spoken four times and is engaged for another lecture."—B. F. Bradbury, president, Boston, Mass.

Tickets on sale at the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 18, 19, 20; both afternoons and evenings. Reserved seats 50c.

TONIGHT AT . . . Tafts

Fort Wayne's Greatest Bargain Store

Underwear.	Hosiery.
All our best $1.25 Wool Underwear .... Go at 98c	All Ladies' and Children's 50c Hose .... Go at 39c
All our best $1.00 Wool Underwear .... Go at 75c	All Ladies' and Children's 39c Hose .... Go at 25c
All our best 75c Wool Underwear .... Go at 48c	All Ladies' and Children's 25c Hose .... Go at 19c
All our best 50c Wool Underwear .... Go at 39c	All Ladies' and Children's 19c Hose .... Go at 15c
All our best 39c Wool Underwear .... Go at 25c	All Ladies' and Children's 15c Hose .... Go at 10c
All Children's Wool and Fleece-lined Underwear .... At 1-3 off	

Another Price Cut in . . . Cloaks and Furs.

Prices will not stand in the way if you find a garment that fits you—buy it in a hurry.

98c For Children's $1.50, $1.98 and $2.50 Jackets.	$1 50 For Ladies' $5.00 and $6.00 Jackets.
$1.48 For Children's $2.98 and $3.50 Jackets.	$2.50 For Ladies' $7.50 to $9.00 Jackets.
$2 50 For Children's $3.75, $4.50 and $5.00 Jackets.	$3.98 For Ladies' $10.00 to $12.50 Jackets.
	$5.00 For pick and choice of all Cloth Jackets, worth up to $18.00.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
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FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET. A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. 4273m

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice	PAYS 5 Per Cent Interest on stock LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT PALMIST AND CARD READER.

Office and Residence

63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She [illegible], tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on [illegible] of law, lost affection, love, [illegible], divorce, lost articles, missing treasures, who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1173 Main.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits [illegible]

One Dollar

[illegible]

LOANS Made on [illegible] and other property [illegible]

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Will Make It Easy for You

To patch up your winter suit with a pair of new trousers. We will during this month close out our heavy-weight trouserings that sold at $7 and $8 for six dollars. They are strictly pure worsted, the latest patterns, and twenty styles from which to make your selections. See our window display of these trouserings.

I. Maulner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

FRESH EGGS, 20c DOZEN.
BEST ROLL BUTTER, 24c lb.

Garrett Flour, best quality, $3.75 bbl.
All City Flour, best grades, $4 bbl.
[illegible] Potatoes, 50c bush.
Home Grown Potatoes, 45c bush.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 40c peck.
Best Danver Onions, 30c peck.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Bacon, 12½c lb.
Shoulders and Picnic Hams, 8c lb.
Large Spanish Onions, 5c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block 2tf

THE NEW KEYSTONE.

All City Flour, $1.00 per bbl.
Keystone Flour, $4.40 bbl.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 50c per bu.
Best Ginger Snaps, 5c lb.
Best Crackers, 7c lb, or 4 lbs for 25c
Fancy Naval Oranges, 30c doz.
Fancy Lemons, 20c doz.
Best Select Oysters, 25c can.
Best Stewing Oysters, 20c can.
We give you Uncle Sam Trading Stamps.
Our store will be open Monday night.
THE NEW KEYSTONE,
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

See the contests close at the Olympia Band Fair Monday night. This is the closing night.

MISS LOWRY'S OPENING.

For the opening of her new store at No. 98 Calhoun street, Miss Lowry has again secured the services of Mr. Katow, the expert Japanese teacher, who will give his third yearly course of free lectures in embroidery in this city. For particulars inquire this week at Miss Lowry's present room in the Arcade or at the new store, 98 Calhoun St., opposite the Fruit House.

NOTICE.

To the officers and members of Nekionga Council No. 93, National Union: The funeral of our late friend, P. T. Richard, will occur tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, No. 11 Lavina street.

H. J. HARMEYER, President.
W. S. CUTSHALL, Secretary.

U. S. Stamps give reliable goods. 29eod-tf

SLAUGHTERED!

All kinds of best California canned goods.

Peaches, Apricots, Green Gage and Egg Plums now

12 1-2c can

These originally sold at 20c per can.

Our store will be open Monday night.

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
238 and 240 Calhoun St.

Attend the Grand Mask Ball at Randall Hall Shrove Tuesday. 16t2

U. S. Stamps always good. 29eod-tf

Human Pin Cushion, Glass and Poison Eater at Olympia Band Fair tonight.

MONDAYS' AND TUESDAYS' SALE.

Boiling Meat, 4c lb.
Beef Roast, 7c lb.
Pork Chops, 8c lb.
Boiling Pork, 7c lb.
Leaf Lard, 8c lb.
Picnic Hams, 7½c lb.
Sugar Cured Bacon, 11c lb.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 45c bu.
All Brands City Flour, $4.00 bbl.
Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Rolled Oats, 8c package.
Country Dried Apples, 7c lb.
High Grade Butterine, 18c lb.
THE RICH GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.

ATTENTION, A. O. U. W. NO. 50.

All members of Maumee Lodge No. 50 are requested to meet at A. O. U. W. hall, on East Berry street, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles H. Holverstott.

M. R. HUTCHINSON, M. W.
JOHN REINEWALD, Recorder.

NO. 36, A. O. U. W.

All members of Summit City Lodge No. 36, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the hall Sunday morning, Feb. 17, at 9 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother Charles H. Holverstott, of No. 10.

M. W. KEMP, M. W.
N. CONOVER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F., NOTICE.

All members of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room February 17th at 1 p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Philip Richards. All members of Harmony Lodge No. 19 and Concordia Lodge No. 228, also all sojourning brothers, are requested to attend.

F. T. BENOY, N. G.
GEO. FRANZ, R. S.

LOOK FOR "FOX"

On the crackers before your grocer bags them. Insist upon getting Fox's "Forex" Butter Crackers. But what's the use of telling you to do this? You are sure to do it if you know how good they are.

U. S. Stamps good as gold. 29eod-tf

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by O. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27tf

TO THE MEMBERS OF BETHANY CHURCH.

There will be a congregational meeting held at Bethany Presbyterian church, Monday evening, February 18th, for the purpose of electing two trustees and the transacting of other church business. All members are urgently requested to be present.

J. H. BEYERLEIN,
President Board of Trustees.
JNO. SNODGRASS, Sec. 11-7t

GOLDEN THE HATTER..

Has received all the newest styles of Hats in all shapes.

Fedora Hats, Stiff Hats, Wide Brim Hats, at all prices, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, etc. See the new patterns in Ties and Shirts in our window.

Golden, THE Hatter,
COR. CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 2 Arcade, up stairs. Home phone 893.

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Mrs. Wentworth,

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Her powers are really astonishing. Tells every hope, fear and wish of your life. Her psychic knowledge excites the wonder and admiration of the most skeptical. Tells faults, qualities, capabilities, etc. In a word, she truthfully tells you everything you wish to know. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made. Terms reasonable. Hours from 9 to 9 daily. Parlors at 114 West Main street.

Note. All special work completed in 9 or 21 days.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

An Elegant Present. . .

The Eagle Fluting Machine is designed to meet the popular demand for a fluter that combines all the practical advantages of a machine having corrugated rolls, but at a moderate cost, and in offering the Eagle Fluting Machine to our customers we feel convinced that we have fully succeeded in meeting this want.

Each machine is enclosed in a paper box and suplied with a clamp, four wrought iron heaters and a lifter. Price only $2.00. We also have Hand Fluters for 85c.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP TO DATE HARDWARE STORE

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS....
To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
AND
IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833 — FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901 — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CORONATION OF EDWARD

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPLENDID RITES WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

If "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players," there is certainly vouchsafed to us one scene, one stage-setting wherein stagecraft and splendor reach a pinnacle of achievement—a coronation. And now the drama of the world is moving on to the time when it shall be right and proper for the stage manager to call for the setting and the cast to play the coronation of Albert Edward as king of England, which will be probably the most magnificent ceremonial in modern history.

The ceremony to be performed when Edward is crowned will differ from that by which Victoria was made queen only in the substitution of the word "king" for that of "queen." Whether there is to be a coronation banquet is not yet known. There has been no such banquet since the reign of George IV. This is the only feature, and withal an important one, in which the last two coronations that Great Britain has witnessed, those of William IV. and Victoria, have differed materially from those preceding them. So, aside from the question of the coronation banquet, what follows is an accurate description of the ceremony soon to be performed in Westminster abbey.

Before the arrival there of the sovereign, the peers and peeresses and those to whom tickets of admission have been issued, are conducted to the places assigned to them in the abbey. In the Jerusalem chamber, which edjoins the deanery, the great officers of state assemble with the archbishop, the bishops and such peers as are appointed to be bearers of the glittering, jeweled regalia of the crown.

By this time the sovereign has begun his joyously attended passage from the palace to the abbey. And this is when London sees him in his hour of greatest glory. As the sovereign proceeds thus in state, he is accompanied by the princes and princesses of the blood royal and attended by the high officers of state, household and military, and crack military organizations, the line being headed by the high constable of Westminster and including all the chief representatives of foreign powers, both resident and extraordinary.

Upon his arrival at Westminster the sovereign is received at the entrance by the great officers of state and the noblemen designated as bearers of the royal regalia and conducted in silence to the robing chamber. When the sovereign has been robed in a surcoat of crimson velvet with a mantle and hood of the same material, trimmed with ermine and bordered with deep gold lace, and the cap of state has been placed on his head, he advances up the nave into the choir. The choristers immediately begin the anthem.

Reaching the end of the choir, the procession disbands, as it were, those forming it passing to the places in the abbey appropriated for them according to their official position or to their rank in the peerage. The sovereign moves to the south side of the throne and passes to a chair of state named the recognition chair, where, for a few moments he gives himself up to private devotion upon the footstool. The prayer ended the sovereign takes his place in the recognition chair, the bishops standing on each side of him, the peers bearing the four ceremonial swords being on the right side. The peer carrying the sword of state has the position next to the royal person.

Now the actual ceremonies of the coronation are begun, the first office being the recognition.

At the conclusion of the anthem which is sung during the procession and the taking of places, the archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the sovereign, says to the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and the earl marshal, standing, respectively, in the east, west, north and south sides of the abbey:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm, wherefore, all of you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

The sovereign stands while east, west, north and south respond in union. This is the recognition. The sovereign then resumes his seat. The first offering is the next part of the ceremony, the king passing immediately to the altar, where he offers to the archbishop an altar cloth of gold, which is laid on the altar.

Then the king delivers an ingot of gold weighing one pound, which the archbishop takes and places in the oblation basin, repeating a moment later the prayer beginning, "O, God, who dwellest in the high and holy place." At its conclusion the king returns to the chair of state and the peers who bore the regalia place them on the altar. Two bishops then read the Litany and the archbishop, assisted by a bishop, hold the communion service.

A short sermon by the archbishop of York or the bishop of London is then preached, and after it the oath is administered to the king. This is in the form of a question by the archbishop of Canterbury and in the course of it the king swears to govern his realm according to the laws, to uphold "the Protestant Reformed religion" and to preserve the "rights, possessions and privileges of the clergy." A copy of this oath engraved on parchment is laid before the king and to it he applies the royal sign manual. As the parchment leaves the royal hand the choir sings the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the archbishop reading the first line. The hymn ended, the archbishop reads the prayer "O Lord, Holy Father, who, by anointing with oil," etc., which is succeeded by the anthem, "Zadok, the Priest, the Nathan, the Prophet." With the commencement of the anthem the king proceeds to the altar and there is disrobed and seated in St. Edward's chair, while four knights of the Garter hold above his head a richly embroidered canopy. When the king rises, the archbishop anoints the royal head and hands in the form of a cross, with consecrated oil.

The spurs of gold are presented to the king and the royal sword having been laid prayerfully upon the altar, is placed in his hand with the words "Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God." Here a quaint and ancient ceremony is performed. The king offers the sword upon the altar and it is at once redeemed by the prime minister for 100s. As soon as he receives it, the prime minister draws the sword from its jeweled scabbard and bears it naked during the remainder of the coronation ceremonies.

The dean of Westminster and the Lord Great chamberlain then place about the king the imperial mantel or dalmatic robe of cloth of gold. Then the archbishop delivers the orb, the ruby ring is next put on and, another survival of the past, the lord of the manor of Worksop, presents his majesty with a pair of rich gloves.

Although the sovereign is already heavily burdened, the two scepters, the scepter royal, or scepter with the cross and the virge, and the scepter with the dove, are successfully placed in his hands. One represents "kingly power and justice," the other "equity and mercy."

The actual crowning follows. The crown, which is usually formed according to the sovereign's taste in the matter, is consecrated by the archbishop, who, assisted by the other bishops, places it on the royal head. This is a signal for all the peers and peeresses to put on their coronets, the bishops their caps and the kings of arms their royal crowns. Simultaneously the royal salute is fired and there is a loud blast of trumpets. And this is when waiting London learns that the king is crowned.

Next comes the presentation of the Bible, the pronouncing of the benediction by the archbishop and the singing of the Te Deum, during which the king passes to the recognition chair. By the assistance of the archbishop and his bishops, the monarch is placed on the royal throne and the exhortation "Stand firm and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal dignity" is pronounced. The formula of the homage, another relic of the past, is repeated by the archbishop, then by other lords spiritual, the royal dukes, and then the senior of each rank in the peerage for his own degree; each peer repeating after the premier, and successively touching the royal crown and kissing the sovereign's hand. The treasurer of the household at this juncture distributes the medals struck to commemorate the occasion.

The administration of the holy sacrament and the benediction conclude the ceremony which takes several hours.

For a short time after this the king passes from view, being conducted to King Edward's chapel, where he exchanges the robe of state for the royal robe of purple velvet which is trimmed with ermine and gold lace. The orb and scepter royal are then placed in the king's hands.

During the robing the heralds and officers of arms have reassembled the great personages in procession and when the monarch has received his scepter he is conducted out of the abbey and he returns to the palace in the same great state as in the triumphal progress to the abbey.

TEACHING MICE ODD TRICKS.

Out on Forest avenue is a mouse fancier whose residence, lest he lost caste with his neighbors, is withheld. In a pen he has half a dozen or so ordinary field mice. "They are the most sociable pets I ever had," he remarked, "and any one of them will rise to attention as he hears my step approach the pen. I have had these young ones about six months. They don't live long when cooped up, and they will come freely to my hand to eat or drink. Some of them are so tame that they will climb to my shoulder and display not the slightest harm at being touched. They haven't acquired so much faith in all humanity, however, and have refused to trust anyone else so far.

"While mice eat a great deal for an animal so small when food is abundant they can exist for a surprising long time with next to nothing. Anyone whose house has been infested with mice and who had passed weary weeks when everything that possible could serve as food was carefully under lock and key, finally calling to service an active ferret, will appreciate this fact. He is a mighty aggressive and tireless forager after food, not hesitating at walls or similar obstructions, through which he patiently gnaws a path. As a test of persistence in this line I hung a basket of food from the ceiling by a rope, and after a week a fast placed a mouse at a hole in the ceiling above the basket. He descended some eight feet or more on a slender cord and safely reached the haven, later climbing up again.

"All of my mice I have taken from nets about the premises, and notice that they invariably seek shelter below or behind something, never in so exposed a locality as almost any other animal would select. For a nest paper, cloth or any soft material seems to satisfy, and the exceeding fineness with which it is chopped suggests some mighty artistic work with their teeth."

A FIANCEE DINNER.

A "fiancee dinner" was the novel entertainment given a few nights ago by an up-town hostess to four engaged couples, says the New York Tribune. The dinner cards each had a blood red heart in one corner, in which was imbedded the first name of the prospective life partner.

The table decorations were unique and original with the hostess. Two arches of holly and red ribbon were draped from the chandelier to either side of the table center, and were ornamented their entire length with papers of needles and strips of pins, to call to mind the jingle:

Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a man's married his trouble begins.

Standing beneath the drapery were the bride and bridegroom in miniature, and dangling at the bride's side were tiny scissors in sugar, to indicate that she would always have "the last word." At her feet lay a broom, her weapon of defense, while in front of the bridegroom stood a candy coal scuttle and shovel, to show he would be the one to build the fire.

After the desert there was served with the coffee an enormous pie, enveloped in white tissue paper and decorated with sprigs of holly. The top was covered with a paste, which the ingenious hostess proceeded to cut open in the usual manner. Then with the pie knife she drew forth every known utensil for housekeeping, as well as miniature furniture, which was passed on plates to the guests, with a view to giving them a fair start in life.

The favors comprised boutonnieres for the men made of selected sprigs of holly tied with red, and gold tissue hair ornaments holding sprays of mistletoe for the fiancees.

YEARNING FOR UNDEFINED.

Society bids us to be ever finding novelties, says the Lady's Pictorial, without which it languishes. So far tableaux vivants and private theatricals have had it all their own way. Them are always played when society is in doubt. But we really want something to arouse us from our lethargy this winter. We need something in the nature of a fashionable winter amusement, which is frankly and freely sociable, and in which all can engage to a greater or less extent. It does not much matter what it is so long as it keeps everyone busy and makes an excuse for bringing young people together. We cannot begin the new century in the dumps.

EMITS PERPETUAL LIGHT

Half-Pound of Radium Will Light a Room for 1,000,000 Years and Give No Heat.

That the alchemist's dream of a magic lamp which never goes out will shortly be realized is indicated by some remarkable experiments lately made by Washington scientists.

Some months ago Secretary Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, received from Europe a mysterious little box which he took to the dark room of his astro-physical observatory, and there opened in the presence of several savants invited to inspect the valuable contents. The removal of the lid revealed two small cylinders of strawboard aglow from what appeared to be fire, hidden within. Inside these wrappings were discovered two hermetically sealed vials—about the size of a man's little finger—from which issued an unceasing greenish-white light, which gave the surrounding packing a peculiar glow, like that from X-rays. These vials had remained hidden from light at least two months before they had been opened. Brought to the light, one was seen to contain a white, starchlike powder, finely pulverized; the other, a similar substance, broken up into little cubes about a tenth of an inch in dimension. Returned to the darkness both bottles continued to glow sufficiently bright for a page, held nearby, to be easily read thereby. Yet the glass of the containing bottles was cold.

The precious substance was "Radium," a mineral lately discovered by Mme. Skloderwska Curie, a Polish chemist studying in Paris. Mme. Curie found radium to be contained, as a supposed impurity, in the salts of another mineral known as uranium. Chemists have thrown it away for years, never dreaming that it was destined to become one of the most valuable minerals known to science.

PRODUCES PERPETUAL X RAYS.

Radium, with its mysterious source of light, emits two distinct sets of rays, one like those of ordinary daylight, the other like X rays. Just as she stored in the lodestone all the complicated mechanism of the electro-magnet, nature has compacted into this earth-born material a new substitute for the intricate Crookes tube and its inquisitive flame.

T. W. Smillie, in charge of the Smithsonian's photographic department, was given for examination the two vials of radium each containing about a dram of the powder. He took them to his darkroom and there made a series of interesting experiments therewith. He first placed one of the glowing vials in front of a covered plate-holder, such as is used in an ordinary camera. Inside the holder was a sensitive plate, just as used for making photographs. The slide covering the plate was drawn out a half inch at a time at intervals of a minute, for five minutes. When the plate was developed it showed five attines of different colors, proving that the strips of exposed plate subjected thereto and vice versa. Thus was proven that the radium light has the effect of sunlight upon a photographic negative.

That radium has X ray powers was next corroborated by placing one of the little tubes two and a half inches from a plate-holder, whose closed slide was covered by X ray proof tinfoil cut in an open work design. After an hour's exposure, during all of which time the slide of the holder had remained closed, the plate was taken out. When developed it distinctly showed the outlines of the tinfoil, which had been photographed through the cover of the plate-holder. Then the X ray negative was printed. Upon the paper used in this operation was seen the tinfoil, in black, the openings cut in it in white, just as in a usual X ray print. Had Mr. Smillie had sufficient radium he could have made an X ray print showing the bones of his hand and similar effects customarily produced with the Crookes tube and electric current.

To prove that radium has the sun's power of printing photographs the experimenter next took one of these minute tubes and with its light made a number of sharp prints from ordinary negatives upon bromide paper. Had he had an ounce rather than a dram of the powder he could have directly photographed faces or objects in its surrounding light.

COSTS $1,000 AN OUNCE.

Radium costs $1,000 an ounce. Its great expense is due to its present scarcity. As soon as chemists learn how to extract it readily it will grow much cheaper. Moreover, only a small percentage of it contains the mysterious luminous element. When the raw material can be more cheaply obtained and more completely concentrated it will certainly become a much-sought commercial article. Geologists will meanwhile locate the earth's deposits of uranium, the crude material from which radium is extracted. It can probably be found in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand. A half ton of the residues of uranium minerals now produces only a little more than two pounds of the radiant powder. But this loss is due to the fact that no one yet knows how to extract radium economically.

Radium will revolutionize all lighting methods when cheaply produced. If a mere drachm of the crude powder will show such power as Mr. Smillie observed, a hundred pounds of the refined materials will doubtless work marvels. Mr. Smillie estimated that a half pound of the powder will light an ordinary room. This it will do if thinly spread out. Its visible light radiates only from the particles upon the outer surface of the powder, stored in glass vessels. The radiance of those within is, therefore, practically wasted when the powder is packed in an ordinary bottle.

Like a magnet, radium retains its energy indefinitely. It will give off light for years without showing any loss. It appears impossible for it to lose its intensity. Some chemists think that its rays are infinitesimal particles thrown off by the mineral. If so, the strongest radiation would require probably millions of years to remove one milligram of the substance. This estimate is made by Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, a well-known Washington chemist, who has made tests of the material obtained by Prof. Langley.

Rays from radium have also the power of transforming oxygen into ozone. Rooms lighted thereby will perhaps receive in this way purer, more wholesome and more refreshing atmosphere, stimulating the dweller to greater agility of thought and action than rooms lighted by lamps breathing out carbonic acid gas. Moreover, the radium rays, unlike those from present artificial light, do not raise the temperature of surrounding space. They cannot produce heat or set fire to any inflammable material. They would therefore increase the safety of houses from fire.

When radium is cheaply and abundantly produced it will be a simple matter to illuminate the streets with globes coated with its radiant film. Watch faces similarly treated will be visible in the blackest darkness. Ships gliding under the inky canopy of night will perhaps be made as brilliantly visible as the fiery vessels of fairyland. What need of headlights upon bicycles, automobiles, street cars and railroad trains if these space eliminators can be adorned with radium paint? Who can gainsay that the wonderful mineral will ultimately become so cheap that country roads and byways can be lined with fiery fences, leading the rural plodder safely on his dreary way? And may not cities themselves stand out from the earth's sable crust in burning constellations, striking awe and admiration to the Martians?

But, seriously, when radium can be found in abundance it will undoubtedly afford man his cheapest light—a light which will never fail.

SILVER SHIP IN A CHAPEL.

To testify her gratitude for the safe return of the Duke of Abruzzi from his Arctic explorations, she sent, the Dowager Queen of Italy, has placed a fac-simile of his vessel, the Stella Polare, in the chapel of the Consolata, at Turin. This votive offering to the "Mother of Consolation" is linked in the mind of the pious donor with memory of "King Humbert, her venerated consort and lord." Queen Margarita was present at the ceremony of dedication.

NO CHOICE.

"What is your husband's favorite fiction?" asked the inquisitive person.

"I can hardly say at a moment's notice," said the patient wife, "whether he prefers the sick friend story or the detained-at-the-office-on-business narrative."

AVOIDING THE RUSH.

Politician—Tell me the best way to get out of politics.

Friend—Turn prohibitionist.

Politician—Oh, that's too sudden; I want to get out gradually.—Smart Set.

The site of the "old fort," where the first settlers of Springfield, Mass., took refuge from the Indians, has been marked with a bronze tablet. The plate is two feet wide and three feet high, bearing on either side the Pynchon arms in relief of the original fort.

SOLEMN INDIAN ORDEAL

GHOST DANCE, A STRANGE RITE OF THE WICHITAS, A DRAWBACK TO CIVILIZATION.

Indian life is many-sided. Optimist and pessimist can find ample proof with which to verify his extreme views of what he believes the Indian to be, the story of one tribe being equally applicable to all, varied only by place. A fair example is cited in the Wichitas, who live on the Wichita reservation in the eastern part of Oklahoma. Their earliest recorded history dates to 1540, when they were discovered by the Spanish under Coronado. An Indian, who had been hired by the soldiers to guide them on a buffalo hunt, betrayed them, by leading the army on by his stories to a supposed El Dorado, which proved to be an Indian village of grass houses, the homes of the Wichita Indians. These are the only Indians who make and live in grass houses. They are an agricultural tribe. They prepare the dry corn for food by grinding it between stones. They also raise great crops of squashes, which they cut into strips and dry for winter food. In every garden there is a melon patch. They are a peace-loving people. Among them are some Indians who have tried to keep up with the march of civilization, and others who cling tenaciously to the superstitions and habits of the past.

Indian dances are serious drawbacks to the civilization of Indians. One very warm day during the past summer when the thermometer registered 94 degrees in the shade, it was rumored that the Wichitas were going to give a dance, that was to be both a war dance and a ghost dance. As the camps were approached, a voice called attention toward one of the grass houses, and from the enclosure came forth a company of at least fifty Indians, painted and dressed most gorgeously, with feathers and other loose Indian finery waving on the breeze as they came galloping on their ponies, two by two, hooting and yelling. The women and those about the camps began crying and mourning, while at the foot of the hill was a group of Indians, painted and dressed in a similar barbaric fashion and singing, while six men, who sat on the ground around a big drum, beat it most vigorously. Those on horseback rode 'round and 'round in gradually decreasing circles, till they came to a stop in front of the group awaiting their arrival.

Jumping from their ponies they stood facing the sun, and all joined in the singing. After this first song, it was repeated with greater volume, the drum was beaten with increased force and the dancing began. This wild confusion was increased by the wailing and mourning of those who had gathered about, forming a circle. It was a bewildering spectacle of color, noise and confusion, and the quiet, lonely prairie seemed transformed to a veritable pandemonium. The attitude of prayer was frequently assumed, either while dancing or standing still, by looking directly at the sun and extending the hands in supplication.

The dancers kept it up till it seemed they must drop dead from sunstroke or sheer exhaustion. The medicine men went in and about the dancers, blowing upon this or that one to keep off the evil spirits, stamping upon the ground and waving the hands before the eyes or behind the head of some dancer. The person thus noticed would become greatly excited, shaking and swaying till a final stamp upon the ground by the foot of the medicine man could not be resisted, and then the dancer would fall over in a trance, lying upon his back, with the broiling sun shining full upon his face.

One dancer after another, mostly women, dropped upon the earth amidst the noise, crying in an apparent tumult, though doubtless to the devotees of this religious performance every sign and motion was full of meaning. Those lying in trances were unnoticed and undisturbed. Suddenly the unconscious one would sit up, fully awake, and tell of wonderful messages from the spirits of departed friends. Others got up from the ground unconcernedly and danced again. Tewaconi Jim, the chief, did not dance, but stood in a wagon talking continually in a very loud tone, evidently preaching. Nearby some women were busy preparing coffee for the feast of beef, bread and melons. There have been missionaries among these Indians as early as 1873, when the Friends worked among them. Through their influence, the Indians built for themselves a little church, where they still worship. They choose one of their own number as pastor. At the present time he is John Wolf, a full-blood, who is clerk in a trader's store. The preaching and whole management of the church is conducted by the Wichitas.

There are Indians who try to take a middle course in religion, and who, at the same time, want to be Christians and ghost-dancers. The young Indians believe implicitly what the older ones tell them, and when an Indian declares he has been to "the world beyond," and has seen departed friends, they are convinced. Their prophet, Wovoka, who caused the greatest revival of Indian religion that ever occurred, and who instituted the ghost-dance, says: "I went up to heaven, and saw God and all the people who had died a long time ago. God told me to come back and tell my people they must be good and love one another, and not fight or steal or lie. He gave me this dance to give my people."

A NOBLE WOMAN.

Pundita Ramabai is one of the nineteenth century's noblest women, says the Philadelphia Press.

By her personal and indefatigable energy she has saved, fed, clothed, taught and sheltered nearly 2,000 women and girls, teaching them both how to care for themselves and for others, and preparing them to become "object lessons to India in what Christianity, education and honest work can do for its women, especially its despised widow." The following graphic picture of Ramabai and her work from Mr. McConoughy is well worth quoting:

"How interested you would have been if you could have called with me today, on Pundita Ramabai at her Widows' home in Poona, where there are 200 child widows! At her Famine orphanage at Khedgaum, about thirty-five miles to the west, there are 750 orphans depending upon her. I found her on her cot with fever, which had not left her for four days, but praising God and trusting Him fully. Talk of heroes! I doubt whether the eleventh chapter of Hebrews contains the record of any finer faith."

A pathetic interest attaches to the announcement in the last report of the Ramabai association that Ramabai's daughter, Manorama, who was graduated last June at the Chesbrough seminary of North Chili, N. Y., at the head of her class, who was awarded a prize by the board of regents of New York university, and who had earnestly hoped to enter college, has resigned this hope and the intellectual prize which awaited her in this country to join her mother in India and share in that splendid and self-sacrificing work which her mother has been carrying on so nobly and successfully until now. There are nearly 1,600 girls in her charge.

PRAYERS FOR EDWARD VII.

The chief rabbi, according to the London Express, has ordered special prayers for the new king, to be said in the different synagogues. The following is a translation of the Hebrew version:

"May He Who dispenseth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes; Whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom; Who delivered David His servant from the destructive sword; Who maketh a way in the sea, and a path through the mighty waters; may He bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt and highly aggrandise our sovereign lord, King Edward the Seventh, Queen Alexandra, the duke of York, the duchess of York and all the royal family. May the supreme King of Kings, in His mercy, preserve the king in life, guard him and deliver him from all trouble, sorrow and hurt. May he make his enemies fall before him; and in whatsoever he undertaketh may he prosper. May the supreme King of Kings, in His mercy, put a spirit of wisdom and understanding into his heart and into the hearts of all his counselors, that they may uphold the peace of the realm, advance the welfare of the nation, and deal kindly and truly with all Israel. In his days, and in our days, may Judah be saved and Israel dwell securely; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion; O that this may be His will, and us say, Amen."

THAT TAKES TIME.

Wife—Breakfast won't be ready for twenty minutes yet, John.

Husband—Why, I thought the cook had everything ready.

Wife—So she has; everything except that new instantaneous breakfast food.—Philadelphia Press.

SCRIBES OF OLD DAYS

News Reporters Were in Existence Before the Christian Era—Some Anecdotes.

The ubiquitous reporter was known among the ancient Romans, the tribe being then designated actuarii. A newspaper styled the "Acta Diurna" was published in Rome long before the Christian era, the items resembling the contents of our modern journals and embracing the proceedings of the courts of law and public assemblies; descriptions of public works and buildings in progress; lists of deaths, births and marriages, and trials for divorces, which were of frequent occurrence among the Romans, were very fully reported. Julius Caesar, upon entering upon his consulate, B. C. 59, authorized the publication of the proceedings of the senate, upon which there had been previously an injunction of secrecy. The following items extracted from one of these early journals furnish a specimen of their contents:

"On the 26th of July, thirty boys and forty girls were born at Tusculum, estate of Comac.

"At the same time a slave was put to death for uttering disrespectful words against his lord.

"The same day a fire broke out in Pompey's gardens, which began in the night in the steward's apartment."

Coming down to more modern times the reporter is found in England in the sixteenth century, and even earlier, but he was then known as a newsletter writer and his services were in demand only by a limited number of persons who had the leisure and money to avail themselves of his services. These were principally country gentlemen who, desirous of learning the news of London, had sent to them the newsletter, which was written in manuscript and consisted of such local gossip as could be obtained by the writer at coffee houses or by interviewing prominent persons. Such parliamentary intelligence as was conveyed by the newsletter writer was gained by him without the aid of notes taker in the spot. A manuscript called the "Votes of Parliament" was circulated daily in 1691, but was a very meagre account. Remarkable debates or the history of special sittings of parliament were published occasionally as personal reminiscences, but often years after the occurrence described. More authentic reports were issued in the "Historical Register," during the reign of George I., but the first effort to produce debates currently was made by Cave in the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1736. Cave had been interested previously in providing the manuscript reports for country circulation and determined to introduce the speeches of parliament as a feature of his magazine, hoping to avoid any legal penalty by publishing only the conclusion of the session, and with the initial and final letter of the member's name. In order to do this Cave and one or two friends obtained admission into the gallery, taking notes when possible, and holding a consultation together afterward, thus obtaining a crude abstract of the proceedings.

Cave was brought before the house of commons in 1738 for this offense against the privileges of the parliament, but continued his publication, omitting names, under the title of "The Debates of Great Lilliput." During the turbulent period of 1740 Cave engaged Dr. Johnson to prepare, or rather rewrite the debates, the substance of which was furnished by Cave himself and a few others—Johnson never entering the gallery himself. Henceforward the public were at once surprised and delighted by the oratorical brilliance displayed in print in the paper, and which they had but in rare instances been accustomed to hear from the lips of the honorable members themselves. Cave was again summoned for infringing the parliamentary rules in 1747, and his publication met with such obstacles that when William Perry assumed the editorship of the "Gazetteer" in 1783 he found the parliamentary debates several months behindhand. Being a journalist of progressive ideas he introduced a system of relays of reporters and in a short time was enabled to present in his morning edition the debates of the preceding night.

Perry is fairly entitled to rank as the founder of the modern newspaper. His name is indissolubly connected with the Morning Chronicle of London, although there was connected also with that journal in an editorial capacity William Woodfall, called popularly Memory Woodfall, from the fact that when a parliamentary reporter, before the privilege of taking notes was allowed in the gallery, he had been able to sit through a sixteen-hour session and write immediately afterward a report sixteen columns long, without a particle of assistance.

Mark Supple, an Irishman of brilliant talents and Herculean physique, was also a reporter on the staff of the Morning Chronicle. Under the treatment of his rich imagination and sportive fancy the parliamentary debates fairly sparkled with wit and eloquence. Of Supple the following story is told. During the speakership of one Addington, who was chiefly remarkable for his prim propriety of demeanor, there occurred, during the course of a debate, an interval of absolute silence, in which, to use a common expression, "one could hear a pin drop." Every member seemed waiting for someone else to break the awful pause, which Supple, however, unable to stand any longer, accomplished in a decidedly unlooked for manner. In a ringing tone, which had in it, however, a suggestion of genuine convivility, he called out from the gallery,

"A song from Mr. Speaker!" Addington, astonished, sat in grim consternation, while the house, led by Pitt, broke into peal after peal of inexpressible laughter. When at length a sergeant-at-arms was sent to the gallery to arrest the culprit, Supple, with a gravity rivaling that of the outraged speaker, pointed out a very fat Quaker as the offender. The Quaker was taken into custody, but eventually succeeded in shifting the responsibility to the right shoulders, and Supple, after a couple of hours arrest, was allowed to escape upon promise of amendment.

Charles Dickens was a reporter for the Morning Chronicle and did excellent service in the exercise of the stenographic art, the difficulties of which he has so humorously described in "David Copperfield." It is also said that the marquis of Salisbury, the present premier of England, gained his first parliamentary experience as a newspaper reporter in the gallery.

The American reporter represents, perhaps, the most progressive ideas in his province of journalism, a province which, in many cases, covers a diversity of subjects which in all likelihood the ordinary newspaper reader does not fully appreciate.

Doubtless the biggest assignment ever given to a reporter was that conveyed to Stanley by a distinguished New York editor in the sentence, "Find Livingstone." Stanley, a true reporter, asked a few questions and started at once. One would have supposed he was going across the street to look for a missing confrere. As a matter of fact he was going to seek a man who was supposed to have perished long since in the unexplored wilds of Africa. And he found him.

PROFITS BY ENGLAND'S LOSS.

The death of the queen of England has given an immense impetus to certain branches of French industry. Orders estimated at 5,000,000 francs have been received at St. Etienne alone. It has been the same with other towns enormous quantities of black ribbon, lace and crape have already been forwarded and large orders for the coronation of Edward VII are arriving every day. The loss to England has been quite a windfall for many of the ribbon manufacturers of France. They had large stocks of black ribbons in stock; these have been cleared out, and the manufacturers have in addition, been able, by a process of rapid dry dying to convert large quantities of colored ribbon into black ribbon, thus getting rid of stock which was looked upon as "dead." Paris Messenger.

FEEDING SOLDIERS.

In order to be able to feed the soldiers in the Philippines as they are fed it is necessary to keep a kind of procession of supply ships on the waterways from New York to Manila by way of the Suez canal and across the Pacific from San Francisco. It will not do to store immense volumes of supplies in Manila, for that is a tropical climate, and all food is more or less perishable in such a climate. Therefore, ships are going all the time, and never in one shipment are supplies for more than one month sent. We have 70,000 troops there but that is not the total number dependent in a great degree upon the commissary supplies.

RECOVERIES FROM GRIP.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lepecr, in the little town of Modella, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

The civilians connected with the army in any way have the privilege of buying from the commissaries.—Harper's Weekly.

SLEEP WALKING DISEASE.

The feat of the young Illinois student who walked twenty miles while asleep is certainly a remarkable one of its kind. Usually somnambulists make short trips and, unlike the subject in question, awake to find themselves in curious and oftimes alarming positions. The weirdness of the exploit and the unnaturalness of its accomplishment give that becoming air of mystery which naturally appeals to the ignorant and the superstitious.

In reality, however, the phenomena are very satisfactorily explained on the assumption that certain areas of the brain are for the time being awake, while the other portions are asleep.

Thus, speaking center may be active and the dreamer may carry on a connected conversation with a listener and be perfectly oblivious to any other impressions. Very often, under such circumstances, a secret most carefully guarded during waking hours may be disclosed to an alert and inquisitive journalist. Not infrequently, also, poems have been thus composed and mathematical problems solved when the respective cerebral lobes involved are on extra sentinel duty.

Too much can be said for somnambulism in many of its forms, the muscular sense pertaining to walking being in a curious condition of exalted activity. Strange to say, the victims of this distressing malady have no recollection of their adventures, although it is maintained that they appear to see obstacles and avoid them and their various movements indicate intelligence and reason. In many respects the condition resembles some of the varieties of hypnotism, differing from them only in the matter of absolute auto-suggestion, as against the domination of an outside party.

The causes of the trouble are quite obscure, at least no definite ones are given by medical authorities. It is reasonable to infer, however, that in the aggravated cases the disorder has a cerebral origin akin to some of the varieties of epilepsy and requires the usual treatment applied to the latter affection.—New York Herald.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE QUEEN.

Curiously enough, the great mass of Englishmen knew little or nothing of the sovereign as their ruler. They had only the vague idea of the part she took in the government of her realm and her people; they knew practically nothing of the controlling and dominating force she exercised in international and domestic politics. But about this they cared nothing. It was sufficient for them to know that she was a good woman, a woman whose heart always went out to her people, who shared with them their joys as well as their sorrows, who was keenly interested in everything that could make them better and happier. And perhaps more than anything else was the knowledge that she was a woman who had suffered much, whose heart had been sorely wrenched, and whose spirit often tried, and yet through it all she had remained serene, hopeful, always an example of right living, always an inspiration to the weary and the afflicted.—Harper's Weekly.

TALL GIRL'S MISTAKE.

Gallantry, like virtue, is often its own reward. An illustration of the truth of this occurred on a car in Philadelphia the other day. At Broad street an abnormally tall young woman entered the car, and [illegible] were no vacant seats she was [illegible] to stand. She must have been [illegible] six feet high, for she had to duck her head as she passed through the door. Before the car had gone a block, says the Philadelphia Record, a dapper little fellow, dressed in the height of fashion, but so diminutive as to attract as much attention as the tall woman, arose, and, lifting his hat, motioned her to his seat. The contrast, as they both stood, was ludicrous. He didn't seem [illegible] up to her shoulder.

Serenely glancing in his direction she said: "Thank you, little boy!" Several passengers laughed outright, and the rest smiled broadly. The young man grew crimson and bit his lip. For the first time the tall girl seemed to realize the situation, and then made matters worse by exclaiming: "Oh, I beg your pardon. I thought you were a little boy!" He made a rush for the rear platform and jumped off in the middle of the block.

FOR SHATTERED NERVES.

A remedy that will soothe, build up the wasted tissues and enrich the blood is indispensable. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound has been wonderfully successful in cases of nervousness, as thousands of grateful people will testify. Sold by Drehr & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

MARGUERITE SYLVA AND "THE PRINCESS CHIC."

Whether conservative Philadelphia and effete Boston were right when they said that "Princess Chic" was the most delightful opera of the season is to be proven on Monday, February 25, when Marguerita Sylva, as the royal maid, and her extensive retinue appear at the Masonic Temple theater.

Kirke La Shelle, the librettist and proprietor of "Princess Chic" is more and more occupying the public eye as an enterprising and successful manager. It is not many years since he followed in the footsteps of many of his fellows and left an editorial desk on one of the great dailies of Chicago to go out on the road to exploit a star. He was successful from the start, but he was not satisfied with the usual meed of success. His second season found him ahead of the famous Sorcinians. Here his ability went beyond that of an ordinary agent, and when in a venture requiring the best sort of judgment, the owners of the company permitted him to act upon his judgment rather than theirs, and the venture succeeded beyond their fondest anticipations.

MARGUERITA SYLVA.
In "The Princess Chic."

They promptly made him their general manager. After some time spent in their employ he boldly took the managerial bit in his teeth and secured Frank Daniels as a star, organized a company to support him, had an opera written for him, and began that which has proven a continuous career of success.

Kirke LaShelle is one of the very few managers, if indeed, not the only one, who has never made a failure. After establishing Frank Daniels firmly as the best money making star in comic opera without excepting any of the other popular favorites, he looked about him for something else with which to busy himself. Turning his attention to the drama he sent for Augustus Thomas, and the issue was the play, "Arizona," which has been one of the greatest dramatic successes of the times, now playing to crowded houses at the Herald Square theater, New York.

Kirke LaShelle is the first manager in several years to have the courage to attempt to give the public something the critics have been demanding for some time past, a return to the legitimate opera comique and a consequent abandonment of the prevalent farce comedy style of comic opera devised especially to permit of the foolishness of some comedian. The best attempts in that direction in several years was "Robin Hood," and "The Highwayman" was another, but the music was not up to the requirements. When Mr. LaShelle determined upon this exhibition of his nerve, he looked about for some one to provide him with a suitable book for the purpose.

Not satisfied with what he was able to find, he made the plunge himself and wrote a book which aimed to tell a romantic and interesting story in which the comedy element should be developed naturally and incidental to the story. Then he secured Julian Edwards to write the music, because Edwards is undoubtedly one of the very best musicians identified with the writing of light opera scores. The result is the new opera comique, "The Princess Chic," exploiting a reputed beautiful and magnetic songstress, Marguerita Sylva, and a support of sixty artists. How well the work has been done may be determined.

THEATRICAL JOTTINGS.

"The Village Parnassus," the title of the rural drama which has met with so much success in New York at the Fourteenth Street theater, where it had a run of 150 nights, will come to the Temple soon. The quaintness and simplicity characterizes this New England drama. Comedy and pathos, we are told, are happily blended, while the cast includes many metropolitan favorites, including Mr. Archie Boyd in the title role, who was seen in the play during its long run at the Fourteenth Street theater.

Jackson & Sharp, the noted car builders, of Wilmington, Del., have just completed for the John W. Vogel and Arthur Deming's big minstrels what is said to be the finest private car in the world. The car is seventy-five feet long, is finished in white mahogany and satin wood, inlaid with pearl, and is furnished with every luxury and convenience found in first-class hotels. Fifteen thousand dollars was said to have been paid for this palace on wheels.

"A Ride for Life" is proving to be a perfect bonanza for its manager, Mr. Jeff D. Bernstein, as the play is being greeted with crowded houses at every performance. The locomotive scene is something to be long remembered, as it is the most perfect piece of mechanism ever produced on any stage.

Jim Murphy, who will appear at the Temple soon, does not believe in plays written to fit the actor. In an interview recently he was asked if a certain play was not written for him. "No, I am glad to say it was not. I have a personal prejudice against plays written to fit. Far better it is, to my mind, for an actor to rise to the great than for the dramatist to write up to or down to the actor. The made-to-order role is the easiest to assume, of course, but it inspires the actor with no fresh ambition. Rather does it chain him down to his traditional methods and personal eccentricities." Mr. Murphy will be seen here in "A Bachelor's Romance." He is supported by Miss Dorothy Sherrod and the "Sol Smith Russell company."

"The Girl From Maxim's," a French farce that created a great deal of talk last season and which was the big comedy success of New York, will soon be seen here with the big company and entire production from the Criterion theater, New York.

"The Girl From Maxim's," which is described as a comedy farce, was written by Georges Feydeau, author of "The Gay Parisians." It has been running in Paris for over two years and has been the biggest kind of a success in this country. It is to be seen here very soon.

VICTORIA'S STORES OF GOLD.

The colony of Victoria, the smallest division of the continent of Australia, has produced, during the last half century, more gold than any other country in the world, with the exception of California, says the Youth's Companion. James Stirling recently informed an audience at the Imperial Institute in London that there is a gold mine at Bendigo in Victoria which has reached a depth of 3,434 feet, and that deep leads of gold exist over an area of about 400 miles. Victoria also possesses extensive coal fields.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"

ABBEY'S Effervescent SALT

The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits.

Nervous Depression—A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (not iced) night and morning.

T. H. E. Hart, M. D. Nashua, N. H., says "I have had occasion to use your Salt while in the British Provinces and found it indispensable to the practitioner who anticipated success. I prescribed it for all chronic cases of Constipation and have had good results from such. In Jaundice it restores biliary secretion when everything else fails. In nervous diseases it is indispensable; for Headaches and migraine it is also good."

Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 21 Murray Street, New York.

Booklet free on request.

Masonic Temple....

Tonight

"Darkest Russia."

DAVIDSON STOCK.

Club League Entertainment.

Temple Theatre

Monday, Feb. 18.

The Rogers-Grilley Recital

Charles T. Grilley, Entertainer.

Van Veachten Rogers, Harpist.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 CTS.

NEEDED A CHANGE.

Tramp—What! Turkey again! Madam, aint you got no roast beef?

SIZING HIM UP.

Maud—Edith says her fiance writes for a living.
Agnes—Yes, to his father, twice a month.

GOING TO REMAIN.

He—Did your father seem pleased when you told him of our engagement?

She—Yes; he had always been afraid that I would leave him.

On board the Russian cruiser Variag, lying at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, ready to leave for Russia, 5,000 cigarettes are smoked daily. They are smoked by officers and men alike, and are served out, just as bread or meat, with the other rations.

FEATURES OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

CYCLE TOUR CLUBS.

FORMED TO WHEEL TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Valuable Information For Those Who Contemplate a Trip to Buffalo and the Great Show Which Will Be There Next Summer.

The chief pleasure which a bicycle affords is to be found by touring in congenial company, over good roads, through an unfamiliar country abounding in fine scenery of interesting historical associations.

The central location of Buffalo brings it within easy touring distance of the principal cities of the Eastern and Middle states and the Dominion of Canada. Within a radius of 500 miles are the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee and many other thriving and populous towns. Over one-half of the population of the United States and over two-thirds of the population of Canada reside within this radius. The reputation which Buffalo has for being the coolest city in the country in summer time, its many miles of smoothly paved and heavily shaded streets and avenues, the fine buildings, magnificent electrical effects, beautiful landscapes and the multitudinous attractions displayed by the exhibitors of the Pan-American Exposition will make Buffalo the cyclists' Mecca next summer. Cyclists living within this distance of 500 miles from Buffalo are not living up to their possibilities if they fail to visit the Pan-American Exposition.

Valuable information on the most important subjects of human interest will be freely disseminated to all visitors. Knowledge of great interest and of unsurpassed value may be had for the price of admission. It will be a vast school of learning, where expensively illustrated information may be had for the asking. Concentrated experience of a lifetime, from which all the froth and foam of experimental failure has been skimmed, will be freely offered to the public. It is easy to make a mistake, and life offers plenty of opportunity for regrets, but it will be easy to attend the Exposition and avoid this unfortunate consequence.

It will be impossible to visit the Exposition grounds even for a day without deriving both pleasure and profit. It will be impossible to conceive through a neighbor's description an adequate idea of the Exposition's wonderful beauty, its rare plants and flowers, its numerous patios, its elegant proportions, its odd scenes representing distant lands, its sparkling fountains and more than all its general comprehensive utility.

Cyclists who contemplate visiting the Exposition should begin making their preparations this winter in order to fully enjoy an enterprise of such importance. Histories of the different Pan-American countries should be read and descriptions of exhibits collected and studied in order to select those pertaining to subjects of the greatest interest to individuals. It will be impossible to see everything without staying all summer, but by systematically laying out an intelligent plan much may be accomplished in a given time.

These winter evenings may be profitably employed by forming a club with a view to carrying out this idea. This club should be planned to include the financial arrangements for a tour awheel to Buffalo, in which case it might be officered by a treasurer and secretary. The duty of the secretary would include all necessary correspondence in regard to information for the benefit of the club as well as arrangements for hotel and other accommodations while the party is en route and during its stay in Buffalo. If each club member should pay into the treasury a stated amount each week, a sufficient sum would soon be realized to meet the necessary expenses of the trip. The treasurer of the club should pay all bills while touring, while to another should be delegated the care of the baggage.

To make the tour thoroughly enjoyable the organizer of the club must before starting out carefully plan the routes to be followed, choose his companions for the trip and so arrange matters that he and his fellow tourists shall enjoy the maximum of pleasure without appreciable fatigue and at the smallest possible expense.

Bicycle touring cannot be enjoyed without the personal comfort of each member of the party being largely considered and the more experienced riders regulating their speed to the pace set by novices. As soon as riding hours hard labor one might just as well dig a trench or break stones on the roadside and call it sport. If this little maxim was borne in mind by old riders when out with those of less experience, we should see fewer weary and mud bespattered men and women riding homeward late in the evenings and averring that holidays spent awheel make the so called pleasure trip disagreeable than a day spent in the office or factory.

The strongest and most experienced rider in the party should bring up the rear to assist the more inexperienced in case of accident and to encourage the weak or tiring rider. A trip of eight or ten days will satisfy most riders, and if there is a rainy day sandwiched in the middle on which rest is taken the enjoyment of the tour will gain zest. The object of a tour is not the mileage covered, but the amount seen and the enjoyment derived from it. Much will depend on the nature of the country and the condition of the roads. Fifty to 75 miles a day should be the maximum distance even over the very best roads, and if the tourists are to get the most satisfaction from their outing and mount every morning full of ardor for the day's ride they will content themselves with from 50 to 70 miles a day. Early starts in the morning are a feature rather of speculative than actual touring. People who have really tried one speak enthusiastically of the joys of a daybreak ride, but it is to be hoped that no tenderfoot will be beguiled by these siren voices into getting off without his breakfast. The advisability of a rest in the middle of the day of at least two hours is admitted by most if not all tourists.

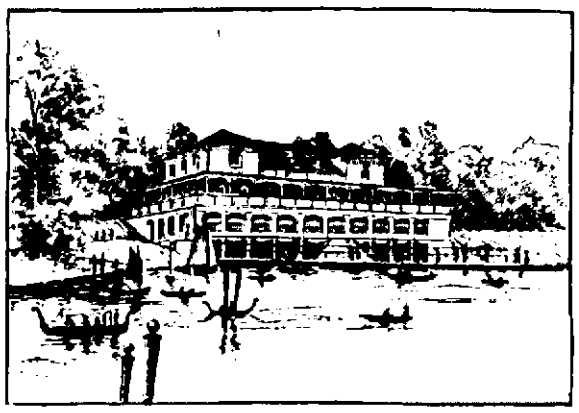
The first essential toward a successful tour is to start in proper condition. The neglect of this consideration spoils more holidays than any other cause, making the work a toil instead of a pleasure and too often doing harm instead of good to the health of the rider. The intending tourist should practice steadily for at least a fortnight before the start, beginning at very short stages and increasing the work daily till he can do with ease the maximum distance which he proposes to cover. During the earlier stages of his training he will probably find himself at the close of the day very stiff and sore and at night feverish and unable to sleep. It is a good rule for the tourist to use nothing absolutely new. Each article should have been tested by experience and should have had full time to accommodate itself to the idiosyncrasies of the rider or vice versa. A new saddle in particular is a fertile source of discomfort. However perfect in itself, it is sure to feel more or less a "misfit" for the first few days, and the same may be said of almost every part of the riding outfit. Each garment worn should have had time to adapt itself to the figure of the rider and should have become as easy as the proverbial "old shoe" before the cyclist trusts himself to its tender mercies for a lengthened absence from home.

If not found desirable or convenient to make a bicycle tour to Buffalo, all cyclists are advised to take their wheels with them. Transportation by rail or water will be so cheap and efficient that a very small outlay in time and money will enable even those living at a distance to make the trip. From any section of the city the Pan-American Exposition can easily be reached by wheel over smooth asphalt pavements or parkway cycle paths, while the magnificent scenery of the Niagara frontier is also within easy cycling distance of Buffalo.

Arrangements will be made for the comfort and convenience of cyclists attending the Exposition.

Any additional or special information will be furnished on application to the Bureau of Publicity, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. SHELDON BULL.



CASINO AND BOATHOUSE—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

TREMENDOUS FORCE.

Power of the Electric Current Carried From Niagara to Buffalo.

To look upon the cables of the transmission lines that extend all the way from Niagara Falls to Buffalo one fails to get any idea of the power of the force that is being transmitted by those conductors. The cables hang like any other cables; drawn taut, there is no swaying in the wind. They stretch from pole to pole for mile after mile, but throughout their entire length there is nothing that gives an intimation of the wonderful work they are doing. L. B. Stillwell, who has been prominently connected with the Niagara development, points out that the power that is so silently and invisibly transmitted along the six copper conductors, [illegible] than one inch in diameter, would [illegible] break six steel cables of equal diameter moving at a rate of 10 miles an hour. Such is the wonderful force of the electric current from Niagara of which the Pan-American Exposition is to receive 5,000 horsepower.

The wonder goes first to the ceiling, where it spreads in every direction until it reaches the side walls, when it [illegible]

[illegible] that we should [illegible] at or near the center of the ceiling and draw the foul air from the different sides of the room near the floor. There are two systems in use in our best stables, the forced

STOCK AND STABLE.

STUDY OF VENTILATION OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN.

Necessity of Cleanliness, Fresh Air and Sunlight to Procure the Best Results—System to Be Used at Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American Exposition will prove to be of more genuine benefit to those interested in the proper care of live stock than any previous effort in this direction. Stable construction is a question that appeals with great force to every farmer who is anxious to secure good results. The question of expense is a great barrier to the proper building of this necessity. Unfortunately some of the early examples of good stables were built by men of large means, regardless of what the cost might be. As a result practical farmers were slow to take the matter up, as the idea of a properly constructed stable became at once associated with great expense.

One object of Mr. F. A. Converse, who has charge of the live stock and dairy products at the Exposition, in building a model stable at the Exposition is to counteract this erroneous impression.

A properly constructed stable is not necessarily an expensive one. Cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight, with a modulated temperature, may be obtained in a building of ordinary cheap construction if properly arranged.

A light, cheap framework covered with paper which is protected with a sheathing of very common boarding and covered with a good roof makes a very good start. This should stand on ground that is well drained and exposed to the sunlight, but protected from cold winds. The floor should be of cement and carefully designed to facilitate cleanliness in every particular. Double doors, fly screens and dark blinds should be provided and made to fit properly.

A system of ventilation should be provided that will ventilate. Anything will not do. By excluding the cold and the light ordinarily we also shut out the fresh air, without which no animal can thrive. Many stockmen are careful about the quality of the food, though careless about everything else in connection with the stable. In this manner they are protecting their stock in one direction while leaving them exposed in many others.

Stable air is devitalized by passing through the lungs, it is also being contaminated by chemical decomposition of the excrementum as well as the fumes arising from the fermentation of damp bedding, etc.

To thoroughly understand how to properly ventilate a stable it is necessary to study the circulation of air at changing temperatures, which is governed by fixed laws and may be easily understood. Warm air is lighter than cold air. Generally speaking, foul air is heavier than fresh pure air from the outside, even at the same temperature. Starting from this well known principle, ventilation should be arranged accordingly. Fresh air should be let in at the top and the foul air taken out at the bottom.

By experimenting we find if we smoke a cigar in the middle of a room the fresh air in, the other, the King system, draws the foul air out. As Mr. Converse prefers the latter, that is the system he will demonstrate at the Exposition.

It consists of an air stack with a hood, the opening of which is turned away from the direction from which the wind is blowing. To this main air pipe are attached feeders from different parts of the stable. These feeders have slide openings to admit and carry off the foul air from near the floor at the sides of the stable. Fresh air is admitted through a central opening in the roof.

As the draft that is created by the heated stack is sufficient to draw the bottom air from the stable, fresh air must go down through the central opening to take its place, and a change of air is a certainty. To prevent the intake from striking the animals too strong a shield is placed under the opening which assists in directing the flow of fresh air along the ceiling. In this manner it mixes with the warm air that naturally rises in the center of the stable, and all is intermingled and diffused.

With a good stable well ventilated and good feed intelligently fed the winter care of stock should be profitable as well as pleasant.

Epidemics have no bad effects on such stock, and a visit from the board of health has no unpleasant consequences for the owner.

HERBERT SHEARER.

PROFUSION OF LIGHT.

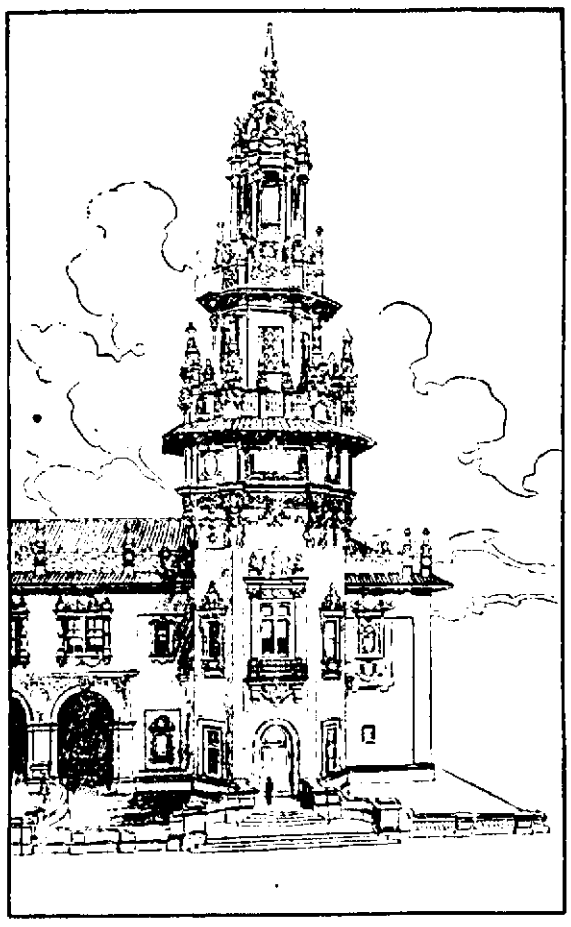
More Than Three Hundred Thousand Lamps at Pan-American.

It has been said that the Pan-American Exposition will be a Rainbow City by day and City of Light by night, and if this be true it should prove the most beautiful sight of its kind ever created for the delectation of the human vision.

Much has been written about the illuminations of the Exposition, but the public is scarcely aware of the magnificence of the scene which is to be created by the use of incandescent lights in such generous profusion about the main court of the Exposition and the buildings immediately surrounding it. When one says that [illegible] of these lights are to be used, the figures look large, but they are nevertheless true. Nor does this include all the lights that are to be used in the general illumination of the Exposition, for on the Midway several concessions, such as the Thompson Aerie Cycle, Streets of Mexico and some others will use as many as 2000 lights each. In the buildings and about the border of the grounds will be arc lights, while incandescent lamps will also be used by many individual exhibitors. Thus the figures [illegible] will be considerably increased. The illumination of the Electric Tower is going to be not only astonishing and novel, but truly artistic.

Automobile Exhibit.

The automobile has won such favor that the construction of these vehicles has become one of the important new industries of the world. In any new and prominent field like this the United States, with its wealth of active inventive minds, is expected to take the lead. That this country does lead will be demonstrated by the exhibit made at the Pan-American Exposition.



TOWER ON THE PLAZA—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

An Instructive Exhibit.

On the street, in the stores, in dwellings, all about, there is evidence of the advancement of that wonderful force, electricity. Is it any wonder that people in all walks of life, of all classes, want to know about it? This is why the electrical exhibits of the Pan-American Exposition are destined to interest and instruct so many.

A YANKEE SEA KING.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM SAILED AROUND THE WORLD IN A SLOOP.

The Bold Navigator and His Famous Craft, the Spray, Will Be at the Pan-American Exposition In Buffalo Next Summer.

The nautical adventures of the Vikings of old, which have been celebrated in song and story, are overshadowed in importance by the remarkable voyage of Captain Joshua Slocum around the world in a sloop 36 feet 9 inches in length over all and nine tons net burden. The solitary Yankee sea king cruised 46,000 miles on all the oceans, ten times the distance ever claimed for a Viking ship. It was the first and only successful attempt to circumnavigate the globe alone in a small boat. The extraordinary character of the voyage can only be gauged by those who have devoted their lives to sailing the seas and know their varying moods, and they one and all regard it as a most remarkable exploit.

Captain Slocum and the boat in which he made his around the world voyage will be at the Pan-American Exposition next summer. The craft will ride upon the waters of the Beautiful Park Lake, where it may be viewed or boarded by Exposition visitors. That it will prove to be a great attraction goes without saying.

The intrepid Yankee globe circler is a slender man, not above the medium height and is somewhat bald, but there is little gray in the fringe of surviving hair or in his full beard. He has blue eyes, which are frank and direct. He possesses a dry humor which is very amusing. That he is daring and plucky is attested by his long and solitary trip.

The boat in which Captain Slocum made his voyage is named the Spray. It was originally a fishing boat, supposed to be a century old, and when it came into Captain Slocum's possession was in process of decay. Unaided, he rebuilt it upon the original lines, and the splendid manner in which it behaved on the long tour is sufficient evidence that he builded well.

Captain Slocum sailed from Boston on April 24, 1895, and his voyage consumed 3 years and 2 months, coming to a close during the Spanish-American war. In lieu of a chronometer he had an old tin clock, but he was rarely at fault in his longitude. The voyage was attended with many unusual incidents. The first occurred after the Spray had left her first port of call, the Azores. The Captain had eaten freely of plums and a native cheese, and they did not agree with him. He was attacked with stomachic cramps. He double reefed the mainsail and with a full jib put the sloop on her course, lashed the wheel and went below to the cabin, where he rolled in agony on the floor. Becoming delirious, he imagined that a strange man came on board, announced himself as "one of Columbus' crew" and guided the craft. A blow came up, and the Spray ran like a deer. When the Captain regained his full senses and was able to go on deck, she was holding true to her course. She had made 90 miles during the night in the rough sea.

The Spray went through the very dangerous Straits of Magellan, whose shores are strewn with wrecks and inhabited by pirates, without accident, but after weeks consumed in the passage was driven by a furious gale southward and thence eastward around Cape Horn necessitating a second passage of the Straits.

Captain Slocum was received at every landing place with the most cordial hospitality, for his name was known the world around among seafaring men, and the cabled news of his progress went before him. In Samoa Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson visited him. In Tasmania Lord Hampden was a caller. At the Cape Sir Alfred Milner saw him. A pass over the Cape railways permitted the skipper to pay his respects to President Kruger of the Boer Republic. While he was cruising the Spanish-American war broke out, and his first intimation of the fact was gleaned from the United States cruiser Oregon, which signaled, "Are there any Spanish men of war about?" Captain Slocum knew of none doing in that locality. He promptly replied, "No, but let us keep together for mutual protection!"

It was on June 27, 1898, that the Spray cast anchor at the moorings she had left on her voyage around the globe.

To see the skipper and the craft of globe circling celebrity will be a treat which all Exposition visitors will want to enjoy.

EMORY L. LEWIS.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM AND THE SPRAY.
(To be at the Pan-American exposition.)

OUTDOOR MACHINERY.

One Class of Engine That Is Not Housed to Protect It From the Weather.

The oldest type of engine represented at the Pan-American Exposition is the windmill. The earliest mention we have of a windmill being employed to do any work was in Alexandria 170 B. C., when an invention driven by wind power was employed to operate a musical instrument. As even this must have been the product of evolution it leaves us entirely in the dark as to the actual origin. However, we know that windmills were employed in useful labor in many parts of Europe long before Columbus discovered America.

These old windmills were quaint affairs. Some of them floated on water and were turned by hand to meet the vagaries of the wind. A later development was built on a post, and still later the roof of the building was pivoted, which allowed the building itself to remain stationary.

It remained for the engineers of the nineteenth century to construct a wind engine that was at once simple, useful and practical. The amount of power developed and usefully applied by this time honored invention amounts in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of horsepower.

At the Pan-American Exposition a group of windmills will be gathered together and planted in a corner of the grounds, where they will be required to pump water and in other ways demonstrate their usefulness. These will comprise many different types, showing the evolution of the engine from the old fashioned four sail pattern down to the ordinary multitudinous sprocket plan in which the sail area is automatically adjusted to the wind pressure and the speed is regulated by a governor. Some of these engines will develop a tremendous power, while others are simply devised as a cheap and reliable means of working a farmer's pump.

Experiments extending over a period of years have been conducted for the purpose of generating electricity by this means. Developments along these lines so far have not been entirely satisfactory, though indications point to ultimate success. The difficulties met with are principally owing to the inconstancy of the wind, which must be overcome by storing up the energy of the gale to be given off as required. As the slow development of the storage battery retards this important achievement we await with impatience the improvements in this direction that we know ought to be made. The time will undoubtedly come when electric lighting will be done in this manner—in fact, the electric light plant in a village in Scotland is now partially operated by a windmill which is built on the Lorizontal principal.

To those unfamiliar with the production of the wind engine as used at the present time a visit to this section of the Exposition will be a revelation. Hitherto this early invention has been useful merely to the farmer and stockman. Possibilities in the immediate future point to a much wider and more extended usefulness when power from this source will be bottled up in storage batteries and shipped to distant points to be used in the mechanic arts.

HERBERT SHEARER.

ALPINE VANDALISM.

The rarest flower in Europe, the edelweiss, to obtain which Alpinists will often risk their lives, is becoming scarcer every year, and unless measures are taken to prevent indiscriminate gathering it is likely to disappear altogether, writes a Geneva correspondent. The edelweiss only grows 2,500 to 3,000 yards above the level of the sea and under special climatic conditions. Unfortunately the edelweiss has become the "fashionable" flower in Germany since the emperor commenced wearing it, and large quantities are forwarded to Berlin and other German towns every week, where it brings high prices. There is also a factory at Interlaken, where the flower is pressed and used in decorating picture frames, albums, etc., for which there is a great demand, especially in England. It is the tourists who do the real damage, as they pluck the whole plant instead of the flower only.

Two Belgian specialists, who were sent to Glargow to study the plague question, decided that, under proper sanitary conditions, the plague is not a serious menace in any European cities.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nibells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the threescore mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked he, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER ..
48 WEST MAIN STREET.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.
INVESTMENTS.
Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association for 60 days.

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FROM FAR OFF PERSIA

Miss Lillie Beaber Writes of the Shah's Arrival in the City of Tabriz.

The following letter furnished The Sentinel by Mrs. J. O. Keller, is from Miss Lillie Beaber, of this city, who is a missionary student in Persia. The first part of the letter was written by Dr. Mary Bradford, an American lady who is one of the best known Missionaries in Persia, and describes geographically the arrival of the Shah in Tabriz en route to his capital from his European sojourn.

Well, to-day we have had a fine holiday. We have spent it seeing the Shah return from his European trip. I think he has caught a little of the western hustle (though U. S. A. could have shown him something better) for he came down from the Prussian border in four days which is the length of time ordinary people often take and a Persian king would usually take a week at least. It was a surprise to hear yesterday afternoon that the king was coming in today and we wondered how to get a lunch ready and start early this morning to get to the place to see him. Through favor to Dr. Vanneman a Persian had given us a roof all to ourselves. It was true it seemed a little shaky and we had to climb a ladder to get to it, but when rugs were down and many chairs ready we were too absorbed in what was passing to think of any thing else. Dr. Vathe, heavyweight of the party, sat near one wall which he said he hoped would catch him if the thing went down.

As the place happened to be over two miles out the question was how to get there with the little ones, as hired horses or carriages were not to be had for love nor money. There is one slow but sure means of transportation in Persia, which is a last resort, and that is the donkey. Agnes was on one with Esther in front of her and Rose plodded along on another. Mrs. Rhea rode my gentle Walton and I mounted Mr. Wilson's more uncertain grey. The rest came on foot, all of us reaching the appointed place by nine o'clock. We had avoided the crowded streets, but just at the last we had to mix in the throng, and finally it was more than Mesa could do to keep those stupid donkeys from mixing up with mules and horses, so he seized the children and carried them out, Esther in the meantime having been transferred to me. Probably since daylight loads had been passing just as they were then and continued to do all day. Long strings of camels, sometimes 300 following each other in single file, loaded with tents, rolls of bedding, big pots for cooking food, and big waiters for serving it. All of them were decked in the fantastic way a Persian's brain would devise. Both sides of the head covered with gay colored wool tassels, some even with a string of tassels around each knee and always a tuft on the end of a stick at the back of the saddle. One of these tufts was very high and arranged to revolve with the motion of the camel. The large deep-toned bell is the only sound as they pass, for their feet fall noiselessly in the sand or dust, and only occasionally one gives an angry squeal. Mixed in with the camels were lines of mules arranged in the same way but not so many in a bunch, for the mule is a mule here as elsewhere. These had each a large box on each side or their saddle bags, and over both a Persian rug or cover of scarlet cloth. The variety was endless and out from the city during the first part of the day were streaming the officials who had not already gone to meet the Shah at the Persian border. Here would be a governor from some distant city with a fine company of mounted men, in [illegible] and playing as they passed. Another company in black uniforms with gilt trimmings, another in blue with white and on white horses. Several companies of [illegible] soldiers with fife and drum all right, but not a single one in step or time. They were dodging loads, donkeys and horses jumping mud puddles, laughing and talking. It was no small show to all to see the "Frangi" ladies and gentlemen on our roof. How the Kurds stared as they went by; they were the most picturesque of all in their baggy trousers of every hue, their bright girdles and the turban made of a shawl wound around the head with the fringes hanging about their faces. Their long white shirt sleeves which touch the ground when they stand, were turned back over the outer coat and often tied around the arm above the elbow. In the crowd singly or in groups were the big white turbans denoting the priests, or the green turbans indicating the descendants of the prophet. A company of dervishes with long matted hair and dirty clothes swinging by chanting as they go. The roofs are covered with people and the sides of the street, wherever possible, are filled with them, but there is no mixture of men and women. The places of the latter are distinctly marked by the white face veils, and then again nothing appears but the black lamb skin hats of the men. About half past 11 the loads thin out somewhat and a special effort is made by horsemen and footmen with long switches to clear the streets. We know the harem is coming and the people speak of it in a low tone as of a forbidden subject. Five or six carriages with many outriders pass and we can scarcely believe our eyes, for the broad windows of the carriages give us a view of everyone within and the ladies sit there only charshob and face veil, while not a single man is required to turn his back. Is this the first evident result of the shah's visit to Europe? Will he give his women greater freedom? Would that Persian women might be worthy of it! It is not six months since this same harem entered Tabriz, and then we saw how not a man was allowed to stand with his face toward the carriages, and I have never seen them pass but with the curtains drawn over the windows. After an hour the road is again cleared in the same way and the rest of the harem in eight or ten carriages and an endless number of red covered kajovas filled with serving women pass. Dr. Vanneman, who took the harem to Tehran on the accession of the present king five years ago, told us that the chief wife always traveled an hour or two ahead of the rest and therefore they went in two divisions. I believe the king brought but two wives from Tehran. They spent the summer in Tabriz and had gone to the Persian border to meet him. About noon, in order to lay the dust, a stream of water was turned down the street; thereafter things were very muddy. The cannon told us when the shah crossed the bridge, which is the limit of the city, and soon the double line of red-uniformed soldiers and the red pennant bearers appeared. It had to be like Persia for two unwieldy camels to break loose from their line and get directly in the way across the street. How the soldiers pitched on them and started them in a liveley trot, driving them before them. The king was in an open carriage and, everyone says, looks much better than when he went away. We did not get a view of his face, for his carriage was surrounded by the crown prince and chief officials on horseback and they had just then spattered some mud over his majesty. He was so busy wiping the back of his neck and addressing some remarks to one of them that he saw no one. Our gentlemen stood with hats off and we ladies waved our handkerchiefs, but I fear Musaferidin is not aware of it. I never saw a Persian crowd receive anyone with acclaim except those who are returning from a pilgrimage. Someone afterwards remarked that he neither gave a "salaam," nor did he get one. He entered this city, where he lived from boyhood till he became king, was greeted by those whose absence would have been conspicuous, but for the thousands who lined the streets he had no bow or smile and they let him pass in perfect silence. Even more is true, for the officials of the various quarters of the city sent word that all shops must be closed and the people must go out to see the shah. Such it is to be the head of a government in which the people have no part, and yet the king is warm-hearted, kind and sympathetic, and everyone is grateful for his safe return. We may not soon see results, but many have been the earnest prayers that a great blessing might come to him and his land through this European trip.

Yours truly,
Mary E. Bradford.

Dr Bradford copied the foregoing on the hektograph to send to different friends and kindly gave me a copy, which I have again copied and send you. She did not speak of the celebrated camel drum corps. The men in handsome scarlet uniforms, trimmed with silver and gold lace, and beating drums which are so simply made that on the edges of the skin, which is not trimmed, the hair is still seen. As a slight shower of rain was falling the bands were not playing as the shah passed. Nor did the doctor mention the chief eunuch, a big, fat, good-natured looking fellow, who seemed to entirely fill up one of the carriages with the harem. Last summer when the shah came to Tabriz Miss Holliday and I were riding to our place of observation and we met the harem in the bazaars. As the streetways in the bazaars are only about seven or eight feet wide and there being no sidewalks, you can imagine how our horses were in a crowd of men, women, children, soldiers and the carriages of the harem. As the doctor said at that time all the men had to turn their backs, but the ladies seeing us in "Franzi" clothes (all Europeans and Americans are "Franzis") bowed very profusely and said, "Peace be with you." I was so close I could have touched them. As they passed on I snapped the back of the carriage. This time the rain and cloudy weather prevented picture taking, but I am sending some prints of pictures I took of his entry on his way to Europe.

Also, you must not imagine that all of the men were in fantastic clothes. The king himself wore a black uniform, cut similar to European clothes, trimmed in gold braid, and a helmet with plumes and gilt braid. The crown prince and other high officials wore black trimmed with gold.

Yesterday I was dressed in Saturday morning garb, dressing jacket of white, large blue Swiss tie, blue calico skirt and big blue checked gingham apron, superintending the assorting of stoves, pipes, etc., for winter has come upon us very suddenly and I had but one heating stove up. As our house requires ten stoves you may imagine the disorder that reigned supreme. A porter and one of my men had just carried one of the stoves onto the porch preparatory to taking it through the low window into my office, when the knocker banged on the street door. The men set down the stove and I, supposing it to be but Hassan returning from his marketing, stood waiting his return. Imagine my surprise when in upon me walked three fantastic Kurds. I was speechless for a second, then remembered that Sheik Baba had come to the city to see the shah and that he professes to be a Christian, so I said, "God be with you." They returned my greeting, saying, "God give you blessing." I asked the leading man if he was Sheik Baba, and when he said he was I took them into my parlor. Imagine how it would be if the governor of some state, with a nephew and servant, should drop down upon you in the same sort of disorder and you know only a few words of his language. Fortunately Mrs. Vanneman happened to be turning over some new songs. I hurried up the servants to prepare tea for them. How I longed to pounce those men into our parlor at home so that you, too, might have enjoyed them. They saw my guitar in its case by the organ and inquired what it was. I was glad of anything to entertain them until the tea was ready, so took it out, played for them and then gave it to them to try. They were delighted with it and asked if it were possible to learn to play on it in fifteen days. I answered evasively, for I did not want to lose my guitar, and if they had gotten that idea and asked me for it courtesy would have demanded that I give it to them. I showed them some pictures of Persian scenes. Then they asked if I had not one of my own. My heart sank within me, for I did not want to give them a picture of me. I asked Mrs. Vanneman in English what I should do; so I brought in one of those new ones that Mr. Arter took and then, after he had duly admired it (them?) and had begged for it, saying he wanted to take it to his mother, I thanked him and said I could not get any more like those that a friend had taken it for me. They said get him to take another, but I told them he was not here now; he had gone to Europe. Then the prince [illegible] proposed that I take [illegible] myself for them, when Mrs. Vanneman laughingly explained that I could not. They said then let them take one. I am explaining this in detail to show you some of the difficulties we are placed in. They were delighted to have me take their pictures. They wrote our names out with great care and wanted us to write their full names. When I did so with my fountain pen, which I always carry with me, they were amazed again and had to take it apart to see how it worked. I do hope the picture comes out well, for I want to copy it in water color if it does and I can remember the coloring of the wardrobe. If they would not want the sketch I would ask the younger brother to sit for me. (Nothing delights these Persian men more than to have their pictures taken.) "Fakridin," a name meaning "the glory of his religion," wore a light golden green robe reaching from neck to his ankles. The under vests were bright colored and the girdle was white. His white shirt sleeves, which are very full, sometimes showed when his hand was lifted, thus throwing back the full flowing sleeve of the green garment. His face was tanned and a delightful ruddy brown; his beard, eyebrows and hair jet black and curly. On his head he had a green shawl, not folded up like a turban, but caught up some way by his russet-colored turban. The others were not dressed so delightfully, but the broad military blue trousers, trimmed with rosettes of silk braid, of the servant would be the object of bewilderment of any street crowd in the United States. They stayed about an hour and a half. Then I had to rush to get over to doctor's in time for dinner, and then at 2 started with Dr. B., Mrs. Wright and Helen Easton for a call on a wealthy Persian lady. It was a long, muddy walk, for snow has fallen and melted with the summer dust.

I must not describe this call, for I must gather in my girls for a little "sing" and prayer meeting. I can only say that when we entered within the wall the yard and house was one mass of color. Before us was the garden, with the brilliant red and yellow autumn flowers still covered with patches of snow, then beyond the big red brick house, adorned with blue tiles having Persian inscriptions in white and also with great squares of white plaster and stucco, the windows of all colors of glass reaching all across the front of the house and [illegible] with white. These beautiful Persian colors and the wonderful ability of the Persians to always make the most wonderful harmonies! I can't understand it, for the Americans who live under the same skies and in sight of the same ever varying mountains are exactly the opposite. They have the same love for brilliancy of coloring, but seldom have a harmony.

I see I should have explained who Sheik Baba is:—a very wealthy and influential Kurd—a sort of governor of one of the provinces. When with us they profess Christianity, but he said, "Of course, when I am with them (the Moslems) I do not talk this way." The king gave him a decoration and some sort of honor.

Lillian Beaber.

PHYSICIANS AND MOPHINE.

That accidental opium poisoning has repeatedly cut off a useful professional career is unfortunately true. But a morphine habit which controls one in every ten or twenty men is certainly not known to exist in the medical profession. Such a habit if it does exist, must be quite exceptional. It is probably unknown among practitioners engaged in active duty. We observe that the writer speaks of the morphine habit as if it were merely a disease and nothing more. It has been customary with many persons to refer to this and other aggravated forms of self-indulgence in similar terms. They are regarded as vices which have served to give pleasure as master passions which are hated but which will be not denied. Against this tyranny the will is supposed to have lost its power of resistence.

There are doubtless cases of habitual excess, the character of which is fairly so described. We are, however, of the opinion that too much has been made of such cases. It cannot be and it is not true that a vice even after long indulgence is always master and cannot be withstood.

It is equally certain that apparently confirmed inebriates and morphine takers have been enabled to release themselves and have remained in a state of freedom. The force of habit whether innocent or hateful, is very great, but this by no means implies that it must necessarily, even after long duration, annihilate the other controlling forces of will. To what extent it may have been done so remains in many cases an unsolved problem, and in this way uncertainty lies the germ of hope. Unless we recognize this potent fact all prospect of reform, all reason for the efforts of temperance even, may be abandoned. No amount of therapeutics will make a bad man good, or a drunkard abstemious, unless he is allowed credit for such will power as he has and is assisted or obliged to use it for his moral reclamation. While, therefore, we do not deny the existence of the states known as dipsomania or morphinomania, we depreciate as pessimistic and subversive of rational treatment the too great tendency to apply these and like terms to all aggravated forms of self-indulgence.—The Lancet.

SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

The moral advancement of the south keeps pace with its material expansion. In that section more than four hundred million dollars has been expended for educational purposes since 1865, and the outlay these days is greater than ever before. There are twenty-four lecture courses in Texas this winter, Mississippi has twenty-two and the other southern states are not far behind in this particular. The south's progress—material, social and intellectual—in recent years has been one of the marvels of the age, and its future holds forth an even brighter promise.—Leslie's Weekly.

COLD CURE FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Many people neglect a cold because they say they have no time to attend to it. Krause's Cold Cure is a remedy which can be taken without danger while performing your daily duties, and will relieve the most aggravated case in 21 hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazed with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
MIDY

Photo by [illegible]

HENRY WATTERSON.

The distinguished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal is making his mark as a lecturer. His talk on Abraham Lincoln which he has recently given in several cities is considered a just estimate of that majestic figure.

Photo by Downey, London.

LADY DE GREY.

One of the most prominent women at the new court of King Edward VII will be the beautiful Lady De Grey, who has long been a favorite of Queen Alexandra.

Photo [illegible]

MRS. SENATOR FORAKER OF OHIO.

[illegible] has just been announced [illegible] social functions at the national capital [illegible]

THE INCREASE OF CITIES.

[New York Evening Post.]

A comparison of [illegible] now with the [illegible] in 1790 [illegible] mutations of fortune, says the Evening Post. In 1790 the fourth city of the United States was Charleston, S. C., now the sixty-eighth. The seventh was Salem, Mass., now the one hundred and tenth. There were only six cities of over eight thousand inhabitants; not even a village west of the Alleghanies had a place on the census roll, and even in the east there was no Jersey City, Newark or Washington.

A NEW USE FOR BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

1. Knocker Out—Before I pay for these groceries, I'd like a nice hard bologna sausage.

2. Grocer—Is this one hard enough for you?

3. Knocker Out—Yes, I think it is. How does it strike you?

4. Good day. It's a peach.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep, take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

CHRIST WITH HIS DISCIPLES CELEBRATES THE FEAST OF OF THE PASSOVER AND ESTABLISHES COMMUNION.

(John Lndsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston in the Chicago Record.)
Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 17, 1901
Topic—"The Lord's Supper."
Text—Matthew xvi. 17-30.

ORIGIN OF THE PASSOVER.

Abraham and his offspring dwelt in Egypt (Exodus xii., 40) 430 years. At the end of those dolorous days "it came to pass that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt, because the Lord brought them out "with a strong hand and a stretched-out arm." First there were appalling plagues that fell upon Pharaoh and his people as retribution when he refused to release or lighten the burdens of bondage which crushed these children of Abraham. These plagues made but an evanescent impression upon the proud monarch. When (Exodus vii., 29) the doom of destruction fell upon "all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead;" then Pharaoh ordered Moses and the children of Israel to be put off. He actually drove them out, in dread of some still greater judgment which might overtake him if they remained. Of that event (Exodus xii., 42) we read: "It is night to be much observed unto the Lord for bringing them out." And as the method of memorializing it there was instituted (Exodus xii., 1-27) the Passover supper, to be called "the Lord's Passover," who passed over the house of the children of Israel (hurting none) when He smote the Egyptians. In succeeding centuries there were many feasts, festivals and celebrations established in Israel, but no one of them was ever reverenced as was this Passover feast

When Jesus passed from private into public life He did not conform to all the ceremonialsism which was dear to the Jew of that day. He was not careful to attend all the feasts they celebrated at Jerusalem but to this Passover feast He was so devoted that no duty elsewhere or distance separating Him from the capital could keep Him away. In our lesson He has come to Jerusalem to observe this feast for the last time. Turn to Luke (xxii., 14-16) and you catch the sentiment He had at the moment, for when He and His disciples had sat down to the supper He said: "With desire I have desired (that is, desired greatly) to eat this Passover with you before I suffer." The time was Thursday evening of Passion week. Jesus and His disciples had come in from Bethany, where they had been lodging for a few nights previous. It was the first day (lesson verse 17) of unleavened bread. Bread with no yeast in it had ever been used at that supper. The lamb was prepared between 3 o'clock and the end of the day, at 6. The supper was served at that turning point, "between the evenings" of the 14th and 15th of the month. Matthew (lesson verse 17) tells us the disciples (naming no one) came to Jesus sometime during Thursday, saying, "Where wilt thou that we prepare for Thee to eat the Passover?" Luke (xxii., 8) particularizes that Jesus took the initiative and sent Peter and John, saying: "Go prepare us the Passover that we may eat." The impressive thing in this is that Jesus should have still honored Peter, making him His messenger, although in the Lord's omniscience He must have known how soon — within twelve hours — Peter would basely desert Him and deny that he knew who Jesus was. Passing now beyond the historical feature and the preparatory events connecting our lesson piece with the past, we should observe the company at the supper with Christ.

MEN WHO SAT AT THE TABLE.

The ritual required that the "company at the Passover table might not be less than ten persons." It often included more. That night there were thirteen until Judas Iscariot departed leaving twelve. They were typical of the companies which have constituted the Christian church in all subsequent times. They knew in one sense much more of the Master than any Christians of today can know; in another sense they knew less. More, because, as John (i., 13) subsequently wrote, "we beheld His (Christ's) glory, the story as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth;" and less, because the Master was a perplexing mystery to all of them, one day doing as Deity does, the next displaying a weakness and dependence which made Him appear as an ordinary man. Whether in the end He would be victorious over His enemies or be vanquished by them the disciples could not tell. Also we should nt concerning this company that they were all far short of perfection as friends of Christ.

If anything could fill with shame professing Christians who fall to quarreling among themselves, should it not be when we read (Luke, xxii., 24) of this little company contending among themselves who should be the greatest?

Another ominous incident was the presence of Judas, the traitor. He was present, no writer disputes that. Whether he participated in the sacrament which Christ instituted we cannot be certain. That he did share the Passover meal preceding the sacrament (lesson verse 23) appears plain. According to John (xiii., 26, 31), Judas received a morsel at the hand of Christ, but is not said to have eaten it; "having received the sop, went immediately out, and it was night." Only Luke "appears to presuppose the participation of Judas in the full (sacramental) supper of bread and wine." Possibly he withdrew after Jesus had distributed the communion bread, and before the communion cup had been passed around. Whether that bad man was a full sharer or not, his presence indicates several things. We are taught that if in these days there comes one to the communion whose character is low and lawless, this should not be charged against the whole church. There was one Judas at the first sacrament, for a perpetual warning. If Jesus the Lord, who "knew what was in man," permitted that vile traitor a place among His close followers, and His cause did not perish through poison of his presence, we need not despair when bad men are found out in the fellowship of Christ's followers now.

PETER'S PROMISE OF LOYALTY.

Another incident in this connection discloses the modesty these disciples had concerning their constancy. Peter alone had made loud boast of loyalty. The others had merely assented to Peter's promise of steadfastness. When at the supper (lesson verse 21) the searching eye of Jesus swept along the company reclining at the table, and He said, "Verily I say unto you that one of you shall betray Me," they were exceeding sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto Him: "Lord, is it I?" It is one of the safest signs of a sound man when he suspects himself sooner than any one else.

Thus far we have considered the occasion of the supper in its historical connection, and the company that constituted the first communicants. The next and last topic is "The Communion as a Christian Sacrament." While they were eating (lesson verse 26) the Passover meal, the Master seems, without notification, change of attitude or any ministerial motions, to have taken up a bit of the unleavened bread that lay on the table (verse 26) and blessed it. He did not invoke the blessing of God upon it, as we do. He pronounced divine blessing upon it, and so set it apart from a common to a very sacred use. Into the strife of tongues which has waged over the question whether the bread and wine then and there became His very body and very blood it would be unprofitable for us to enter. Without controversy, we may teach our classes that what Christ did then and there was intended to bring Him very near and keep Him very dear to those who would be His disciples. Of His four biographers in the Bible, John had the deepest spiritual nature, we suppose, and the strongest personal affection for Christ. When John (vi., 48-56) wrote of what Jesus taught concerning closeness of communion with himself he used the strongest expressions that can be put into the words: "Whoso eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath eternal life." "for My flesh is meat indeed and My blood is drink indeed."

This is getting at one with Jesus in His way of thinking of things and doing things. It is to "have the mind of Christ." It is to have "My words abide in you." He said. We may know all that any have ever known of the theory of Christianity; we may be conversant with all the ceremonialism of religion; we may have been baptised and confirmed and enrolled with the true followers of Christ and yet have no life, no real spiritual life in us. And we will not, unless the life which manifested itself in the conduct and character of Christ is reproduced more or less completely in us.

It is much to be feared that many of those who are nominally Christian do not have this vital oneness with Jesus which begets life forevermore in man. "He that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." There is such a thing as having a name to live while one is yet dead, saith the scriptures. And so the first great thought in the sacramental act of Jesus was of drawing His disciples into intimate vital union with Him that they might have life and "that they might have it more abundantly." We do not reach the climax of this sacramental act of Jesus until we come to verse 28. Man is a sinful creature. Without dispute of a theological character, it is a plain and everywhere a present fact that man is a sinner. He has always shown this to be a fact by a dread of offended spirits. Devil worship has everywhere been found in heathen lands. And in semi-heathen, as also wherever there is only half-developed bible religion, the thought of Deity has been more one of dread then one of delight. It is one of the most difficult undertakings to convince people that God loves them. It is easy to induce them to dread God, but hard to incline them to come to Him with boldness. This being so, there is no rational reason except that a sense of sin is associated with a sense of ill-desert. It is an inborn belief of every morally sane soul that sin ought to be punished.

COVENANT SEALED WITH BLOOD

Work out this historic fact as fully as time allows and then lend an ear to the word of the Lord (verse 28): "This is My blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sin." The rendering of those words in the revised version of the gospel is closer to the original and more impressive: "This is My blood of the covenant, which is shed for many unto remission of sins." A covenant is an agreement between two or more persons, binding them to do certain things. It may be oral or it may be written. Being written a sacred seal may be set upon it as security for its sacredness. Orientals use blood to bind all sorts of covenants between people. More common than seals on legal documents among us and exceedingly more sacred are their covenants sealed with blood. Bear this in mind when you think of the "blood of the new covenant," which Jesus said was to be "shed unto the remission of sins." The divided parties are God and man, the Creator and the creature. Jesus is the mediator.

We should have a clear understanding of the significance of Christ's shed blood. It was the seal on the agreement He made with God that He would "suffer the just for the unjust;" that He would shed it in the stead of man, and so man's sins could be forgiven on that account. And for this He suffered and died and rose and ascended to heaven, and at the right hand of God He pleads our cause, as the one ever successful advocate.

NEW PROOF OF EVOLUTION.

The latest proof of the correctness of Darwin's assertion that there is near relation between man and ape is furnished by a discovery of the correspondence between the blood of man and the ape.

Blood exposed to the air coagulates forms a jelly-like mass. After a time the coagulum contracts and expels clear fluid called serum. Lately experiments with this natural serum showed some queer results. When the serum of a rabbit was mixed with the blood of an animal not closely related to it, for instance a guinea pig, the blood corpuscles of the guinea pig were thereby dissolved. But the serum of the rabbit mixed with the blood of a closely related animal, a hare, for instance, did not affect the blood of the hare at all.

The serum of the horse works no change in the blood of the donkey, but destroys (dissolved) the blood corpuscles of the rabbit, lamb or man. The dog, fox and wolf readily permit exchange of blood, while the blood corpuscles of the dog are dissolved by cat serum. This, then, seemed to furnish a new and sure means for establishing blood relationship between animals. Experiments with human serum showed that it dissolves the blood corpuscles of all vertebrates, also those of the lower ape. But the experiments with the higher apes gave different results. Neither the blood corpuscles of the orang-outang nor those of the gibbon were dissolved by human serum, and human blood was carried into the blood course of a chimpanzee without in the least affecting the latter's condition.

These experiments serve to show that the blood of man and that of the higher apes must be looked upon as identical. It is absolutely sure that none of the tested serum of animal resembles the human blood as closely as does the blood of those three apes — the orang-outang, chimpanzee and gibbon. This highly interesting scientific discovery furnishes new proof for the probability of man's evolution from lower animals. It throws some light on the sorry experience had with transfusion of animal blood in the blood of suffering human beings. Some scientists maintain that the sheep and man, the calf and man stand too far apart in the order of descent to permit intermixture of their blood without harmful results.

YACHT SAILORS IN DEMAND.

There has been a great demand for crews from the east coast for racing yachts during the coming season. Sir Thomas Lipton set the fashion when he decided to have nothing but Colne men for Shamrock I. and Shamrock II., and the Messrs. Connell have followed his example in appointing east coast men for the sixty-five-footer Tutty, which they have bought. The Distant Shore, which was built at Henderson's yard, at has now been bought by Kenneth M. Clark, the owner of the sixty-five-Glasgow, for C. Dry Rose, and which footer Khama, will, however, have a Clyde skipper and crew and be one of the exceptions of the season. She will next year be sailed under the title of Kariad. There is at the present time a brisk demand from American for east coast skippers and men.—London Telegraph.

A CLOSED COUNTRY.

Greenland is governed in a grandmotherly way by Denmark, but, as it consists of a group of colonies which would not, under any circumstances, attract many tourists or traders, no outsider complains of the exclusiveness of the Danish authorities. In the London Board of Trade Journal it is remarked that the trade always has been and still is monopolized by the state and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. For foreign travelers, also, Greenland is a closed country, unless the traveler in question has, beforehand, obtained the rare distinction of obtaining [illegible] permission of the Danish government.

The monopoly of the trade is said to protect the Greenlander from being deceived by unscrupulous merchants. The administration sets a fixed price both for the [illegible] the Greenlander's purchase and [illegible] the products they sell. In this [illegible] all are treated in the same [illegible] and the business being carried [illegible] by the state is a guarantee [illegible] the natives are not imposed upon.

Furthermore, the members of the administration are enjoined to take care that the natives do not leave themselves [illegible] of produce by selling more than they can dispense with, so that they are not destitute of the needed [illegible] and clothing when the [illegible] time arrives. The native Greenlander never has been, neither is he [illegible] able to purchase a single drop of spirits from the administration.

The exchange of goods between Greenland and Denmark is, as a rule, carried on exclusively by means of the nine vessels belonging to the Greenland company, viz., five brigs, three barques and a small steamer, having a total register of about 2,000 tons net. Several of these vessels, which are suitable for sailing through drift ice, make two voyages a year, and the steamer, as a rule, three voyages. One of them, the brig named the Whale, is nearly 100 years old.

NEW CHURCH HISTORY.

From Rome and from Persia come two discoveries of the greatest importance to church history and the study of the bible, says a London newspaper. M. de Morgan and Father Scheil have excavated the palaces of the Elamite kings in western Persia and have found there the oldest Semitic inscription from Babylonia. Its importance is shown in the bearing it has on the genealogies in the tenth chapter of Genesis. The second discovery fills up the blank in the history of painting between the first century frescoes at Pompeii and the work of the early Italians. Mr. Rushforth and his assistants at the new British school at Rome have discovered the remains of an old church decorated with the paintings of the eighth century. They include a crucifixion of extraordinary brilliancy.

AMERICAN SPIRIT IN CONGRESS

You wouldn't expect to hear exclamations of "down in front" in the house of representatives, but you sometimes do, in the same kind of a tone and in almost the same strong chorus as at a foot ball game. Twice this session big maps or charts have been brought in and displayed before the speaker's rostrum to illustrate some phase of the bill under discussion, and twice men have been seen to group themselves in front of the maps, eager for enlightment, to the exclusion of the gentlemen in the rear seats. "Down in front" was the unerring and effective cry in each instance and the seekers promptly dispersed. Such a procedure would shock the dignity of the senate chamber.—National Magazine

THE IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

Light travels from Jupiter's satellites at the same rate as it does from our gas lamps. A few years ago, says a London newspaper, a star suddenly came into sight, burst into first-order brightness and then in five or six weeks died out of sight. Difference of opinion existed between spectroscopists like Huggins and Lockyer as to what it meant, but there was a general agreement that what we saw was something that happened in the time of Queen Elizabeth, only that the light had taken 300 years to reach us. It was the "latest news," in fact, from that part of the heavens. The rate of transmission no one questioned.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES.

M. Maiche, a well known French electrician, has just constructed the first wireless telephone. He recently tried the invention successfully in the woods of Saint Germain. The transmitting apparatus was placed in a house on the outskirts of the forest. It communicated with the earth by means of a metallic cable, described as similar to the chain of a lightning conductor, which was driven a certain depth in the ground. About half a mile away in the woods two iron posts, connected by a conducting wire, were planted in the ground ninety feet apart, a damp spot being preferably chosen. To one of these posts was attached an ordinary telephone receiver. The voice of a man speaking into the transmitting apparatus at the house was then distinctly heard. The ticking sound of a special instrument, consisting of clockwork moving a needle which struck a bath of mercury, was also clearly perceived.

M. Maiche has not disclosed the secret of his invention. He states, however, that the communication in his wireless telephone is established, not as in the case of the Marconi wireless telegraph by a wave current, but by a circuit current. The importance of this fact is understood when it is explained that M. Maiche in some manner is able to direct the current traveling in a straight line from the transmitting apparatus, and, as it were, to aim at a given spot. If the receiver is not placed exactly in the direction given to the current no transmission is obtained. Receivers placed on either side of the line followed by the current are not in any way affected by the latter.

As yet M. Maiche has not been able to transmit messages over a distance of more than 1,000 or 1,200 meters, but his experiments have proved that the principle of the wireless telephone is now an established fact.—London Telegraph.

NEVER HAD A COLD

Since I began carrying a package of Krause's Cold Cure Capsules in my vest pocket. I take one whenever I feel a cold coming on. It's easy. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

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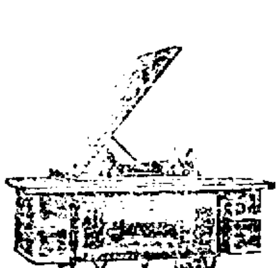

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WONDERS OF PLANT LIFE.

Vegetable ivory is the fruit of a tree closely allied to the palms, and of similar habit. It is a native of South America and may justly be called one of the wonders of plant life. The fruit consists of a group of seeds in a cluster as large as a man's head, containing from six to nine seeds. Outside the seed is a covering composed of a sweet, oily pulp. When the nuts are ripe the fluid has become a hard, white substance which compares very favorably with the ivory obtained from animal sources. And yet, under the proper conditions of heat, light and moisture, this ivory-like substance will send out its rootlets, sustain the embryo and produce a plant of Phytelephas macrocarpa.

The Egyptian reed, which was used for making the pens found in Egyptian tombs, is a hard variety growing to about the diameter of an ordinary goose quill. Pens made from it are said to last for a day or two and do excellent work.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE CALLS FOR WORDS IN BEHALF OF RIGHT—SILENCE GOLDEN SOMETIMES, BUT SOMETIMES A CRIME.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls for a more demonstrative religion, and a hearty speaking out on the right side of everything. Text—Mark, ix., 25: Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him.

Here was a case of great domestic anguish. The son of the household was possessed of an evil spirit, which, among other things, paralyzed his tongue and made him speechless. When the influence was on the patient he could not say a word—articulation was impossible. The spirit that captured this member of the household was a dumb spirit—so called by Christ—a spirit abroad today, and as lively and potent as in New Testament times. Yet, in all the realms of sermonology I can not find a discourse concerning this dumb devil which Christ charged upon in my text, saying: "Come out of him."

There has been much destructive superstition abroad in the world concerning possession by evil spirits. Under the form of belief in witchcraft, this delusion swept the continents. Persons were supposed to be possessed with some evil spirit, which made them able to destroy others. In the sixteenth century, in Geneva, 1,500 persons were burned to death as witches. Under one judge, in Lorraine, 900 persons were burned to death as witches. In one neighborhood of France 1,000 persons were burned. In two centuries 200,000 persons were slain as witches. So mighty was the delusion that it included among its victims some of the greatest intellects of all time, such as Chief Justice Matthew Hale and Sir Edward Coke, and such renowned ministers of religion as Cotton Mather, one of whose books, Benjamin Franklin said, shaped his life—and Richard Baxter, and Archbishop Cranmer, and Martin Luther; and, among writers and philosophers, Lord Bacon. That belief, which has become the laughing stock of all sensible people, counted its disciples among the wisest and best people of Sweden, Germany, England, France, Spain and New England. But while we reject witchcraft, any man who believes the Bible must believe that there are diabolical agencies abroad in the world. While there are ministering spirits to bless, there are infernal spirits to hinder, to poison and to destroy. Christ was speaking to a spiritual existence, when, standing before the afflicted one of the text, he said: "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, come out of him."

Against this dumb devil of the text I put you on your guard. Do not think that this agent of evil has put his blight on those who, by omission of the vocal organs, have had the golden gates of speech bolted and barred. Among those who have never spoken a word are the most gracious and lovely and talented souls that were ever incarnated. The chaplains of the asylums for the dumb can tell you enchanting stories of those, who never called the name of father or mother or child, and many of the most devout and prayerful souls will never, in this world, speak the name of God or Christ. Many a deaf-mute have I seen with the angel of intelligence seated at the window of the eye, who never came forth from the door of the mouth. What a miracle of liveliness and knowledge was Laura Bridgman, of New Hampshire, not only without faculty of speech, but without hearing and without sight, all of these faculties removed by sickness when two years of age, yet, becoming a wonder at needlework, at the piano, at the sewing machine, and an intelligent student of the Scriptures, and confounding philosophers, who came from all parts of the world to study the phenomenon. Thanks to Christianity for what it has done for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf and the dumb. Back in the ages, they were put to death as having no right, with such paucity of equipment, to live, and for centuries they were classed among the idiotic and unsafe. But in the sixteenth century came Pedro Ponce, the Spanish monk, and in the seventeenth century came Juan Pablo Bonet, another Spanish monk, with dactylology, or the finger alphabet; and in our own century we have had John Braidwood and Drs. Mitchell and Ackerly and Peet and Gallaudet, who have given to uncounted thousands of those whose tongues were forever silent, the power to spell out on the air by a manual alphabet their thoughts about this world, and their hopes for the next. We rejoice in the brilliant inventions in behalf of those who were born dumb. One of the most impressive audiences I ever addressed was in the far west, an audience of about 600 persons, who had never heard a sound or spoken a word, an interpreter standing beside me while I addressed them. I congratulated that audience on two advantages they had over the most of us—the one, that they escaped hearing a great many disagreeable things, and, on the other fact, that they escaped saying things they were sorry for afterward. Yet, after all the alleviations, shackled tongue is an appalling limitation. But we are not this morning speaking of congenial mutes. We mean those who are born with all the faculties of vocalization, and yet have been struck by the evil one mentioned in the text—the dumb devil to whom Christ called, when he said: "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him."

There has been apotheosization of silence. Some one has said silence is golden, and sometimes the greatest triumph is to keep your mouth shut. But sometimes silence is a crime and the direct result of the baleful influence of the dumb devil of our text. There is hardly a man or woman who has not been present on some occasion when the Christian religion became a target for raillery. Perhaps it was over in the store some day when there was not much going on and the clerks were in a group; or it was in the factory at the noon spell; or it was out on the farm under the trees while you were resting; or it was in the club room; or it was in a social circle; or it was in the street on the way home from business; or it was on some occasion which you remember without my describing it. Some one got the laugh on the Bible and caricatured the profession of religion as hypocrisy, or made a pun out of something that Christ said. The laugh started and you joined in, and not one word of protest did you utter. What kept you silent? Modesty? No. Incapacity to answer? No. Lack of opportunity? No. It was a blow on both your lips by the wing of the dumb devil. If some one should malign your father, or mother, or wife, or husband, or child, you would flush up quick, and either with an indignant word or doubled up fist make response. And yet here is our Christian religion, which has done so much for you, and so much for the world, that it will take all eternity to celebrate it, and yet, when it was attacked, you did not so much as say: "I differ. I object. I am sorry to hear you say that. There is another side to this." You Christian people ought in such times as these to go armed, not with earthly weapons, but with the sword of the spirit. You ought to have four or five questions with which you could confound any man who attacks Christianity. A man 90 years old was telling me how he put to flight a scoffer. My aged friend said to the skeptic: "Did you ever read the history of Joseph in the Bible?" "Yes," said the man, "it is a fine story, and as interesting a story as I ever read." "Well, now," said my old friend, "suppose that account of Joseph stopped half way?" "Oh," said the man, "then it would not be entertaining." "Well, now," said my friend, "we have in this world only half of everything, and do you not think that when we hear the last half, things may be consistent, and that then we may find that God was right?"

Oh, friends, better load up with a few interrogation points. You can not afford to be silent when God and the Bible and the things of eternity are assailed. Your silence gives consent to the bombardment of your Father's house. You allow a slur to be cast on your mother's dying pillow. In behalf of the Christ, who for you went through the agonies of assassination on the rocky bluff back of Jerusalem, you dared not face a sickly joke. Better load up with a few questions, so that the next time you will be ready. Say to the scoffer: "My dear sir, will you tell me what makes the difference between the condition of women in China and the United States? What do you think of the sermon on the mount? How do you like the golden rule laid down in the scriptures? Are you in favor of the ten commandments? In your large and extensive reading have you come across a lovelier character than Jesus Christ? Will you please to name the triumphant deathbeds of infidels and atheists? How do you account for the fact that, among the out-and-out believers in Christianity were such persons as Benjamin Franklin, John Ruskin, Thomas Carlyle, Babington Macaulay, William Penn, Walter Scott, Charles Kingsley, Horace Bushnell, James A. Garfield, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Admiral Foote, Admiral Farragut, Ulysses S. Grant, John Milton, William Shakespeare, Chief Justice Marshall, John Adams, Daniel Webster, George Washington? How do you account for their fondness for the Christian religion? Among the innumerable colleges and universities of the earth will you name me three started by infidels and now supported by infidels? Down in your heart are you really happy in the position you occupy antagonistic to the Christian religion? When do you have the most rapturous views of the next world?" Go at him with a few such questions, and he will get so red in the face as to suggest apoplexy, and he will look at his watch and say he has an engagement, and must go. You will put him in a sweat that will beat a Turkish bath. You will put him on a rout compared with which our troops at Bull Run made no time at all. Arm yourself, not with arguments, but interrogation points, and I promise you victory. Shall such a man as you, shall such a woman as you, surrender to one of the meanest spirits that ever smoked up from the pit—the dumb devil spoken of in the text?

But there are occasions when this particular spirit that Christ exorcised when He said, "I charge thee to come out of him," takes people by the wholesale. In the most responsive religious audiences have you noticed how many people never sing at all? They have a book and they have a voice and they know how to read. They know many of the tunes and yet are silent while the great raptures of music pass by. Among those who sing not one out of a hundred sings loud enough to hear his own voice. They hum it. They give a sort of religious grunt. They make the lips go, but it is insudible. With a voice strong enough to stop a street car one block away, all they can afford in the praise of God is about half a whisper. With enough sopranos, enough altos, enough bassos to make a small heaven between the four walls they let the opportunity go by unimproved. The volume of voice that ascends from the largest audience that ever assembled ought to be multiplied about two thousand fold. But the minister rises and gives out the hymn, the organ begins, the choir or precenter leads, the audience are standing so that the lungs may have full expansion, and a mighty harmony is about to ascend, when the evil spirit spoken of in my text—the dumb devil—spreads his two wings, one over the lips over one-half of the audience and the other wing over the lips of the other half of the audience, and the voices roll back into the throats from which they started, and only here and there anything is heard, and nine-tenths of the holy power is destroyed, and the dumb devil, as he flies away, says: "I could not keep Isaac Watts from writing that hymn, and I could not keep Lowell Mason from composing the tune to which it is set, but I smote into silence the lips from which it would have spread abroad to bless neighborhoods and cities and then mount the wide-open heavens." Give the long-meter doxology the full support of Christendom and those four lines would take the whole earth for God.

During the cotton famine in Lancashire, England, when the suffering was something terrific, as the first wagon load of cotton rolled in the starving people unhooked the horses and drew the load themselves, singing, until all Lancashire joined in with triumphant voices, their cheeks sopping with tears, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." When Commodore Perry, with his warship, the Mississippi, lay off the coast of Japan, he bombarded the shores with "Old Hundred," played by the marine band. Glorious "Old Hundred," composed by William Franc, of Germany. In a war prison, at 10 o'clock at night, the poor fellow, far from home and wounded and sick and dying, one prisoner started the "Old Hundred Doxology," and then a score of voices joined; then all the prisoners on all the floors took up the acclaim, until the building, from foundation to topstone, fairly quaked with the melodious ascription. A British man-of-war, lying off a foreign coast, heard a voice singing that doxology and immediately guessed, and guessed aright, that there was an Englishman in captivity to the Mohammedans, and in the small boats the sailors rowed to shore and burst into a guard house and set the captive free. I do not know what tune the trumpets of resurrection shall play, but it may be the doxology which is now sounding across Christendom. How much more hearty we would be in our songs and how easily we could drive back the dumb devil from all our worshipping assemblages if we could realize that nearly all our hymns have a stirring history. That glorious hymn, "Stand Up for Jesus," was suggested by the last words of Dudley Tyng, who was dying from having his right arm torn off by a threshing machine. That hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," heard through a telephone, converted an obdurate soul. "Shall We Gather at the River?" was a hymn first sung in Brooklyn Prospect park at the children's May anniversary and then started to encircle the world. "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?" is a song that has saved hundreds of dissipated young men. Tom, the drummer boy in the army, was found crying and an officer asked him what was the matter. "Oh," he said, "I had a dream last night. My sister died ten years ago and my mother never was herself again and she died soon afterward. Last night I dreamt I was killed in battle and that mother and sister came down to meet me. After the next battle was over some one, crossing the field, heard a voice that he recognized as the voice of Tom, the drummer boy, singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," but at the end of the first verse the voice became very feeble and at the end of the second verse it stopped, and they went up and found Tom, the drummer boy, leaning against a stump and dead.

That hymn, "O for a thousand tongues to sing," was suggested to Charles Wesley by Peter Bohler, who after his conversion said: "I had better keep silent about it." "No," said Wesley, "if you had ten thousand tongues you had better use them for Christ." And that angel of hymnology penned the words:

O for a thousand tongues to sing
My dear Redeemer's praise.
The glories of my God and King,
The triumph of his grace.

Jesus, the name that calms our fears,
That bids our sorrows cease;
'Tis music in the sinner's ears,
'Tis life and health and peace.

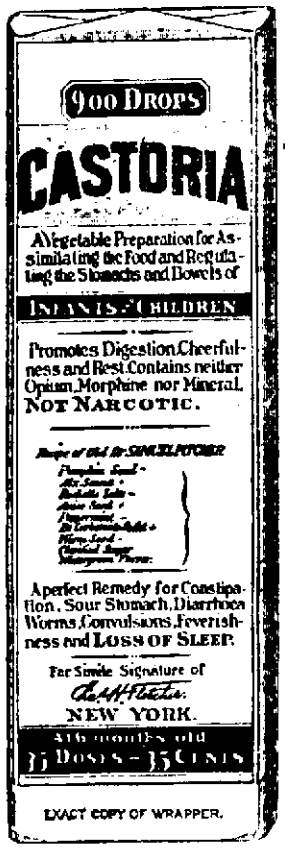
While much of the modern music is a religious doggerel, a consecrated nonsense, a sacred imbecility, I would like to see some great musician of our time lift the bass and marshal Luther's Judgment Hymn, Warmouth, Dundee, Ariel, Brattlestreet, Uxbridge, Pleyel's Hymn, Harwell, Antioch, Mount Pisgah and Coronation, with a few regiments of mighty tunes made in our own time, and storm Asia, Africa and America for the Kingdom of God. But the first thing to do is to drive out the dumb devil of the text from all our churches.

Do not, however, let us lose ourselves in generalities. Not one of us but has had our lives sometimes touched by the evil spirit of the text—this awful dumb devil. We had just one opportunity of saying a Christian word that might have led a man or woman into a Christian life. The opportunity was fairly put before us. The word of invitation or consolation or warning came to the inside gate of the mouth, but there it halted. Some hindering power locked the jaws together so that they did not open. The tongue lay flat and still in the bottom of the mouth as though struck with paralysis. We were mute. Though God had given us the physiological apparatus for speech and our lungs were filled with air which, by the command of our will, could have made the laryngeal muscles move and the vocal organs vibrate, we were wickedly and fatally silent. For all time and eternity we missed the chance. Or it was a prayer meeting and the service was thrown open for prayer and remarks, and there was a dead halt—everything silent as a graveyard at midnight. Indeed it was a graveyard and midnight. An embarrassing pause took place that put a wet blanket on all the meeting. Men bold enough on business exchange or in worldly circles, shut their eyes as though they were praying in silence, but they were not praying at all. They were busy hoping somebody else would do his duty. The women flushed under the awful pause and made their fans more rapidly flutter. Some brother, with no cold coughed, by that sound trying to fill up the time, and the meeting was shame. But what killed it?—the dumb devil. This is the way I account for the fact that the stupidest places on earth are some prayer meetings. I do not see how a man keeps any grace if he regularly attends them. They are spiritual refrigerators. Religion kept on ice. How many of us have lost occasions of usefulness. In a sculptor's studio a figure of the god of opportunity. The sculptor had made the hair fall down over the face of the statue so as to completely cover it, and there were wings to the feet. When asked why he so represented Opportunity, the sculptor answered: "The face of the statue is thus covered up because we do not recognize Opportunity when it comes and the wings to the feet show that Opportunity is swiftly gone."

But do not let the world define the church because of all this, for the dumb devil is just as conspicuous in the world. The great political parties assemble at the proper time to build platforms for the candidates to stand on. A committee of each party is appointed to make the platform. After proper deliberation the committees come in with a ringing report: "Whereas," and "Whereas," and "Whereas." Pronunciamentos all shaped with the one idea of getting the most votes. All expression in regard to the great moral evils of the country ignored. No expression in behalf of temperate living, for that would lose the vote of the liquor traffic. No expression in regard to the universal attempt at the demolition of the Lord's day. No recognition of God in the history of nations, for that would lose the vote of the atheists. But "Whereas," and "Whereas," and "Whereas." Nine cheers will be given for the platform. The dumb evil of the text puts one wing over the one platform, and the other wing over the other platform. Those great conventions are opened with prayer by their chaplains. If they avoided platitudes, and told the honest truth in their prayers, they would say: "Oh, Lord, we want to be postmasters and consuls and foreign ministers and United States district attorneys. For that we are here, and for that we will strive till the election next November. Give us offices, or we die. Forever and ever, Amen." The world to say the least, is no better than the church on this subject of silence at the wrong time. In other words, is it not time for Christianity to become pronounced and aggressive as never before? Take sides for God and sobriety and righteousness. "If the Lord be God, follow him; if Baal, then follow him." Have you opportunity of rebuking sin? Rebuke it. Have you a chance to cheer a disheartened soul? Cheer it. Have you a useful word to speak? Speak it.

Be out and out, up and down for righteousness. If your ship is afloat on the Pacific ocean of God's mercy, hang out your colors from masthead. Show your passport if you have one. Do not smuggle your soul into the harbor of heaven. Speak out for God! Close up the chapter of lost opportunities and open a new chapter. Before you get to the door on your way out shake hands with some one, and ask him to join you on the road to heaven. Do not drive up to heaven in a two-wheeled "sulky" with room only for one, and that yourself, but get the biggest Gospel wagon you can find and pile it full of friends and neighbors, and shout till they hear you all up and down the skies, "Come with us and we will do you good, for the Lord hath promised good concerning Israel." The opportunity for good which you may consider insignificant may be tremendous for results, as when on the sea Captain Hilden swore at the ship's crew with an oath that wished them all in perdition and a Scotch sailor touched his cap and said: "Captain, God hears prayer, and we would be badly off if your wish were answered." Captain Haldane was convicted by the sailor's remark and converted, and became the means of the salvation of his brother, Robert, who had been an infidel, and then Robert became a minister of the Gospel, and under his ministry the godless Felix Neff became the world-renowned missionary of the cross, and the worldly Merle d'Aubigne became the author of "The History of the Reformation," and will be the glory of the church for all ages. Perhaps you may do as much as the Scotch sailor, who just tipped his cap and used one broken sentence, by which the earth and the heavens are still resounding with potent influences. Do something for God, and do it right away, or you will never do it at all.

Time flies away fast.
The while we never remember;
How soon our life here
Grows old with the year
That dies with the next December.



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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN METHODS.

A solution of the problem of vibration in connection with the Twopenny Tube is promised in the near future. Some weeks ago Mr. Parshall, the electrical engineer of the company, went to America for the purpose of studying the various systems of electric transportation in that country, and the result of his observations is said to promise a revolution in the mode of travel on the Central London railway.

To obviate the difficulty the multiple unit system, invented by Lieutenant Sprague of Richmond, Va., has been adopted in all the newly equipped electric railways in America. Curious enough Lieutenant Sprague's discovery was the result of studying the Metropolitan underground system years ago when he was naval attache of the American embassy in London. He had already invented the overhead trolley wire system, which is in general use in American tramway lines, and it was while studying the adaptability of electricity to a heavier train of cars on the Underground railway that the idea of a multiple unit system occurred to him. The principle of this system is briefly this: Instead of one heavy motor at the head of the train of carriages, each carriage has its own motor, generating sufficient power to carry the train along. By an system of automatic couplings these motors are all under the control of a motorman at the head of a train. The result is that when the switch is opened every carriage begins to move simultaneously, the jogging and thumping motion so productive of vibration being thus obviated.

The only difficulty in the way of adapting the multiple unit system to the Twopenny Tube is the matter of cost. But it is said that American invention has found a means to overcome this, and that before long the Twopenny Tube cars will move smoothly as anyone could wish.—London Daily Mail.

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected, but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Bocricht, Eau Claire, Wis.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....
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Private Diseases Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.
Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, backfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.
Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.
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Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.
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126 Calhoun Street,
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Women's Terror

Hazlehurst, Miss., Jan. 11, 1900.
I have always suffered with terrible monthly pains, low down, but since I have been using McElree's Wine of Cardui I have no pain at all.
ELLA CAISON.

Do you live in terror of the monthly appearance of the menstrual period? Does it mean to you days and weeks of languishing on a bed of sickness or laboriously dragging yourself about? Do sharp pains frequently catch you "low down"? Headaches, backaches, and pains in the abdomen, arms and legs—all over the body in fact—make your existence a burden, do they not? It is remarkable that you will continue to suffer these terrible ills day after day, when other women with exactly the same symptoms are being cured by

WINE OF CARDUI

Nature never intended you to suffer, and there is no necessity for it when there is such a remedy as Wine of Cardui near at hand. The record of this great medicine shows that it has brought relief from those trying aches and pains, to over one million suffering women. The menstrual period has no terror for a healthy woman. If you suffer you are in ill health. Wine of Cardui is a natural remedy which makes menstruation painless. Try the remedy which cured Ella Caison and Mary Stevenson. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

Conclave, N. C., Mar. 21, 1900.
I suffered untold misery with womb trouble and suppressed menses for several years. I used doctors' medicine which gave me only temporary relief. Two years ago I began taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. I am now perfectly cured and have a fine baby five months old. I heartily recommend Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught to all suffering women.
Mrs. MARY J. STEVENSON.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Arizona Kicker.

Comments on Various Subjects by the Breezy Editor.

(Copyright 1897.)

TOO MUCH COLUMBUS.

MONDAY last, when Col. Sage Green, of this town, departed for Pilot Hill to deliver a speech to the citizens of that town in the interests of a new railroad, we warned him to begin and end with the railroad and not wander off to Christopher Columbus, as we knew he would be quite apt to do. The colonel has a lecture on Columbus, and while never yet invited to deliver it as a whole he is always seeking to work in a few chapters under some other head. We know the Pilot Hill people like a book. They can stand a good deal of Gen. Jackson and William Shakespeare, but they are down on Christopher Columbus and George Washington. The colonel thanked us for our caution and rode gayly away, and that evening he had an audience to make him proud. He began on the railroad all right, but vanity soon switched him off on Columbus, and three minutes later he was flying for his life. He reached here Wednesday, after lying in the woods 36 hours, and a more lonesome and bedraggled object was never seen. His first act was to tear up his address on Columbus, and his next to get drunk, and we have strong hopes that he will get some sense into his head as he sobers up. Every town has its idiosyncrasies, and they should be respected. Here at Gibsdam Gulch we are down on Shakespeare and up on Columbus, but if the Pilot Hill people are the other way their feelings should be consulted instead of outraged.

MAJ. SHOTWELL IS SNUBBED BY A BEAR.

WE HAVE on several occasions announced our belief that Maj. Shotwell was the meanest critter in all Arizona, and something happened the other day to corroborate all we have said. The major was on his way to Lone Pine, to shake his creditors in this town for awhile, when he ran slap up against a cinnamon bear at the crossing of Dog Creek. The bear was hungry enough to eat grass, and the major was so frightened that he made no effort to get away, and yet there was no tragedy. The bear sized him up, rolled him over two or three times, and then walked off in disgust. He didn't propose to lower the reputation of the Bruin family by eating any such specimen of humanity. We have been told that the major took it as a slap and feels very much cut up over it, and we are glad of it. He is a sleek, slick liar, a professional deadbeat, and no decent coyote would howl over his grave if he were dead.

NOT THAT KIND.

WHEN Mr. John Graham, of Chicago, arrived here last week to see about introducing electric lighting for the public streets we plainly told him that we didn't believe our people would stand it. Tallow candles and kerosene oil have been used ever since the first light was hung out, and no one has ever heard any complaints. Mr. Graham decided to give an exhibition of his arc light and let the people judge for themselves, and the display took place Wednesday evening in front of the city hall. The boys were so quiet for the first five minutes that we began to be hopeful, but then old Jim Hewson began to yell and away she went. It seemed as if 50 pistols were popping at once, and of course it didn't take long for that arc light to grow wings and fly away. When it had disappeared the boys turned their attention to Mr. Graham, and the last we heard of him he was seven miles west of the town and still on the go. We trust he is satisfied with his experiment. Our people didn't mean him any harm, but it's just their way. We'll be in the swim with Chicago some day, but just at present our affection for candles and kerosene is too strong to be broken by any sudden wrench.

LOOKED LIKE A CALAMITY.

THERE were five or six of us on the hotel veranda, and when Maj. Hillson was seen coming up the street a boy was ordered to bring out a glass of water for every sitter. We were sipping the beverage when the major halted at the steps and looked up, and Capt. Chisholm, who was the only one who knew him, called out:

"Mawnin' to yo', majah—I hope I see yo' well?"

"Mawnin', captain," was the reply—"mawnin' to ah."

"It's a hottish day, majah," continued the captain as he raised his glass.

"Yes, rather hottish," replied the major, as he peered at the glasses and a puzzled look came over his face.

"Won't yo' come up and join us?"

"I was going over to the compress, but ah is no powerful hurry."

The major came up the steps, was introduced to each of us in turn, and as he sat down the captain said to the young negro:

"Heah, boy, bring Majah Hillson a glass."

A glass of water was brought out and placed on the table at the major's elbow. He carefully inspected it for a long minute, and then looked around at the other glasses. Then he lifted his glass and said:

"Capt. Chisholm, the contents of this glass seem to me to be water—nothing but water."

"Jest plain water, sah," replied captain.

"And yo' ar' drinking plain water yo'self?"

"I am, sah."

"And these other gentlemen—they are drinking plain water?"

"Jest plain water, majah."

"Capt. Chisholm," said the major, as he put down his glass and rose to his feet, "is there a report to the effect that the cotton crop has failed?"

"Not that I have heard of, sah. Cotton crop seems to be all right, majah."

"Has the state of Alabama repudiated her state obligations?"

"Not that I know of."

"Anything wrong with corn, oats, peanuts and tobacco?" continued the major.

"Nothing wrong, sah—not that I've heard of," answered the captain. "Do yo' suspect anything wrong, majah?"

"Yes, sah, I do."

"And will yo' kindly explain?"

"I will, sah. When I find Capt. Chisholm, a true son of the south, drinking plain water, out of a plain glass, surrounded by a mob who are also drinking plain water, out of plain glasses, it strikes me that the glorious south is on the eve of a great calamity or I had better get along to the compress and do my business with Kuract Skellingal Gentlemen, excuse me—I don't believe

A FUNNY ON THE MAJOR.

there, and yo' can divide the contents of this glass between yo'."

WITHOUT ANY OBJECT.

WHEN the stage stopped at the hotel in Wolf Run after a long day's drive every passenger of us was confronted by the spectacle of a man hanging to the limb of a tree on the public square. It wasn't considered "good form" to ask any questions in regard to the affair, but after supper I strolled out and met a citizen who seemed so courteous that I ventured to observe.

"You appear to have had a hanging here to-day?"

"Yes, we hung a man," was the reply. "I expect he ought to be taken down and buried to-night, but I don't see any of the boys around."

"You had an object in hanging him, I suppose?"

"I expect we did, sir, but I was a little late and didn't ask no questions. Yes, we must have had an object."

"Did he shoot anybody, steal a horse, or rob the post office?"

"Can't say, sir. He was about done kicking when I got here, and I didn't ask anybody what he had done. They must have had an object, though. They always do have an object when they hang a man. I'll find out what it was if you say so."

"Oh, it makes no difference. It was all right to hang him, of course, but I had a passing curiosity to know what crime he had committed. You needn't go to any trouble on my account."

But he did. I had just gone to bed when the landlord came up with a tough-looking stranger, whom he introduced as Pete McCoy. Pete sat down on the side of the bed and began:

"Stranger, Bill Harper was telellin' me that you was axin' about the man we hung to-day."

"Yes, I asked some one on the street what he had done to deserve hanging."

"You wanted to know our object?"

"Well, I just asked, you know."

"Might the feller be kin yer brother?" asked Mr. McCoy, after a long look at me.

"Oh, no."

"No friend of yours, eh?"

"No, sir."

"And you are not here to pry around and make any trubble over the hangin'?"

"I am not. I am on my way over the divide."

"Well, then," said Mr. McCoy, as he looked considerably relieved, and rose up to go, "I'd jest as lief to'l you all about it. I was the man who led the crowd. And we didn't hev no object at all."

"Jest hung him, eh?"

"Jest hung him, sir, and we didn't need any object, didn't hev any and don't want none, and if I was you I wouldn't ax no more questions about it. If you do, we might hev an object in seein' how you would look in his place!"

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

A WEEK or so ago an old critter named Carson came down from the mountains to get drunk and have a good time. We happened to meet him as he was filling up, and as mayor, gave him a word of caution about making a nuisance of himself. He agreed to go on a quiet spree, and exhibited his guns to us to show that they were unloaded. It appears that he did get drunk and was quiet enough for several days, but last Wednesday night he broke loose. At about midnight he left the Big Injun saloon, where he had his headquarters, and going down to the public square he began shooting and yelling. The city marshal soon got after him, but the old man was so lively with his guns that the officer hesitated to tackle him, and came and roused us from sleep.

As editor of the Kicker, which has the largest circulation of any family weekly paper in the known world—as mayor of Gibsdam Gulch, deputy United States marshal, postmaster and state senator, we carry the chip on our shoulder and go around feeling as big as a house. Upon being roused we rushed in on old Carson as we had an idea that we could down any living thing in this territory, either with the gun or a rough and tumble. We frankly admit that we were an ass. We rushed in with the idea of picking the old man up and twisting his nose around about seven times, but we didn't know his grit. As he saw us coming he threw down his guns and made ready for a shindy, and in the course of five minutes we were a leaky mass. Notwithstanding his age, which is nearly 65, the old man proved to be a cyclone surrounded with a barbed wire fence. He simply toyed with us. He stood us on our head, rolled us in the dust, and used us as a club to slam a billboard, and when the marshal came to our assistance, he was turned down in a manner to excite admiration.

We know when we are licked. We were licked that night inside of three minutes, but for the sake of dignity we let the affair go on for two minutes more. Then we intimated in seven different languages that we had had enough and to spare, and Mr. Carson gave us a few extra thumps and sent us back to our bed. The town was his for the next hour, and he used up 200 cartridges and yelled until his voice gradually faded away into a croak. Next morning he surrendered himself and was fined ten dollars and costs, but that fact didn't console us to any great extent. We feel that we have lost at least 50 per cent. of our personal prestige, and we are sure to have at least ten stops on the Kicker, but we must accept the situation in a philosophical way. We thought we were a thunderstorm on wheels and weighed a ton, but have had the conceit taken out of us in the most thorough manner, and have no excuses to urge.

M. QUAD.

Banner Showed Up.

(Copyright 1897.)

I KNEW that there was a local election being held at Tiptonville, and when within two or three miles of the town I came upon an oldish man seated on a log by the roadside. I naturally asked if his party was doing all that could be hoped for.

"I'm shore, stranger," he replied. "I was all ready to vote that way when I skedaddled."

"Were you obliged to leave town before casting your ballot?" I continued, noticing a look of disappointment on his face.

"Rather that way, sah," he answered, uttering a dry chuckle. "I had my ballot all made out when a sudden call came for me to hold on."

"Called away by sickness, eh?"

"No, sah, sickness didn't call me away; my vote was sorter challenged by the ole woman, I reckon."

"You don't mean your wife challenged your vote?" I asked in astonishment.

"That's about it, stranger. I was just on the pint of hand o' it in when she showed up and called time. I hollered to some of the boys to hold her a minute and give me a chance to fling in my ballot, but they was too late."

"But why did she challenge your vote?" I persisted, as he sprang up in alarm at a sound in the underbrush.

"Well," he replied, looking fortively about, "I'm not usin up on law, so I don't hold out for what might hev bin my rights. When I left Indiana two yars ago, I also left the ole woman arter that, and I sorter fling red when she turned up at the polls that it was p'raps jest as well not to quote law or git into any dispute if I could help it. Yes, I lost my vote, but I hain't feelin' bad about it. Fact is, stranger, when I think how I outrun Banner in that two-mile race through the brush, I feel powerful thankful that only my vote was lost—powerful thankful! Kin yo' spare me another pinch o' that terbacker? Seems like it had a soothin' effect on my narves, and I can't say when Banner may hollo up agin and gin me another run for life!"

W. CARLETON.

Medicated Wine.

A prosecution has been instituted at Liverpool against British wines which contain too high a percentage of salicylic acid. It is stated that a firm which had a large stock of a "preserved" wine, on having it concerned in court, simply altered the label and sold the lot as a patent medicated wine, being legally entitled to do so, as the drug was present to an extent well above the lowest limit allowed for the so-called medicated wines.

Liquors to Island Possessions.

There were 40 times as much liquor exported to Porto Rico in 1899 as in 1896; 28 times as much to the Philippine Islands, and 1,000 times as much as the average to the Philippines for the last five years.—Union Signal.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

AN EVENING AT CURLAND'S.

It Came to an Abrupt and Sensational End—A Father Finds His Son.

Curland's hotel has had an extra evening and is brilliantly lighted, for it is Saturday evening and the men from the lumbering camps have received their month's wages. Curland himself is in high glee and is giving commands to his bartender.

"We will make a big pull this night. Is everything ready? Whew! won't the money flow? But you just keep an eye on that gang from Mayre's. They are a desperate set and it won't answer to let them get the start of us."

"Good evening, Tom. Brought your violin? You're the man."

The music one draws a crowd, the majority of whom are rough-looking men. A few show that they have known "better days." Apparently the toughest of a lot are the ones known as "Mayre's men." Mayre, their boss, is one whom all fear. Tall, of commanding appearance, he is a born leader of men, and those from his camp have imbued that wild, reckless spirit which dominates their master.

"Say," exclaims one, "Mayre, you're lucky, you're taking all of the money."

"No, he isn't. He is dishonest," comes from a man who belongs to another gang.

"Hold still, Harold Sard; what are you doing?"

Drinks are had. Down go the cards. There is quarreling over cards and pool. What cares Curland? He is reaping a harvest.

A storm has arisen and it is nearly

"MEN, WILL YOU HAVE A STORY?"

nine before the stage arrives from the nearest station.

"Passenger to-night," shouts the obliging stage driver. Curland, remarkable for his graciousness, welcomes the newcomer.

An old, feeble man is he, with a staring, wandering look.

"Appears a little cut," remarks the stage driver on entering. "Wonder what he is doing up here."

The old man sits by the stove and with a forlorn, despondent gaze his eyes keep roaming about from one to another.

"Mister, have a drink." The offer, though frequently given, is refused.

Somehow this doesn't please Curland. He is not in the habit of having anyone about who does not drink. From the stage driver he has learned that the old man seems to have plenty of money and he is determined to have some of it. When drinks are again put up he insists that the stranger shall have a treat.

Slowly the old man walks toward the bar. "Men, will you have a story?" says he.

"Yes, a story," comes from the excited crowd.

"He is crazy!" "Crazy as a loon!" "Look at his eyes!" are the various remarks.

Without noticing the stranger leans forward and gazes at the crowd. Instantly they are cowed at the strange scene and the stranger tells:

"Years ago," says he, "I was a wealthy man of ease in a farmer's state. A wife and one composed my family. We were proud of the boy, who was exceedingly bright and at the time of the opening of my story was preparing for college. That year I was elected mayor of the town, which had been called a 'temperance town,' but when the vote was taken as to whether we should have saloons or not I wanted to be popular, so broke the ice and the saloons were opened. Six months later checks were presented for payment, forced by people who, grumbling under the influence of liquor. Angry and excited, I drove him from our home. Weary with sorrow, the mother lived only a few years and died moaning for her boy. Since then I have traveled from state to state searching for my son."

With eager, excited tones the old man again breaks the silence. "Have you seen him? Do you know Casper Mayre?"

"Father! father!"

The hushed group are startled. The old man is grasped by strong arms—for the son is found.

"Don't you know me, father? I am your son."

"No, no!" said the old man; "my boy is young. You are not my son."

"Boys, he is my father, but he is crazy, and I made him so. Who will help me take him to the camp? No, Curland. No more liquor to-night. I have had all I ever intend to have."

With scored speech the men follow the father and son as they pass out into the night. For sparkle of the wine in the glass, the clink of the coin on the card table, has lost its fascination for the time. One by one they separate. Some go home to child ones still watching and praying for the prodigal son, others to wander up and down the quiet streets famed by as they have got for many a day of the old folks far away in some country home or perhaps even farther away in the heavenly home.

The lights are out in the hotel. Curland's trade will decrease for Casper Mayre's influence will be used in a better way.—Alice Irene Nichols, in Union Signal.

FABRICATED WINES.

London Mail Declares That Never Before Were They So Numerous or Villainous.

The London Mail says: Today is the day of the wine fakir. Never before in the history of the trade have his devices been so numerous and his concoctions so villainous. Never before, too, have his profits been more satisfactory. So long as there is a demand for full-blooded Burgundies and clarets, at, say, six shillings a dozen, that demand will be supplied.

There is a vast difference between fabricated and adulterated wine. The latter is generally pretty easy to deal with. Fabricated wine is far more difficult of detection.

Here we have a concoction of a more or less chemical nature, which is designed with the express idea of closely imitating the genuine wine, both in color, bouquet and taste. One favorite fabrication consists of 80 per cent. of water, 5½ per cent. of alcohol and 4½ per cent. of tannin. The two latter ingredients are obtained from the cheapest form of imported raisins.

Very frequently these raisins consist of squeezed grape husks which have already done genuine service in some French wine press. They cost next to nothing to import, are refermented here in England and their juice is eked out with the aid of tartaric acid and molasses. Consequently the maker is enabled to sell his concoction at the ridiculously low price of about one shilling two pence per gallon, and at the same time to make an excellent profit upon the transaction. Much of this beverage [illegible] the table or near London.

[illegible] at about [illegible] per gallon, [illegible] artifically, colored and colorized, at the considerably enhanced price of, say, eleven pence per pint bottle. Our famous six shilling claret.

A particularly pungent revelation of the beauties of certain British light wines was afforded the tasting committee by Prof. W. H. Morfield. This scientist, who is consulting sanitary adviser to her majesty's office of works, stated that he commonly found salicylic acid in these vintages. Salicylic acid, added he, for the benefit of his nonscientific hearers, was a slightly acrid, irritating substance which was much in demand among the afflicted people as a corn solvent.

A fabricated sherry which can be sold at a good profit for one shilling a bottle is prepared from cider—and more obnoxious things. Champagne, which is also better left untouched, is prepared by the wily fabricator.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Which could be one more step of the Church in National Affairs.—Chicago News.

Malta for a temperance society. "Malaga open? Come we can."—Chicago News.

The Swift Packing company has sunk wells and machines from all parts of the country of their [illegible] in Chicago.

Prince has [illegible] of any other state in the union. Its power [illegible] fourth of the total [illegible] in the United States [illegible] manufacture of [illegible].

At a very lively meeting of the kind of a trolley [illegible] water course for the boys out with an idea of the army school [illegible] Signal.

Drunkenness is said to be on the increase in the City of Mexico, where [illegible] a [illegible] as a bar as an [illegible] are sold to minors without let or hindrance. Most of the [illegible] in the country [illegible] with injurious ingredients.

Reform at Rahway, N. J.

The city council of Rahway, N. J., [illegible] every [illegible] liquor dealer [illegible] the same amount that [illegible] pay for proof liquor [illegible] to have that the certificate [illegible] in many cases coming [illegible] liquor business. As a measure of reform the suggestion [illegible] the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. The mayor [illegible] the recommendation as a result, Rahway [illegible] Sundays.—Mick's Criterion.

HEADACHE CAUSES.

Headache is usually caused by living in poorly ventilated rooms, overindulgence in food or drink insufficient exercise, mental strain, excitement or malaria. Krause's Headache Capsules quickly cure the most severe cases and leaves the head clear and cool. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy the whole force was well-nigh routed by a plague of mosquitoes, which drove men and animals almost wild with pain.

The inner fibers of the cocoons of the silk worm are much finer than those of the outer layer.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ⅛C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb. Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb. New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby enabling you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Good Oolong, 35c. Best 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good 40c lb. Best 65c lb. Good Japan, 40c lb. Best 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE.

COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We are make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 19c lb. Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb. Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, [illegible] lb., $1.75. Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 85c. Scotch Herring, keg, 35c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.25. Holland Herring, keg, 50c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish whole, 7c.
Labrador herring, 5c each. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 10c. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c.
California Egg Plums, 10c. Sugar Corn, 8c.
California Apricots, 10c. Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 10c. Lark Juice Peas, 10c.
California White Cherries, 20c. Strong Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 5c lb. Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins 10c lb. Pitted Plums, 12½ lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb. New Currants, 12½ lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb. No. 1 Blackberries, 15c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Cullen Drips, 30c gallon. Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. Leader Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 60c gallon. Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 60c gallon. Fish Oil, 50c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 60c gallon. Lard Oil, 55c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon. Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 27c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon. California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle.
German Kummel, $1.50 gallon. Whiskies, New $1.10, and $1.25 gallon.
German Kummel, bottles, 45c. Whiskies, Old, $1.60, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Per Car Fine Cut, 35c lb. Horse Shoe Plug, 48c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb. Battle Ax, 33c plug; 7 T. plug, 15c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb. Standard Navy Plug, 33c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 35c per box. Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 60c per box. American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tip Cigars, $1.25 per box. Mail Pouch, 42c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window shades, good, 12c each. Linoleum, good, $1.10 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Linoleum best, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, best, 35c each. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Tag Carpet, good per yard, 12c. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made per yard, 40c. Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. Ingrain Carpets, 35c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. Extra Sagers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Failing to find relief from the grip with old methods, I took Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills and was permanently cured."—Gust. Egan, Jackson, Mich.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip, I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Grip made me very weak and nervous, with tightness of chest and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Clarinda Butler, W. Wheeling, O.

"I had grip three months; could not sleep; pain all over and headaches very bad. Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Liver Pills made me well." Mrs. E. C. Boelby, Waterloo, Ind.

Local and Climatic

Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure

Catarrh.

The specific is

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Cures Catarrh and Cold in Head. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Full size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

In 1858 there were 544,283 children under fourteen engaged in industrial pursuits and factories in Germany.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

"Daily. † except Sunday.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 35 am	* 3 00 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 01 am	* 9 25 pm
New York and Washington	* 3 20 am	* 8 25 am
Pittsburg and Pittsburg	* 3 30 am	* 8 25 am
Kendallville and Lima	*12 01 am	*11 55 am
Toledo and Pittsburg	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	*12 15 pm	*11 00 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	*12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Washington	* 2 45 pm	* 6 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 6 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 3 35 pm	* 6 00 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 00 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 6 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

In effect Dec. 2, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	7 20 a.m.
" " " "	4 30 p.m.
" " " "	11 15 p.m.
*From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a.m.
" " " "	8 15 a.m.
" " " "	12 20 p.m.
*From Grand Rapids arrives	8 40 p.m.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily | 3 30 a.m.
No. 4 New England Fast Mail daily | 11 45 a.m.
No. 24 Atlantic Express, daily | 6 47 p.m.
No. 18 Paris Accom. daily arrive | 8 25 a.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express, daily | 8 50 a.m.
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily | 9 27 a.m.
No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily | 2 40 p.m.
No. 3 St. Louis limited daily | 8 30 p.m.

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.) | 7 05 a.m.
No. 81 Local Freight (except Sun.) | 8 00 a.m.
No. 4 Mixed (except Sun.) | 2 55 p.m.

ARRIVE.

No. 1 Mixed (except Sun.) | 11 00 a.m.
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.) | 3 10 p.m.
No. 83 Local Freight (except Sun.) | 5 30 p.m.

NICKEL PLATE

Arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers riding first or second class tickets in all coaches on this trains. Dining cars sumptuously clean cars and cuisine.

All trains are standard train time.

	DEPART
Atlantic Express, No. 6	4 [illegible]
N. and P. Accom. Express, No. 2	7 15
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 15
Local [illegible]	[illegible]
	ARRIVE
Atlantic Express, No. 5	3 [illegible]
Eastern Express, No. 3	11 [illegible]
N. and P. Accom. Express, No. 1	4 25
Local Freight	[illegible]

*Daily except Sunday.

E. DE GUERE & A. H. HARRISON, P. A.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nickel Plate Road to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston on Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and on Nickel Plate Dining Cars at popular prices.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asbury, C. T. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2, 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 453 Local Freight	7 30 a.m.
No. 437 Express and Mail	11 50 a.m.
No. 439 Express and Mail	8 00 p.m.
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 436 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m.
No. 440 Express and Mail	3 40 p.m.
No. 462 Local Freight	3 50 p.m.

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.

No. 41 Except Sunday | 1 00 a.m.
No. 43 Except Sunday | 4 00 p.m.
No. 45 Sunday Only | 4 15 p.m.
No. 133 Local Freight | 8 00 a.m.

North.

No. 40 Except Sunday | 11 00 a.m.
No. 42 Except Sunday | 10 20 p.m.
No. 44 Sunday Only | 6 15 p.m.
No. 144 Local Freight | 6 00 p.m.

L. P. Daly, G. P. A. G. W. Cropper, Ticket Agt.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE

PRESBYTERIAN

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 5[illegible] Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. E. Fitch superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m., subject of sermon, "Anxiety About Tomorrow;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30. The pastor will lecture on the "Book of Leviticus." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "Not My Will, But Thine, Be Done." The Woman's Missionary society will meet at Mrs. Margaret Morgan's, 184 East Jefferson street, Friday at 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street. Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; teachers' meeting at 8:30 p. m. The regular annual meeting of the Bethany Presbyterian church will be held on Monday evening at 7:30 at the church. Full reports of all organizations will be given. Following this meeting there will be a social given in honor of all new members recently coming into the church. This will be looked after by the ladies' society of the church.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from Calhoun street—Sermon by Rev. J. F. Leeper, D. D., at 10:30 a. m. [illegible] C. E., 3 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. [illegible] evening service.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

[illegible] school 10:30 a. m.; sermon by Dr. [illegible] 12 m.; class 3 p. m.; [illegible] League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., sermon by Dr. H. A. [illegible] Music [illegible]

[illegible] M. E. [illegible] Sunday school 9:30 [illegible] 10:30 a. m.; theme "The Reward of Christian Activity;" general class 12 m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Harrison and Dawson streets—Sabbath school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, followed by classes; Junior League, 2:30; Senior League, 6:30. The evening sermon will be devoted to temperance on the subject, "Is Mrs. Nation a Heroine, Reformer, or an Outlaw; or the Hand of Women in the World's Reforms." The ladies' are to have their regular meeting in the church on Tuesday at 2:30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening the ladies will serve supper in the church at the close of which an entertainment will be given for those who buy a ticket for the supper. The question class meets every Friday night. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

REFORMED.

Salem church, next to postoffice, Ph. Ruhl pastor. Morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:00. The evening services will be in English. Sunday school at 9:30. Young people's meeting next Wednesday evening.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Rupp, pastor. 9 a. m. Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., [illegible] tion of the Sunday school.

Grace Reformed church, A. K. Zartman, pastor. Sabbath [illegible] service, 10:30, text, "Watch [illegible] fore;" evening service, 7:30, [illegible] "Should the Lord Come [illegible]"

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church [illegible] Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject of "Reaping What We Sow;" annual offering for the Congregational Home Missionary society; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; topic: "Confessing Christ;" in the evening the pastor will deliver the second address in the series for February; the subject is: "The Safest Life Insurance."

The men's pancake social will be held on Thursday evening, the 21st, in the church.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland avenue, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning discourse, "False Ideas and Wrong Religions;" evening, "The Inevitable in Human History;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Mid-week service, Wednesday evening, 7:30; topic, "Burdens Cast Upon the Lord."

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue—For the week beginning February 17th: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.; junior C. E., 3:30 p. m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; topic, "Confessing Christ," Matt. 10:32-33; the morning services will be omitted on account of the funeral services of Brother Holverstott at the West Jefferson street church. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting, topic, "Vowing and Praying," Ps. 76:11. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting; Friday evening, choir practice. Rev. Z. A. Harris, minister.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Rev. Edgar William Allen, pastor—Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor has returned from Saginaw, Mich., and will preach morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

[illegible] "Now the God of patience [illegible] one toward another according to Christ Jesus, that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." Romans, 15:5-6. [illegible] p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m. in the little Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Mind;" golden text, "Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be like minded, one toward another according to Christ Jesus, that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." Romans, 15:5-6. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening at 7:30; Sunday school following morning service.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m., Miss Myrtle Shaw, leader; preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; baptism and reception of members at the morning service; revival services in the evening at 7:30. Mid-week services: Y. P. C. U. business meeting, Tuesday evening at 7:30; regular prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30; Ladies' Aid, Thursday afternoon at Wm. [illegible]'s, No. 91 Thomas street.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; young people's meeting at 6:30 p. [illegible] Monday night [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] meeting [illegible]

[illegible] S. S. Hall will address a mixed [illegible] at 3 p. m. Bible study, conducted by the general secretary, J. W. Burns, at 4 o'clock.

[illegible]

[illegible] day of Lent. There will be holy communion at 9 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 10:30 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday there will be services at 5 p. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school 9:30 a. m. [illegible] William [illegible] preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. A., 6:30 p. m., subject, "Confessing Christ." Mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30. The Ladies' Aid society will meet at Mrs. Isaac Miller's, South Calhoun street, Thursday afternoon. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

Y. W. C. A.

Regular service on Sunday afternoon at the association rooms, on West Berry street.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Rev. Fields, of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Beaver Chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church.—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30. Teachers' meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday. Lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; divine worship with sermon at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. W. [illegible], D. D., president of Wittenberg college, at Springfield [illegible] Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society, Friday, 3 p. m.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, [illegible] Washington and Fulton streets, [illegible] class changed from Thursday to Wednesday evening.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and [illegible] streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. [illegible] 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, [illegible] Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. [illegible], chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's mass) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday [illegible] vespers at 3 p. m. [illegible] O'Reilley, director [illegible] sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch [illegible] 193, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin: Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. [illegible] Eberring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Niesch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 2 p. m.

MARK TWAIN'S ENGLISH.

W. D. Howell's contribution to the February number of the North American Review is a critical examination of the work of Mark Twain apropos of the collection of the writings of the great American humorist into a uniform edition. Howell says:

"He writes English as if it were a primitive and not a derivative language, without Gothic or Latin or Greek behind it, or German and French beside it. The result is the English in which the most vital works of English literature are cast, rather than the English of Milton and Thackeray and Mr. Henry James. I do not say that the English of the authors last named is less than vital, but only that it is not the most vital. It is scholarly and conscious; it knows who its grandfather was; it has the refinement and subtlety of an old patriciate. You will not have with it the wildest suggestion, the utmost human feeling, or perhaps the farthest reach of imagination; but you will have the keen joy that exquisite artistry in words can alone impart, and that you will not have in Mark Twain.

"What you will have in him is a style which is as personal, as biographical as the style which any one who has written and expressed a civilization whose courage of the chances, the preferences, the duties, is not the measure of its essential modesty. It has a thing to say, and it says it in the word that may be the first or second or third choice, but will not be the instrument of the most fastidious ear, the most delicate and exacting sense, though it will be the word that surely and strongly conveys intention from the author's mind to the reader's. It is the Abraham Lincolnian word, not the Charles Sumnerian; it is American; western."

THE GAIN BY GOOD ROADS.

A statistican has estimated that if only the worst places in the roads of Minnesota could be repaired farmers would be able to haul one-third more at a load and to haul it in one-third less time, says a writer in the Youth's Companion. Where it now costs $1 to market three-fourths of a ton, it would then cost but $2 dollars a ton, a saving of half the expense.

Again it is estimated that if Texas had good roads $2,700,000 would be saved every year on the transportation of her cotton: a sum that, economically used, would build thousands of miles of permanent highway. But it is not only when the farmer markets his crop that he loses by bad roads or gains by good ones. A New Jersey economist has expressed the opinion that wherever good roads have been built in that state land values have risen fully 30 per cent. It is likely enough for once this improvement has been made others are pretty sure to follow. Electric cars come in. Free mail delivery is secured. Rich people establish country homes. Eventually the isolated farm is linked to the world by many commercial and social ties.

The value of all this to the farmer and his family cannot be measured by money alone. But anyone can estimate how much it would be worth to himself to live in close touch with human interests, rather than to dwell in comparative seclusion on the off side of a mud hole.

SUPPOSED [illegible] RELIC

The German scientific expedition under Dr. Koldewey has discovered in Babylon the ancient procession road to Merodach, says a Berlin correspondent. The large limestone flags of the roadway bear the inscription of Nebuchadnezzar and are inlaid with [illegible] assisting the topography [illegible]. The German scientists [illegible] of Babylon [illegible] that the temple discovered [illegible] in the interior of the [illegible] has been the [illegible] national temple [illegible] Babylonian [illegible] the name of Esagila. These discoveries [illegible] which is attributed to a play[illegible] will give the key to many [illegible].

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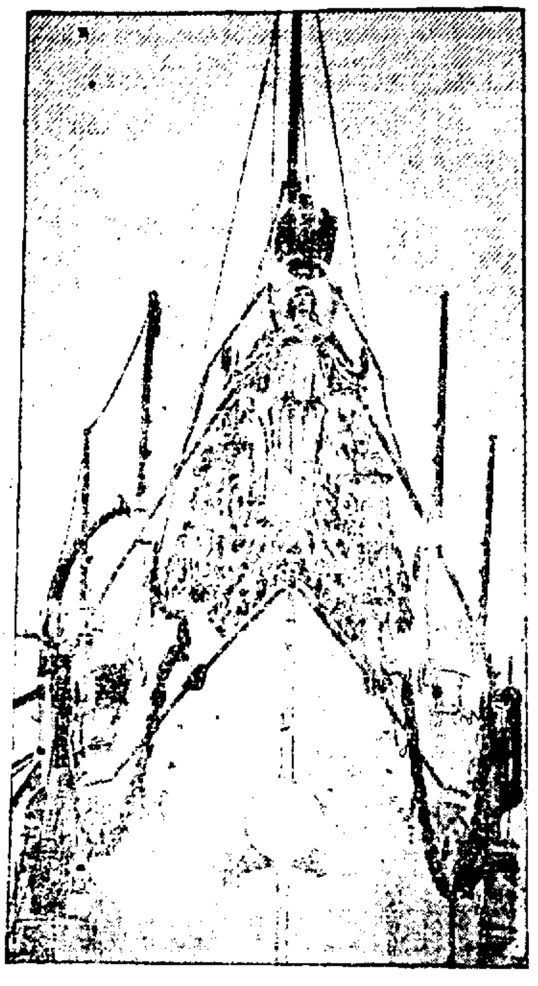

From a photo [illegible] paper.

FIGUREHEAD OF THE UNITED STATES CRUISER CINCINNATI.

[illegible] is the bow ornamentation [illegible] United States cruiser Cincinnati. It is an artistic [illegible] of wood and bronze, representing a winged Victory resting upon a [illegible] above the American eagle poised as for flight. [illegible] scrollwork which extends for 15 feet [illegible] on either side of the vessel.

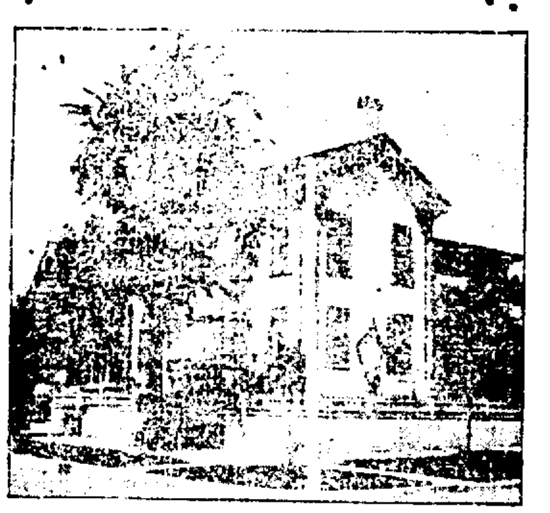

Photo by Gurley, Springfield, Ills.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOME IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.

The Springfield home of the great emancipator has recently been purchased by the state of Illinois. It is to be preserved and thrown open to the public.

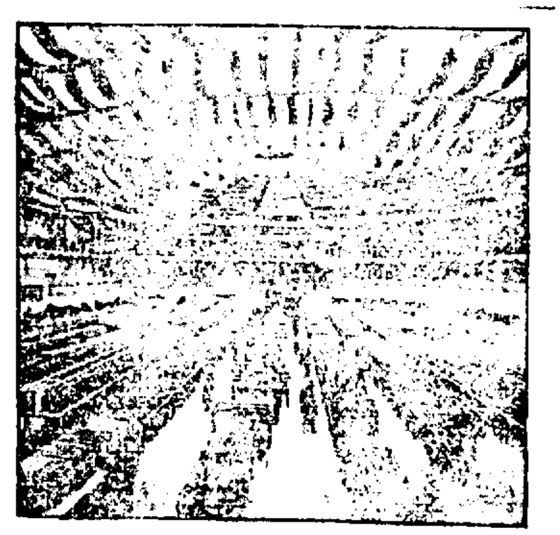

Photo by [illegible], New York.

THE BIG POULTRY SHOW IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

One of the largest exhibitions of poultry is that which is held every year in Madison Square Garden, New York. This year's show, which closed on Jan. 26, was a record breaker for attendance and the number of fowls exhibited. This view shows how the great [illegible] looked while the exhibition was under way.